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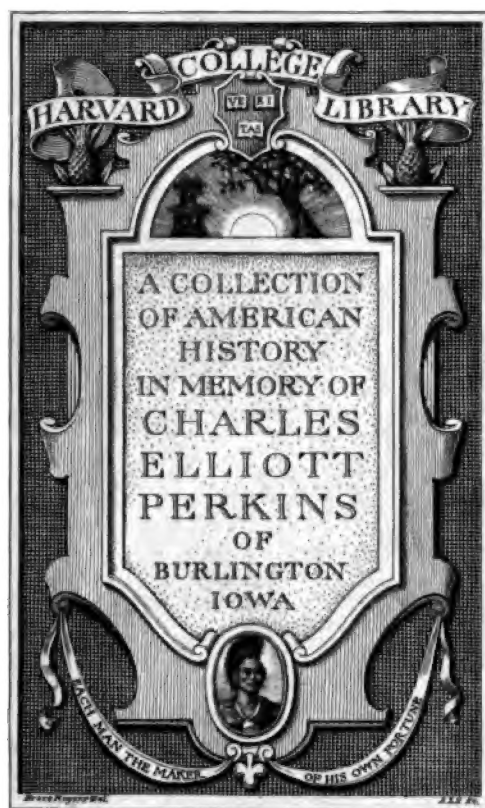
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G. C. Hazard

HAZZARD'S HISTORY
OF
HENRY COUNTY
INDIANA

1822-1906

MILITARY EDITION

VOLUME I

ILLUSTRATED

GEORGE F. HAZZARD
AUTHOR
NEW CASTLE, INDIANA
1906



He. H. H. H.

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(2 vols)

This volume is affectionately dedicated to the
memory of my deceased daughter,

ELIZABETH GEAR HAZZARD

Born, New Castle, Indiana, April 28, A. D. 1872.
Married, Tacoma, Washington, November 27, A. D. 1895, to

FRANK LESTER HALE

Died, McCormick, Washington, October 31, A. D. 1903.
Buried in Tacoma Cemetery, Tacoma, Washington.

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PREFACE.

The author presents to the public two volumes, each containing more than 600 pages, which exhaustively set forth the military and political history of Henry County. The first volume, with the exception of Chapter I, relates exclusively to the military history of the county, and Volume II, in addition to military and political information, contains a carefully prepared account of the early civil history of the county, its townships, towns, villages, banks, newspapers and much valuable statistical information relating to the growth and development of the community, all of which is accompanied by biographical mention of early settlers, leading families and prominent actors in the county, past and present.

The author has, in the course of his investigations, at great pains and large expense, collected sufficient valuable material relating to the industrial, educational, religious, literary, benevolent and social life of the county, also biographical, neighborhood, village and family history, together with other matter relating to the county's natural and physical history, to fill two additional volumes of equal size with these now published. Some of the most interesting data collected relates to the movement westward from Henry County during the excitement following the discovery of gold in California and Pike's Peak, Colorado, reference to which is made on pages 163 and 529 and possibly elsewhere in this History. The author regrets that he has been compelled to drop this feature of the work, but all of the matters above referred to will be preserved for future publication by the author or some one to come after him.

It has been the steadfast purpose of the author and his associates in the work to provide an accurate, impartial and comprehensive account of the part taken by the county in military affairs from the days of the Mexican War through the Spanish-American War and the Philippine Insurrection, together with such information as is obtainable about the soldiers of the Revolution and the War of 1812-15, who became early settlers in the county, all of whom have long since passed away. This matter precedes the political and civil history of the county and is the distinctive feature of the work which causes these volumes to be appropriately designated "Military Edition."

It should be borne in mind that the time which the author has personally devoted to this work, together with that of those associated with him, would represent the continuous labor of a single person for ten years and that many thousands of dollars have been spent in the preparation and publication of the volumes. No doubt some errors have crept into the work, notwithstanding the care that has been exercised in its preparation, but the author is induced to state that such errors as may exist are either unimportant or relate to matters not now the subject of exact statement.

The author believes that the public will conclude that Hazzard's History of Henry County is not a book to be read and laid aside but is one that will grow

in interest and importance as the years go by, each succeeding year making it more valuable. As sources of historical information diminish, it will stand as a monument to coming generations, pointing to the part their forefathers took in the military, political and civil history of their times.

It has long been the cherished desire of the author to render the service which he feels that he has now accomplished in writing this history of his native county in the soil of which repose the remains of his grandparents, parents, many members of their respective families and so many of the friends of his youth. More than this, he feels that nothing he might have done in other fields could be as enduring a monument to his deceased daughter and to the wife of his youth who yet abides with him, to whom the first and second volumes are respectively dedicated.

Respectfully.

GEO. HAZZARD.

New Castle, Indiana, January 1, 1906.

SPECIAL ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

Judge Daniel Wait Howe, of Indianapolis, is a lawyer who has adorned his profession and as a judge of the Superior Court of Marion County has enrolled his name among the jurists of the State, administering the law impartially. He is the author of several works of great merit, in the preparation of which he has displayed literary ability of a high order.

In the Civil War he was a gallant Union soldier, serving first in Company H, 7th Indiana Infantry, three months' service, being mustered into the service, April 22, 1861, and mustered out August 2, 1861. In 1862 he assisted in recruiting what became Company I, 79th Indiana Infantry, of which company he became First Lieutenant, being commissioned as such August 2, 1862, and mustered in August 22, 1862. He was promoted Captain, July 17, 1863, and mustered in as such August 1, 1863. He was honorably discharged November 10, 1864, on account of disability arising from wounds received in battle.

He was born in Patriot, Switzerland County, Indiana, October 24, 1839, but when he was ten years old went with his parents to Franklin, Johnson County, which was his home when he entered the army and where he continued to reside on his return until 1873, when he moved to Indianapolis and has resided there ever since. He is the president of the Indiana Historical Society, a position that he has held for nearly ten years, and it has been through his efforts principally that many facts of great historical interest have been gathered and lodged in the archives of the society.

In 1902 he placed before the public a work entitled "Civil War Times—1861-5," a book of four hundred pages, published by the Bobbs-Merrill Company, of Indianapolis. This book is replete with general information concerning the Civil War and Indiana's part in that great conflict, and the author of this History recommends its purchase by all persons who desire to be informed relative to Indiana in the Civil War. The author of this History has drawn much inspiration from Judge Howe's book and the facts as set out in Chapters III to VI, both inclusive, are mainly taken from his "Civil War Times—1861-5."

GENERAL ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

Space will not permit the author to acknowledge by name all the persons in Henry County and elsewhere to whom he is under obligations for assistance rendered in gathering information for use in this History. The author takes great pleasure in stating that he has never made a request of any person in Henry County for assistance in getting together matter for this History that the same has not been cheerfully complied with. The persons who have thus assisted are very numerous. However, the author must make acknowledgment to those who have been more closely identified with him in the preparation and compiling of the History. Those who have been most closely associated with the author are David S. Yount, John Thornburgh, Julian Olds, Benjamin S. Parker and Loring Bundy. Without the intelligent and methodical assistance rendered by these gentlemen, the author would have failed in his undertaking. Captain Yount was associated with the author from the very beginning but near the end of the first year's labor he suddenly died September 14, 1903. A full biographical sketch of Captain Yount will be found in Chapter XIX.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

The table of contents and the indices of biography and illustration for both volumes of this History precede the text of Volume I; the index of military history, including artillery, cavalry and infantry, also precede the text of Volume I; the general index for both volumes follows the text of Volume II.

NATHAN HUNT BALLENGER.

Since the writing and printing of the biographical sketch of Nathan Hunt Ballenger, which appears on page 1107 of this History, that well-known pioneer citizen has departed this life. He died November 12, 1905, and is buried in Spiceland Cemetery.

THOMAS LEONARD HARTLEY.

In the biography of Thomas Leonard Hartley, Volume I, page 190, in the last line of the first paragraph, the name of "Joseph O." should be omitted, as he is deceased, and the name of "James" should read "James L." In the fifth line of the second paragraph on page 190 after the word "courageously" there should be inserted "and was frequently sent on scouting duty and on missions carrying important messages." Since the article was written, Edmund C., son of Thomas L. Hartley, has moved from Delaware County to the old home farm near Luray, where he now lives, and the second line on page 191 should for that reason read "Henry" instead of "Delaware."

SAMUEL ALEXANDER MITCHELL.

In the biography of Samuel Alexander Mitchell, the last paragraph relating to the ancestry of Mrs. Samuel A. Mitchell, page 280, should read as follows: "Mr. and Mrs. Swope were the parents of eleven children, namely: Elenor (Eleanor), now Mrs. George W. Shane; Margaret, now Mrs. Samuel A. Mitchell; Joseph A.; Louisa, afterwards Mrs. Calvin L. Swain, now deceased; Delila, afterwards Mrs. Francis M. Sanders, now deceased; Jonas B.; Perthena, now Mrs. John Weesner, of New Castle; George W.; Charles; Sarah Jane and Sophia, both of whom died in infancy."

AUSTIN MORRIS WOODWARD.

In the biography of Pyrrhus Woodward in Chapter XVII of this History, which treats of Asahel Woodward and his descendants, on account of an error of omission by the printer, the name of Austin Morris Woodward does not appear. He is the only son and the sole surviving child of Franklin and Maria (Burt) Woodward. He is a native of New Castle, Indiana. Soon after the Civil War, he went with his parents to near Minneapolis, Minnesota, and in later life moved to

the city itself, where he has ever since continued to reside. Since about the year 1879, he has been engaged in the grain commission business in that city where he has established a reputation second to none. He is a member of the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce and is also a large stockholder and a director in the First National Bank of Minneapolis. He has a large and interesting family to which he is very greatly devoted. Both of his parents are deceased and their remains are interred in South Mound Cemetery, New Castle, Indiana.

CITIZENS' STATE BANK, NEW CASTLE.

At the bottom of page 1078 of this History, the date of the appointment as Cashier of David W. Kinsey should read "since July 14, 1874," and that of the appointment of Thomas B. Millikan as assistant cashier should read "since September 9, 1874."

ADDITIONAL LIST OF SOLDIERS.

In the preparation of this work, the names of several soldiers were not secured in time for publication in the rosters of their several companies and regiments and consequently do not appear in the alphabetical lists. Their records are as follows:

Milton Y. Briggs, Marion County, Indiana. Greensboro Township after the Civil War. Private, Company G, 11th Indiana Infantry (three years). Mustered in January 12, 1865. Recruit. Mustered out July 26, 1865.

Sample C. Byer, New Castle, Indiana. Sergeant, Company C, 2nd Indiana Cavalry. Mustered in September 13, 1861. Discharged, disability, January 24, 1863. Private, Company H, 103rd Indiana Infantry (Morgan Raid). Mustered in July 6, 1863. Mustered out July 17, 1863. First Sergeant, Company A, 133rd Indiana Infantry. Mustered in May 17, 1864. Mustered out in September, 1864.

George W. Davis, enlisted at Clarksburg, Harrison County, West Virginia. Private, Company K, 15th West Virginia Infantry. Mustered in March 14, 1864. Mustered out July 1, 1865. Sulphur Springs after the Civil War.

William Ehman, New Castle, Indiana. Enlisted at Cincinnati, Ohio. Private, Company E, 139th Ohio Infantry. Mustered in May 2, 1864. Mustered out August 26, 1864.

Edmund Johnson, Frankton, Madison County, Indiana. Enlisted as from Cadiz, Henry County. Private, Company D, 147th Indiana Infantry. Mustered in March 6, 1865. Mustered out August 4, 1865. Mr. Johnson never lived in Henry County. He now resides in Anderson, Indiana, where he is a prominent business man. He has been a public official of Madison County and performed his duties with fidelity and zeal. At the date of his enlistment he lived at Frankton, Madison County, Indiana.

Benjamin B. Meisse, Hamilton County, Indiana. New Castle after the Civil War. Private, Company I, 11th Indiana Infantry (three years). Mustered in March 17, 1865. Recruit. Mustered out July 26, 1865.

John R. Russell removed from Prairie Township to Polk County, Iowa, before the Civil War. Enlisted at Des Moines, Iowa. Private, Company A, 10th Iowa

Infantry. Mustered in August 1, 1861. Veteran. Mustered out August 15, 1865. Returned to Henry County after the war and settled in New Castle.

William M. Sanders enlisted at Norwalk, Huron County, Ohio. New Castle after the Civil War. Private, Company A, 192nd Ohio Infantry. Mustered in February 22, 1865. Discharged, disability, July 10, 1865.

Thomas R. Stanford, soldier of the War of 1812-15. Should be included in the list of soldiers of that war who settled in Liberty Township as found on page 700 of this History.

John B. Taylor, Madison County, Indiana. Private, Company K, 16th Indiana Infantry (three years). Mustered in August 19, 1862. Appointed Corporal, Sergeant and First Sergeant. Mustered out June 30, 1865; New Castle after the Civil War.

Charles A. Humphrey enlisted at Jonesville, Hillsdale County, Michigan, July 29, 1861, in the 18th Michigan Infantry, and served two years and eleven months, as Hospital Steward. Moved to Lewisville, Indiana, after the Civil War, and thence to Knightstown, where he married Ida, daughter of the well known landlord and hotel keeper, David Shipman. He now resides in Indianapolis and is connected with the well known drug house of Daniel Stewart.

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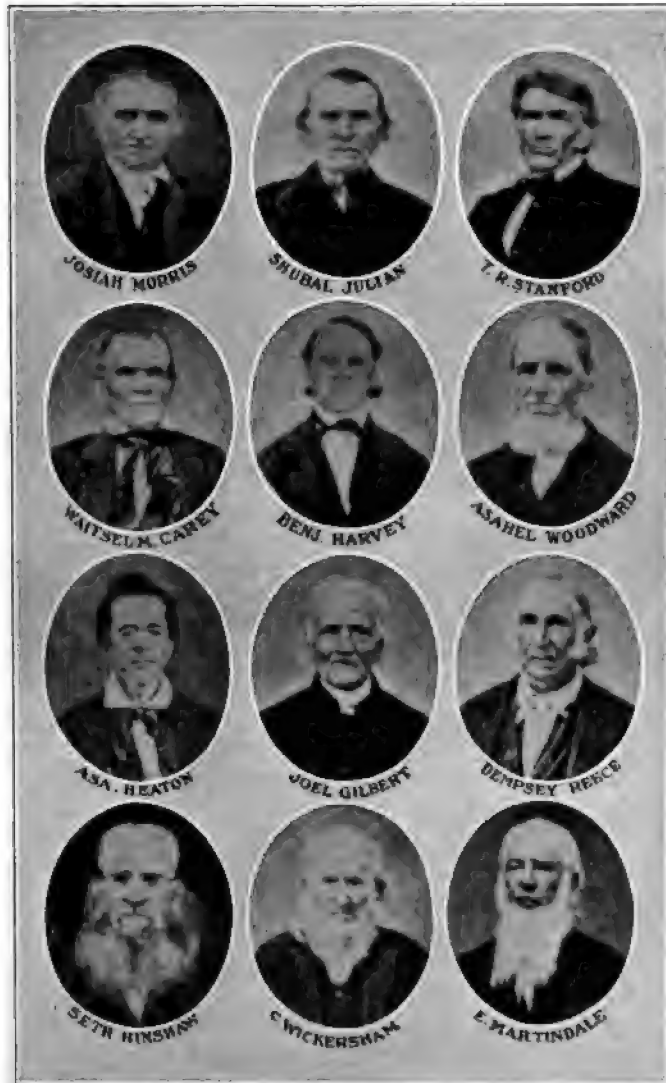
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HENRY COUNTY PIONEERS.

HISTORY OF HENRY COUNTY, INDIANA

MILITARY EDITION

BY GEORGE HAZZARD

CHAPTER I.

POSTOFFICES AND POSTMASTERS.

POSTOFFICES AND POSTMASTERS IN HENRY COUNTY FROM 1823 TO 1905—CLERKS
FROM HENRY COUNTY IN THE U. S. RAILWAY MAIL SERVICE.

The following is a list of postoffices in Henry County, with the names of the postmasters of each, from the time of the organization of the county, down to and including the present time. All offices, having rural routes running from them, have the names of the carriers appended.

The records of the Postoffice Department at Washington City fail to show that there was ever a postoffice at Circleville, Fairfield, Needmore, Petersburg, Pumpkintown (West Lebanon), Sharington, Uniontown, West Liberty, Wheeland or Woodville, all old villages or settlements in the county. It is probable that mail was carried to and from most of these places, as an accommodation or neighborhood matter, letters and papers being carried from the nearest established postoffice to some point of distribution, central to these settlements.

There were postoffices at Elizabeth City (Maple Valley), Grant City (Snyder), and Hillsboro (Dan Webster), but named differently because there were already offices in Indiana so named. The rules of the postoffice department permit only one office of the same name in a State.

There is a tradition in South Franklin Township, that before the office was established at Lewisville (May 27, 1831), there was a postoffice on the county line, a mile and a quarter south of the present town, kept by Garnette Hayden and be-

lieved to have been named "Garnette Postoffice." However, as there is no official record of such an office in Washington City, it is probable that mail was carried from established offices to Hayden's house, which was on the main line of stage travel, for distribution in that neighborhood.

ASHLAND.

NAME OF POSTMASTER.	DATE OF APPOINTMENT.
James M. Conner.....	February 26, 1847.
Thomas G. O'Neal.....	January 24, 1848.
Samuel S. Canaday.....	April 11, 1848.
William Millikan, Jr.....	April 16, 1850.
William Millikan, Sr.....	June 23, 1855.
David Millikan.....	September 14, 1855.
Wilson Mullen.....	December 6, 1856.
Lycurgus L. Burr.....	April 1, 1859.
Thomas R. Stanford, Jr.....	June 1, 1862.
John Mullen.....	January 16, 1863.
Wes'ey Snodgrass.....	April 2, 1866.
Abiatha V. Lamb.....	October 18, 1875.
Charles C. Strong.....	April 17, 1876.
George Witt.....	April 20, 1877.
John C. Pickens.....	October 25, 1878.
John Netz.....	August 30, 1883.
Eli W. Walradth.....	March 7, 1892.
Henry H. Yauky.....	November 8, 1892.
Harvey Kindrick.....	February 1, 1895.
Andrew J. Netz.....	January 15, 1898.

This office was, for many years, a country neighborhood postoffice, located at the respective houses of the successive postmasters, near the present location of the station of Messick, and was called Messick. In 1855, after the railroad was built from New Castle to Richmond, the office was moved to its present site. The original name of the latter place was Mullen's Station, but when the office was moved there, the name was changed to Ashland. While William Millikan, Jr., was postmaster, and perhaps afterwards, the office was kept in Millikan and Messick's country store, which stood near the site of the present railroad station at Messick. After the Big Four railway was built through the central part of the county, the postoffice at Messick was re-established near its old site.

BLOUNTSVILLE.

NAME OF POSTMASTER.	DATE OF APPOINTMENT.
James Powell.....	January 22, 1835.
Abram Lennington, Jr.....	March 24, 1835.
Benjamin Pugh.....	June 7, 1837.
Isaiah Templin.....	June 13, 1839.
Thomas Jones.....	February 14, 1840.
John St. John.....	February 4, 1842.
Elisha Bird.....	August 3, 1844.
Joseph S. Plummer.....	May 31, 1848.
Alvin S. Burr.....	April 21, 1849.
William M. Swan.....	May 15, 1849.
Leo O. Hayworth.....	August 4, 1849.

Thomas D. Jones.....	February 6, 1850.
Addison R. A. Thompson.....	July 28, 1851.
Edwin House.....	June 25, 1852.
David Trowbridge.....	February 17, 1859.
Edwin House.....	July 9, 1861.
Mark Walradth.....	June —, 1865.
Samuel V. Templin.....	May 7, 1867.
James W. Stanley.....	December 16, 1869.
William J. B. Luther.....	December 18, 1871.
Edwin Burch.....	September 2, 1872.
Cephas F. Bartlett.....	March 11, 1875.
Lawrence G. Wiggins.....	August 5, 1875.
Jesse Cary.....	October 2, 1876.
William Bird.....	July 9, 1877.
Ila T. Lake.....	February 10, 1879.
William J. B. Luther.....	March 8, 1883.
William M. Barr.....	February 1, 1888.
William J. B. Luther.....	January 16, 1889.
James L. Templin.....	May 13, 1892.
Seymour Lennington.....	April 5, 1894.
Fannie Freer.....	July 10, 1896.
James L. Templin.....	October 7, 1897.
Alonzo G. Howell.....	October 4, 1901.

There is one rural route running from this office, viz: R. R. No. 1. Franklin W. Murray, carrier.

CADIZ.

NAME OF POSTMASTER.	DATE OF APPOINTMENT.
David Hiatt.....	December 18, 1837.
William Brown.....	April 27, 1840.
John Hinshaw.....	February 18, 1842.
Theodore Shannon.....	March 29, 1842.
Jonas Pickering.....	September 23, 1842.
John P. Cooper.....	March 24, 1843.
John C. Beck.....	February 20, 1846.
Moses McKee.....	February 18, 1850.
Alfred N. Vestal.....	September 10, 1850.
James Beck.....	September 28, 1853.
Jacob Meek.....	January 23, 1855.
Ashbury Showalter.....	August 10, 1859.
Peter H. Julian.....	June 6, 1861.
Ezra Foster.....	March 16, 1863.
Caleb W. Bond.....	September 24, 1863.
Caleb H. Cooper.....	August 28, 1866.
David A. Pickering.....	February 12, 1867.
Jacob Meek.....	February 1, 1870.
Caleb C. Perdieu.....	April 23, 1872.
William J. Meek.....	August 22, 1872.
Caleb W. Bond.....	January 20, 1874.
Joel McCormack.....	March 18, 1875.
Charles A. C. Lewis.....	July 8, 1878.
Ellen M. Laboyteaux.....	July 29, 1885.
Noah McCormack.....	December 26, 1889.
Ellen M. Laboyteaux.....	July 29, 1893.
Nancy M. Alsbaugh.....	July 13, 1897.
Charles H. Pierson.....	September 9, 1903.

CHICAGO.

NAME OF POSTMASTER.	DATE OF APPOINTMENT.
William B. Anderson.....	May 11, 1852.
Levi Hood.....	November 10, 1852.
Robert T. Beckett.....	August 4, 1854.
Discontinued	March 24, 1855.

This office was located in Liberty Township, on the main traveled road from New Castle to Hagerstown, seven miles east of New Castle. There was once a town of this name here, numbering ten or twelve houses, one or two stores and two hotels, but the building of the railroad, a mile north, and the founding of the town of Millville, about two miles distant, ruined its business. The postoffice was discontinued as above stated and re-established at Millville, June 7, 1855. The place is now in total decay as a village.

DAN WEBSTER.

NAME OF POSTMASTER.	DATE OF APPOINTMENT.
Samuel S. Canaday.....	March 10, 1851.
David Murphy.....	February 18, 1854.
Davis Haynes.....	December 27, 1854.
Abram Frazier.....	March 20, 1857.
Sampson Jetmore.....	January 29, 1859.
Thomas W. Hood.....	June 25, 1861.
Harriet Fleming.....	November 18, 1863.
Discontinued	February 14, 1865.
Re-established	July 20, 1865.
Eli Frazier.....	July 20, 1865.
Anderson H. Shank.....	June 27, 1866.
Abram Frazier.....	May 7, 1867.
Discontinued	June 26, 1867.

This office was located at the old town of Hillsboro, in the southeast corner of Prairie Township, two and a half miles northeast of New Castle. Hillsboro was once a thriving village, but now there is nothing left but a few straggling houses.

DEVON.

NAME OF POSTMASTER.	DATE OF APPOINTMENT.
Andrew J. Batson.....	April 25, 1850.
James C. Peed.....	October 30, 1851.
Isaac Baker.....	June 2, 1853.
Discontinued	February 13, 1868.

This office was located in Liberty Township, on the main traveled road, three miles southeast of New Castle, as a country neighborhood postoffice. For the last fifteen years it was kept at the farmhouse of one of Henry County's old settlers, named Isaac Baker. After the construction of the railroad from New Castle to Cambridge City, the office was discontinued.

DUNREITH.

NAME OF POSTMASTER.	DATE OF APPOINTMENT.
Jordan Pickering.....	July 2, 1861.
Thomas Evans.....	June 1, 1863.

David H. Huddleson.....	October 7, 1867.
John F. Yates.....	March 24, 1870.
William R. Pierce.....	May 3, 1870.
David H. Huddleson.....	October 18, 1876.
Emily Griffin.....	September 24, 1885.
Thomas H. Hamilton.....	December 4, 1888.
John W. Hayes.....	April 5, 1889.
Edwin C. Hoffman.....	May 8, 1893.
Nat F. Vickery.....	December 2, 1895.
Hugh L. English.....	August 23, 1897.
Lula J. Welch.....	September 5, 1901.

This office, when first established, was called Coffin's Station, the railroad station at the place being so named after Emery Dunreith Coffin, the proprietor of the land. In 1865 it was decided to change the name and out of respect to Mr. Coffin's memory, it was called Dunreith.

There is one rural route running from this office, viz: R. R. No. 1. John W. Hayes, carrier.

GREENSBORO.

NAME OF POSTMASTER.	DATE OF APPOINTMENT.
William Reagan.....	April 18, 1831.
Thomas Reagan.....	December 15, 1832.
Richard Henderson.....	October 3, 1833.
Margaret Henderson.....	November 15, 1842.
James W. Crowley.....	February 9, 1849.
Joel Stephenson.....	June 13, 1849.
Reuben Swain.....	January 22, 1850.
James W. Crowley.....	February 19, 1853.
George Deer.....	May 27, 1857.
Hamilton R. Branson.....	October 31, 1860.
Robert H. Polk.....	July 11, 1861.
Clayton Thornbury.....	March 23, 1864.
Jabez H. Newby.....	September 13, 1871.
John W. Fawcett.....	October 30, 1871.
Willard H. Loring.....	January 7, 1873.
William S. Moffett.....	July 25, 1885.
Leonidas R. Allison.....	May 24, 1889.
Lambert Macy.....	July 30, 1890.
Joseph Jay.....	July 19, 1894.
Lambert Macy.....	June 2, 1898.

HONEY CREEK.

NAME OF POSTMASTER.	DATE OF APPOINTMENT.
Zadock G. Tomlinson.....	June 18, 1861.
Jacob Fadely.....	November 3, 1863.
Discontinued	February 24, 1864.
Re-established	July 14, 1864.
Zadock G. Tomlinson.....	July 14, 1864.
Adam Evans.....	June 22, 1871.
Anderson Showalter.....	March 7, 1878.
George W. Evans.....	October 2, 1878.
John Sharkey.....	July 7, 1879.
Solon Neff.....	December 13, 1881.
William F. Sanders.....	September 28, 1882.

HAZZARD'S HISTORY OF HENRY COUNTY.

Stephen D. Showalter.....	April 7, 1888.
William F. Sanders.....	December 10, 1889.
John Sharkey.....	March 15, 1894.
William F. Sanders.....	May 29, 1897.
Lertin R. Fadely.....	April 25, 1902.

KENNARD.

NAME OF POSTMASTER.	DATE OF APPOINTMENT.
Cyrus C. Hinshaw.....	September 12, 1882.
Imla R. Showalter.....	June 2, 1885.
Claude C. Coffin.....	April 10, 1889.
John F. Danie's	August 11, 1893.
John A. Reece.....	July 10, 1897.

KNIGHTSTOWN.

NAME OF POSTMASTER.	DATE OF APPOINTMENT.
Joseph McCalley.....	January 30, 1833.
John Mayes.....	November 10, 1833.
Joshua Holland.....	March 25, 1835.
Asa Heaton.....	April 6, 1837.
Fielding L. Goble.....	August 16, 1843.
George Davis.....	March 13, 1849.
William D. M. Wickham.....	June 6, 1853.
Amos B. Fithian.....	September 19, 1853.
John W. White.....	January 30, 1857.
Edwin B. Niles.....	April 16, 1861.
Valentine Steiner.....	August 6, 1866.
John F. Bell.....	October 15, 1875.
John E. Keys.....	February 19, 1883.
John A. Sample.....	August 16, 1886.
George P. Graf.....	April 10, 1890.
John A. Sample.....	November 15, 1893.
Wallace K. Deem.....	January 24, 1898.
Edgar H. Cole.....	May 8, 1899.
John W. Lowrey.....	September 21, 1900.
Charles R. Swalm.....	January 30, 1905.

There are four rural routes running from this office, viz: R. R. No. 1, Percival Risk, carrier; No. 2, Elmer E. Steiner, carrier; No. 3, William P. Foulke, carrier; No. 4, Samuel P. Hiatt, carrier.

LEWISVILLE.

NAME OF POSTMASTER.	DATE OF APPOINTMENT.
Lewis C. Freeman.....	May 27, 1831.
John Widows.....	June 28, 1834.
William Spencer.....	February 5, 1836.
William L. Houston.....	November 1, 1837.
Samuel Hopper.....	May 30, 1851.
Thomas J. Smith.....	November 20, 1855.
Thomas Nugen.....	August 9, 1856.
Abraham G. Elliott.....	November 24, 1856.
Samuel Hopper.....	January 3, 1857.
Thornton A. Johnson.....	September 18, 1857.

Aram B. Guerin.....	October 4, 1858.
Alfred L. McMeans.....	March 25, 1861.
Jabez H. Newby.....	January 9, 1864.
Nathan H. Wiles.....	September 20, 1864.
Samuel Hopper.....	November 3, 1865.
Aram B. Guerin.....	January 11, 1867.
Jerry C. Howe.....	August 18, 1876.
William L. Houston.....	December 7, 1876.
Jane R. Bollmeyer.....	July 31, 1885.
John F. Camplin.....	April 15, 1889.
Charles C. Brown.....	April 22, 1894.
Luther F. Symons.....	March 15, 1898.
John B. Clawson.....	February 20, 1901.

There are two rural routes running from this office, viz: R. R. No. 1, John Parker, carrier; No. 2, H. Allen Moore, carrier.

LURAY.

NAME OF POSTMASTER.	DATE OF APPOINTMENT.
John Skinner.....	May 15, 1838.
Abraham Boring.....	July 28, 1842.
Thomas Fleming.....	June 7, 1843.
James P. Skinner.....	June 4, 1845.
Abraham Boring.....	October 24, 1845.
Thomas Fleming.....	February 21, 1848.
Leonard Harrison.....	November 30, 1848.
Jesse L. Williams.....	June 21, 1852.
Nathan Branson.....	August 4, 1854.
Thomas Gough.....	April 20, 1855.
Andrew J. Fleming.....	April 25, 1863.
Edward Weir.....	June 10, 1863.
Thomas W. Hood.....	February 15, 1864.
Benjamin R. Holt.....	July 3, 1865.
William Wright.....	February 26, 1867.
James S. D. Comstock.....	October 7, 1869.
Caldwell C. Johnson.....	February 18, 1876.
Obed A. Shaw.....	July 26, 1877.
Franklin B. Miller.....	May 2, 1881.
William R. Shaw.....	April 29, 1886.
Solomon A. Robe.....	November 4, 1889.
John A. Powers.....	January 11, 1892.
William R. Shaw.....	January 7, 1895.
Rufus Williams.....	February 20, 1899.
Discontinued	June 15, 1901.

MAPLE VALLEY.

NAME OF POSTMASTER.	DATE OF APPOINTMENT.
Andrew F. Yetter.....	February 12, 1878.
Samuel W. Overman.....	October 4, 1883.
William F. Rawlins.....	December 4, 1886.
Ellen Drury.....	June 29, 1887.
Discontinued	November 30, 1887.
Re-established	September 3, 1888.
Franklin J. C. Rawlins.....	September 3, 1888.

Samuel W. Overman.....June 12, 1889.
DiscontinuedApril 30, 1903.

This office was located in the northwest corner of Wayne township, at the old town of Elizabeth City, six miles from Knightstown. After the establishment of the towns of Kennard and Wilkinson on the railroad, the business of the place gradually fell off, and upon the establishment of the Rural Free Delivery System, the postoffice was finally discontinued.

MECHANICSBURG.

NAME OF POSTMASTER.	DATE OF APPOINTMENT.
Thomas B. Keesling.....	July 14, 1849.
John C. Goodwin.....	November 27, 1855.
Jacob Meek.....	May 21, 1856.
James Beck.....	June 11, 1856.
Sleesman Meeker.....	October 2, 1862.
Isaac Franklin.....	October 20, 1864.
John C. Goodwin.....	February 2, 1870.
Ezra Bufkin.....	December 8, 1870.
John W. McCurdy.....	June 22, 1871.
William A. Greenlee.....	February 7, 1876.
William R. Swain.....	April 10, 1878.
Luther O. Miller.....	September 25, 1879.
Charles S. Goodwin.....	September 16, 1880.
Jacob D. Zirkle.....	September 3, 1886.
John W. Mills.....	April 5, 1889.
Thomas A. Goodwin.....	September 1, 1890.
Samuel S. Hopkins.....	May 1, 1894.
Daniel Rent.....	March 21, 1898.

MESSICK.

NAME OF POSTMASTER.	DATE OF APPOINTMENT.
William E. Green.....	April 7, 1884.
John B. Clawson.....	November 1, 1884.
Wilson R. Lines.....	August 23, 1888.
Squire N. Lines.....	February 28, 1899.

MIDDLETOWN.

NAME OF POSTMASTER.	DATE OF APPOINTMENT.
Jacob Koontz.....	September 10, 1830.
Josiah Willetts.....	May 28, 1831.
Henry Pierce.....	March 12, 1834.
Joseph Yount.....	June 2, 1839.
Andrew Barton.....	September 19, 1853.
Benjamin F. Murphey.....	July 5, 1854.
Noah F. Trayer.....	July 12, 1855.
James D. Farrell.....	June 1, 1861.
William W. Cotteral.....	August 14, 1863.
Augustus E. Bundy.....	October 23, 1866.
James T. Moore.....	June 6, 1867.
William J. Hillgoss.....	September 21, 1868.
James D. Farrell.....	February 27, 1871.
Wilson N. Showalter.....	October 3, 1885.

Elisha M. Hanby.....	August 9, 1886.
Isaac N. Chenoweth.....	April 19, 1889.
Henderson H. Lilly.....	June 29, 1893.
Joseph O. Lambert.....	July 27, 1897.
Willis L. McCampbell.....	February 19, 1902.

There are four rural routes running from this office, viz: R. R. No. 1, Isaac Myer, carrier; No. 2, James L. Nation, carrier; No. 3, Dolph Franklin, carrier; No. 4, Jonathan Brattain, carrier.

MILLVILLE.

NAME OF POSTMASTER.	DATE OF APPOINTMENT.
Andrew J. Cromer.....	June 7, 1855.
Levi Hood.....	January 2, 1857.
Micajah Forkner.....	May 18, 1859.
John L. Wisehart.....	June 11, 1859.
Elijah M. Brown.....	October 21, 1861.
Charles W. Conway.....	August 25, 1862.
Henry Smith.....	November 13, 1862.
Alvin S. Burr.....	June 2, 1864.
Charles A. C. Howren.....	December 16, 1869.
James A. Stafford.....	August 28, 1878.
James Sharkey.....	December 14, 1885.
William V. Balser.....	July 21, 1886.
Alfred Welker.....	April 18, 1887.
James A. Stafford.....	June 27, 1889.
John Brunner.....	August 21, 1893.
Ralph E. Neff.....	July 13, 1897.
James A. Stafford.....	March 14, 1904.

MOORELAND.

NAME OF POSTMASTER.	DATE OF APPOINTMENT.
Harvey H. Main.....	August 21, 1882.
Marcus Holliday.....	March 8, 1883.
Alonzo A. Chamness.....	October 10, 1884.
Charles W. Mouch.....	February 6, 1886.
William K. Boyd.....	April 6, 1889.
Oliver P. Shaffer.....	February 13, 1892.
Samuel S. Heiney.....	April 3, 1894.
Ulysses G. Pierce.....	May 18, 1896.
John Wrightsman.....	June 9, 1897.
Orlando M. Haynes.....	July 20, 1899.
Frank M. Main.....	August 8, 1904.

There are two rural routes running from this office, viz: R. R. No. 1, James W. Rinard, carrier; No. 2, Henry H. Moore, carrier.

MOUNT SUMMIT.

NAME OF POSTMASTER.	DATE OF APPOINTMENT.
Jeremiah V. Beavers.....	November 25, 1869.
John Ocker.....	October 7, 1872.
William Swain.....	December 3, 1872.

John Ocker.....	January 12, 1874.
John F. Luellen.....	January 24, 1879.
John N. Smith.....	December 19, 1881.
James W. Sanders.....	May 25, 1889.
Alonzo J. Winings.....	October 29, 1891.
William F. Benbow.....	November 28, 1892.
John W. Dunbar.....	August 15, 1893.
John W. Hamilton.....	February 29, 1896.
William Mercer.....	August 24, 1897.
Sarah Livezey.....	August 21, 1901.

There is one rural route running from this office, viz: R. R. No. 1, Jasper Emmons, carrier.

NEW CASTLE.

NAME OF POSTMASTER.	DATE OF APPOINTMENT.
Rene Julian.....	April 12, 1823.
Isaac Bedsaul.....	February 6, 1826.
Samuel Hazzard.....	October 5, 1837.
Bushrod W. Scott.....	December 28, 1844.
James Calvert.....	April 21, 1849.
Thomas B. Dunning.....	February 6, 1850.
Samuel Hazzard.....	August 26, 1850.
Jacob Mowrer.....	December 24, 1852.
Samuel S. Canaday.....	April 15, 1861.
Thomas S. Healy.....	September 2, 1865.
William H. Elliott*.....	September 19, 1866.
Charles J. Morrison*.....	November 13, 1866.
Jacob Mowrer.....	July 15, 1867.
William H. Elliott.....	June 29, 1869.
Thaddeus Coffin.....	June 16, 1871.
Cornelius M. Moore.....	December 12, 1874.
Thaddeus Coffin.....	December 10, 1879.
Leander S. Denius.....	January 29, 1884.
Julia Loer.....	June 25, 1886.
William F. Shelley.....	September 7, 1889.
Samuel Arnold.....	February 17, 1894.
William R. Wilson.....	February 2, 1898.
James H. Jones.....	February 19, 1902.

There are ten rural routes running from this office, viz: R. R. No. 1, James M. Boyd, carrier; No. 2, Joseph A. Kerr, carrier; No. 3, Hugh L. Mullen, carrier; No. 4, Albert W. Saint, carrier; No. 5, Loring A. Williams, carrier; No. 6, Israel H. Grunden, carrier; No. 7, Alfred Lantz, carrier; No. 8, Leander S. Denius, carrier; No. 9, James A. Martindale, carrier; No. 10, Thaddeus Coffin, carrier.

NEW LISBON.

NAME OF POSTMASTER.	DATE OF APPOINTMENT.
John Widows.....	November 28, 1836.
James S. Russell.....	December 29, 1836.

* Did not qualify. Thomas S. Healy held the office until July 15, 1867, when he was succeeded by Jacob Mowrer.

William Grose*.....	January 12, 1838.
John P. Taylor.....	March 23, 1846.
William H. Caster.....	January 4, 1847.
Emory Southwick.....	May 14, 1849.
Thomas Allen.....	July 8, 1850.
Emory Southwick.....	January 6, 1852.
William Van Nuys.....	February 1, 1858.
William Bradbury.....	February 3, 1859.
John Lively.....	August 6, 1860.
Isaac F. Harned.....	July 11, 1861.
George W. Champ.....	September 28, 1861.
Benjamin F. Hufford.....	September 24, 1863.
John M. Swafford.....	November 18, 1863.
Joseph S. Shawhan.....	January 6, 1871.
Jacob M. Ward.....	August 21, 1871.
James T. J. Hazelrigg.....	March 26, 1874.
Amos Wilson.....	October 18, 1880.
Eli W. Walradth.....	October 17, 1881.
Melissa J. Miller.....	October 12, 1886.
Arametta E. Gibbs.....	February 23, 1888.
Charles A. C. Howren.....	February 12, 1889.
Jacob Wiseman.....	August 10, 1893.
Charles A. C. Howren.....	July 1, 1897.
Harley R. Nation.....	August 28, 1897.
Joshua M. Goar.....	August 30, 1901.

There is one rural route running from this office, viz: R. R. No. 1, William C. Crawford, carrier.

OGDEN.

NAME OF POSTMASTER.	DATE OF APPOINTMENT.
James Pressly.....	July 15, 1840.
Edwin W. Swaim.....	October 5, 1842.
M. J. Purviance.....	October 6, 1845.
Edwin W. Swaim.....	September 16, 1846.
Caleb P. Davis.....	September 22, 1847.
Jonathan Goble.....	December 31, 1849.
Silas C. Cooper.....	October 6, 1854.
James M. Death.....	September 8, 1857.
Eli F. Hodson.....	June 2, 1858.
Harvey W. Swaim.....	April 25, 1863.
James E. Barrett.....	April 5, 1864.
Amos E. Pennington.....	October 6, 1864.
Eli F. Hodson.....	March 26, 1868.
Oliver B. Byrket.....	June 6, 1872.
Eli F. Hodson.....	April 27, 1874.
Edwin E. Flora.....	January 3, 1881.
William W. Wiggins.....	June 26, 1882.
Elizabeth J. Reichard.....	September 18, 1885.
William H. Byers.....	January 29, 1887.
Nora J. Cox.....	April 5, 1889.
Oliver B. Byrket.....	July 22, 1891.
William H. Byers.....	February 13, 1894.
Oliver B. Byrket.....	June 25, 1897.

* In the Civil War, Colonel, 36th Indiana Infantry, Brigadier General and Brevet Major General U. S. V.

John H. Herbst.....August 28, 1901.
Joseph White.....March 20, 1905.

RAYSVILLE.

NAME OF POSTMASTER.	DATE OF APPOINTMENT.
John Anderson.....	October 11, 1830.
George Swope.....	January 2, 1832.
Isaac Scott.....	July 11, 1833.
Charles Moore.....	May 11, 1835.
Joseph Woods.....	August 30, 1849.
Isaac O. Trueblood.....	June 10, 1850.
Reuben Chappell.....	March 18, 1852.
James B. Beamon.....	June 6, 1853.
Robert Wilson.....	March 20, 1854.
Harry Pierson.....	March 25, 1856.
Reuben Chappell.....	February 7, 1865.
Benjamin D. Fodrea.....	March 9, 1877.
Harry Manning.....	June 5, 1882.
Jennie A. Neilson.....	July 1, 1887.
Harry Manning.....	July 3, 1889.
Wilson Rutledge.....	October 30, 1893.
Robert H. Manning.....	October 7, 1897.

ROCKLAND.

NAME OF POSTMASTER.	DATE OF APPOINTMENT.
David D. Daniels.....	August 29, 1878.
Discontinued	November 16, 1883.

This office was located in Blue River Township, as a country neighborhood postoffice, two miles north of Messick, at a place commonly known as Goose Creek. After the construction of the railroad through the county, northeast from New Castle, and the establishment of the station of Messick and the town of Mooreland, the office was discontinued.

ROGERSVILLE.

NAME OF POSTMASTER.	DATE OF APPOINTMENT.
Jabish Luellen.....	November 19, 1849.
John W. Lake.....	June 8, 1874.
Discontinued	April 24, 1882.
Re-established	January 24, 1883.
David M. Luellen.....	January 24, 1883.
Discontinued .....	.....
Re-established	August 28, 1886.
Jesse Luellen.....	August 28, 1886.
James S. Luellen.....	January 28, 1896.
Ila B. Cory.....	January 20, 1898.
Annie Luellen.....	September 15, 1898.
Emma Houser.....	December 4, 1899.
Discontinued	June 15, 1901.

This office was located in the western part of Stony Creek Township, at the old town of Rogersville, three and a half miles southwest of Blountsville. After the establishment of the Rural Free Delivery System, the office was discontinued.

SHIRLEY.

NAME OF POSTMASTER.	DATE OF APPOINTMENT.
Benjamin F. Taylor.....	June 10, 1891.
Benjamin L. Byrket.....	November 15, 1892.
Arthur C. Van Duyn.....	November 20, 1893.
Benjamin L. Byrket.....	May 11, 1897.
Lucian L. Camplin.....	January 30, 1905.

There are two rural routes running from this office, viz: R. R. No. 1, Lemuel A. Steffey, carrier; R. R. No. 2, John C. Wink, carrier.

SNYDER.

NAME OF POSTMASTER.	DATE OF APPOINTMENT.
Levi C. Jackson.....	January 26, 1888.
Lindsey H. Redic.....	March 5, 1891.
James Vandembark.....	June 9, 1891.
Jarrett Snyder.....	June 17, 1896.
Otis Hollan.....	May 17, 1897.
Pearl Jones.....	May 25, 1898.
Orla W. McGeath.....	December 1, 1898.
Discontinued	June 29, 1901.

This office was located in Wayne Township, at the old town of Grant City, five miles north of Knightstown. Upon the establishment of the Rural Free Delivery System the office was discontinued.

SPICELAND.

NAME OF POSTMASTER.	DATE OF APPOINTMENT.
Thomas Cook.....	April 10, 1838.
Driver Boone.....	July 16, 1842.
John Gray.....	February 14, 1853.
Michael Stanley.....	February 8, 1855.
Jacob Foster.....	March 23, 1855.
James P. Antrim.....	August 14, 1856.
Josiah P. Bogue.....	March 8, 1858.
Joseph Butler.....	April 19, 1858.
Samuel Poarch.....	June 2, 1864.
James C. R. Layton.....	June 7, 1865.
James P. Antrim.....	September 19, 1865.
Albert H. Johnson.....	April 5, 1869.
Edward L. Woolen.....	April 6, 1871.
Hannah N. T. Bufkin.....	July 5, 1872.
John W. Fawcett.....	March 22, 1875.
Oliver H. Nixon.....	May 15, 1876.
Henry A. Collins.....	July 21, 1885.
Emory C. Bogue.....	April 10, 1889.
Horace G. Yergin.....	May 11, 1893.
John L. Eastridge.....	May 27, 1897.
William B. Gordon.....	June 5, 1901.

There is one rural route running from this office, viz: R. R. No. 1, Ernest Applegate, carrier.

SPRINGPORT.

NAME OF POSTMASTER.	DATE OF APPOINTMENT.
Hiram Allen.....	June 29, 1869.
Charles M. Orr.....	May 27, 1875.
Hanford Benedict.....	October 18, 1875.
William F. Smith.....	July 20, 1885.
Benjamin F. Wampler.....	February 18, 1888.
Hanford Benedict.....	July 12, 1889.
William Peckinpaugh.....	June 10, 1893.
William K. Sweet.....	July 10, 1897.
Hanford Benedict.....	July 26, 1901.

There is one rural route running from this office, viz: R. R. No. 1, Henry H. Bowers, carrier.

STRAUGHN.

NAME OF POSTMASTER.	DATE OF APPOINTMENT.
David Wilson.....	July 15, 1869.
Joel K. Palen.....	April 12, 1871.
Elwood Vickery.....	February 14, 1872.
Thomas B. Hammar.....	September 18, 1877.
Eli Smith.....	November 12, 1877.
James L. Willis.....	April 19, 1880.
Charles Smith.....	August 15, 1885.
Jethro Dennis.....	February 16, 1887.
Charles A. Brittenham.....	February 25, 1887.
James L. Willis.....	August 2, 1889.
John W. Haskett.....	May 28, 1891.
Dill Waddell.....	May 11, 1893.
Edward R. Colburn.....	May 21, 1897.
Izora Haskett.....	May 22, 1901.

There is one rural route running from this office, viz: R. R. No. 1, William E. Willis, carrier.

SULPHUR SPRINGS.

NAME OF POSTMASTER.	DATE OF APPOINTMENT.
William S. Yost.....	February 13, 1844.
James Swope.....	January 28, 1848.
William S. Yost.....	March 10, 1848.
William Spell.....	February 14, 1854.
Bushrod W. Scott.....	February 12, 1855.
Benjamin Harvey.....	September 23, 1856.
Abraham W. Bouslog.....	May 18, 1859.
John B. Benbow.....	March 25, 1861.
Abram S. Brown.....	February 15, 1864.
Peter S. Shroyer.....	July 28, 1864.
Murray M. Hess.....	June 28, 1865.
Lorenzo D. Harvey.....	May 7, 1867.
John L. McCorkle.....	February 24, 1868.
Michael Cory.....	July 29, 1873.
John T. Lewellyn.....	January 5, 1877.
William T. Scott.....	December 6, 1877.

Noah W. Warner.....December 16, 1878.
 Marquis D. Harry.....July 31, 1885.
 William H. H. Rohrbach.....June 3, 1890.
 John H. Weigel.....December 21, 1893.
 James A. Wright.....December 1, 1897.

There is one rural route running from this office, viz: R. R. No. 1, Loren H. Swope, carrier.

U. S. RAILWAY MAIL SERVICE.

The following is a list of persons appointed to the U. S. Railway Mail Service from Henry County, showing the town from which appointed, the date of original appointment and, unless still in the service, the date of exit from the service:

JEREMIAH M. BALLARD. Appointed from Knightstown, June 14, 1882. Out of the service October 27, 1884.
 AUGUSTUS E. BARRETT. Appointed from Knightstown, March 8, 1883. Out of the service July 24, 1886.
 JOHN W. BISHOP. Appointed from Knightstown, April 29, 1889. Out of the service February 7, 1891.
 EMERY C. BOGUE. Appointed from Knightstown, July 17, 1880. Out of the service August 6, 1882.
 FRANK BOWERS. Appointed from Knightstown, February 6, 1877. Out of the service April 3, 1888.
 JOHN W. BROOKS. Appointed from Knightstown, September 2, 1892. Out of the service April 17, 1894.
 LOREN O. BROOKSHIRE. Appointed from New Castle, October 24, 1890. Out of the service September 24, 1901.
 MARTIN L. BUNDY, JR. Appointed from New Castle, June 19, 1879. Out of the service January 10, 1881.
 JOHN S. BYER. Appointed from New Castle, December 16, 1879. Out of the service November 20, 1882.
 STEPHEN A. CLARK. Appointed from Knightstown, October 19, 1888. Out of the service April 18, 1889.
 THADDEUS COFFIN. Appointed from New Castle, January 6, 1879. Out of the service December 15, 1879.
 ARLIE E. CRIM. Appointed from New Castle, June 24, 1890. Still in the service.
 JOHN W. CROUCH. Appointed from Knightstown, July 24, 1886. Still in the service.
 BARTON W. ELLIOTT. Appointed from New Castle, August 16, 1900. Still in the service.
 DEXTER D. FOX. Appointed from New Castle, May 15, 1899. Still in the service.
 CHARLES C. FURGASON. Appointed from Knightstown, April 27, 1881. Still in the service.
 LAWRENCE GARDNER. Appointed from Middletown, October 6, 1903. Still in the service.
 WILLIAM HARRISON. Appointed from New Castle, December 16, 1886. Still in the service.
 HARRISON HOOVER. Appointed from New Castle, July 5, 1881. Out of the service July 12, 1882.
 FRANK HUBBARD. Appointed from Knightstown, April 18, 1889. Still in the service.
 HOMER JEFFRIES. Appointed from New Castle, July 1, 1885. Still in the service.

BARNEY F. LAMB. Appointed from Cadiz, September 6, 1890. Out of the service June 2, 1893.

WILLIAM LAMB. Appointed from Cadiz, August 5, 1889. Still in the service.

HENRY R. LENNARD. Appointed from New Castle, November 13, 1880. Out of the service May 5, 1881.

WILLIAM E. LIVEZEY. Appointed from New Castle, November 21, 1882. Still in the service.

SELDEN R. McMEANS. Appointed from New Castle, June 24, 1884. Out of the service November 9, 1886. Re-appointed October 17, 1889. Died in the service February 19, 1902.

JAMES A. MARTINDALE. Appointed from New Castle, November 2, 1883. Out of the service August 25, 1892.

ELI MILLS. Appointed from Greensboro, October 8, 1892. Out of the service March 7, 1905.

GEORGE F. MOWRER. Appointed from New Castle, July 10, 1888. Out of the service April 26, 1889.

LAFAYETTE OGBORN. Appointed from Knightstown, April 12, 1889. Still in the service.

JOHN T. RICKS. Appointed from New Castle, December 15, 1883. Out of the service July 6, 1899.

WILLIAM S. RUTLEDGE. Appointed from Knightstown, January 26, 1877. Still in the service.

REUBEN ST. CLAIR. Appointed from Knightstown, April 17, 1894. Out of the service June 16, 1903.

CALVIN R. SCOTT. Appointed from New Castle, May 11, 1876. Still in the service.

CHARLES C. SHAFFER. Appointed from New Lisbon, May 15, 1901. Still in the service.

GEORGE H. STINSON. Appointed from New Castle, July 10, 1902. Still in the service.

CHARLES S. STUART. Appointed from Knightstown, September 16, 1882. Out of the service March 7, 1883.

EDWIN M. SWAIM. Appointed from Knightstown, June 30, 1886. Out of the service April 29, 1889.

JULIUS B. THORNTON. Appointed from Knightstown, June 23, 1888. Out of the service September 5, 1892.

SAMUEL E. UNTHANK. Appointed from Spiceland, September 7, 1881. Out of the service September 20, 1902.

WALTER S. VANCE. Appointed from Springport, August 12, 1902. Still in the service.

JEFFERSON L. WARNER. Appointed from Sulphur Springs, March 9, 1891. Still in the service.

GRANVILLE WILKINSON. Appointed from New Castle, May 31, 1895. Still in the service.

OTHO L. WILLIAMS. Appointed from New Castle, August 4, 1898. Still in the service.

STATEMENT BY THE AUTHOR.

WHY THIS HISTORY IS ENTITLED, "MILITARY EDITION."

The fame of the Nation's distinguished soldiers is perpetuated in National History and it is no less fitting that the memories of the humbler soldiers of the Republic should be preserved in the annals of their particular communities. The generation which participated in the great Civil War is passing away. In a few years the muffled drum-beat will sound the requiem of the last soldier of that war, and the only record of duty well done by so many of them will be buried in the oblivion of incomplete and inaccurate State archives.

To preserve the gallant deeds of the fathers as an inspiration to the sons, should be the care of every community in the Union. It is now almost too late to gather the personal relations of the actors in that conflict and the work undertaken in these pages by the author could not be again accomplished. The military record of every known Henry County soldier and sailor has been ascertained and in many instances, the official printed record of the Adjutant General of the State has been corrected by the recollections of the soldier himself or his comrades, and by documentary evidence still in existence. In other instances, however, the official printed record of the Adjutant General of the State is the only evidence of a soldier's service procurable at this late day. Those records consist of eight volumes of seven hundred pages each, and contain, approximately, the names of two hundred thousand soldiers, besides much other printed matter. In so far as they relate to Henry County, at least, there are many errors. This is easily explained by the fact that soldiers' names vary for different enlistments, leading to a confusion of identity, in many cases impossible to straighten out except from personal knowledge. For instance a supposititious soldier named James Clinton Smith may be recorded in one place as "James C. Smith," and in one or more other places as "J. C. Smith" or "C. Smith" or "J. Smith." Because of its magnitude and the hurry with which it was compiled, immediately after the Civil War, the work contains many similar inaccuracies. It is, however, the only printed record of Indiana's part in the great conflict and must remain of inestimable value, and the record of no county of the State in the Civil War can be completed without making it the foundation.

In order that a generation which has grown up since the Civil War may have a more vivid conception of the thoughts and feelings which stirred their fathers' youth, and of the lives of American soldiers, the author has taken in hand the preparation of an account of those things most necessary to a full understanding of the war between the States. The threads and strands of County, State and National life are so intimately interwoven that an account of one cannot well be given without extended reference to the others. A general view of Federal and

State interests is, therefore, given, beginning with an account of Indiana's "Great War Governor," who contributed so mightily to the preservation of the Union, and then describing the development of the conflict; the life of the soldier; the part of the negro soldier in the conflict; and statistical information, which, if not of interest to the casual reader, it is hoped may prove of value to students of the military affairs of the country.

Henry County's contribution is found in the rosters of her soldiers in the different batteries and regiments and in the history of each as set forth in this volume. Biographical mention of some of her worthy soldiers and citizens follows the history of the regiment to which they belonged.

Soldiers of other States, who have moved to Henry County since the Civil War, and soldiers of the county, who went to other States to enlist, are properly enumerated and their record of service stated. Soldiers and sailors in the Regular Army and Navy, during and since the Civil War; West Point and Annapolis Cadets; Morgan Raid Minute Men; and soldiers of the Spanish-American War, all find mention in the pages of this History. Soldiers of the Revolutionary War and of the War of 1812-15, who found homes in Henry County, subsequent to those wars, and Mexican War soldiers, so far as known, are commemorated. The rosters of the different Posts of the Grand Army of the Republic in Henry County are also given in detail. All matters relating to the military history are embraced in the several chapters, succeeding the Chapter on "Postoffices and Postmasters," and preceding the Chapter on "The First Settlers of Henry County," with which the Civil History begins.

The Roll of Honor for the County which is believed to contain the name and place of death and burial of every soldier of the county, who lost his life in the service of the Republic, is a feature of this work to which the author has devoted especial attention.

For ease of reference, complete alphabetical lists have been made of all Henry County soldiers and sailors mentioned.

For the reason that all of the matters, above enumerated, are printed in this History, preceding any reference to the Civil History of the county, except the Chapter on Postoffices and Postmasters, the work is appropriately entitled, "Military Edition."

The author felicitates himself upon the fulfillment, however imperfectly, of a labor undertaken in behalf of the memory of his comrades of the Civil War.



GENERAL OFFICERS, FIELD AND STAFF.

CHAPTER 11

DAVID R. MORTON, EDITOR, *AMERICAN POLITICAL SCIENCE REVIEW*

OFFICE OF GOVERNOR MORTON--1st BATTALION, ILL. CAVALRY--HIS PART IN THE CIVIL WAR--AGRICULTURE--INDUSTRY--FURNISHED BY INDIANA IN THE CIVIL WAR--HENRY COUNTY--SENATION IN DIFFERENT ARMS OF THE SERVICE--HENRY COUNTY--RENDITURES FOR WAR PERIODS--HENRY COUNTY--THE MICHIGAN--THE SANITARY AND CHRISTIAN COMMISSIONS IN HENRY COUNTY--PORTERS OF GOVERNOR MORTON IN HENRY COUNTY--THE MICHIGAN--THE SEA--PERIOD OF THE CIVIL WAR--HISTORICAL SKETCH OF THE AND SAILORS' ORPHANS' HOME, KNIGHTSTOWN.

Indiana's part in the Civil War, taking into consideration the small amount of population, was second to that of no other State in the Union. First of all, on several grounds, other than the inherent patriotism of its people, the chief and determining cause was the intelligence of Governor Cass. He seemed to grasp intuitively the gravity of the situation and to state to act is a matter of history. His sagacity and foresight has produced, at the breaking out of the war, the ablest and highest exponent of National patriotism, our foremost statesman of the times, and as Indiana's Great War Governor, the most successful of all. His principles could not be purchased, his energy could not be bribed and his enthusiasm inspired all who came in contact with him. He never ceased his efforts to uphold the Government until he died. He fostered and the flag of our country once more flew in glory. His policy and authority throughout the land, Indiana's chief reliance, his wise, alert, watchful, looking to the cause and to the people, and seeking the advice and support of the State, his constant regard over affairs at home and strengthening the ties between the State and the wise statesman who had ever to view the welfare of the Union. He was quick to respond to every call for aid. It is because of his wonderful efforts that Indiana's name is so firmly fixed in the minds of all people. Who can say what the great reputation of Indiana had any other than Governor Cass, the Governor of the State during the Civil War.

On the 22d day of April, 1861, forty-five years ago, the "First Shot" was fired, which aroused to a sense of its peril, as the new "bullet" to the world, the "water" had been fired upon and forced a fiercer conflict between the "black and white" people of the South who had it deemed "lawful" to resist and "secede."



CHAPTER II.

GOVERNOR MORTON, INDIANA AND HENRY COUNTY IN THE CIVIL WAR.

AN ESTIMATE OF GOVERNOR MORTON—HIS BIRTH, EDUCATION AND EARLY CAREER—HIS PART IN THE CIVIL WAR—ARTILLERY, CAVALRY AND INFANTRY FURNISHED BY INDIANA IN THE CIVIL WAR—HENRY COUNTY'S REPRESENTATION IN DIFFERENT ARMS OF THE SERVICE—HENRY COUNTY'S EXPENDITURES FOR WAR PURPOSES—HENRY COUNTY AND THE MORGAN RAID—THE SANITARY AND CHRISTIAN COMMISSIONS IN HENRY COUNTY—SUPPORTERS OF GOVERNOR MORTON IN HENRY COUNTY—SHERMAN'S MARCH TO THE SEA—PERIOD OF THE CIVIL WAR—HISTORICAL SKETCH OF THE SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' ORPHANS' HOME, KNIGHTSTOWN.

Indiana's part in the Civil War, taking into consideration its size and population, was second to that of no other State of the Union. This can be accounted for on several grounds, other than the inherent patriotism of its people, but the chief and determining cause was the individuality of Governor Oliver Perry Morton. He seemed to grasp intuitively the gravity of the situation, and that he did not hesitate to act is a matter of history. He was and is the greatest man Indiana has produced. At the breaking out of the war, Morton, the eminent citizen and highest exponent of National patriotism, was pre-eminently the man for the times, and as Indiana's Great War Governor, met and overcame all obstacles. His principles could not be purchased, his energies could not be suppressed and his enthusiasm inspired all who came in contact with him. Intensely loyal, he never ceased his efforts to uphold the Government until peace was again restored and the flag of our country once more the acknowledged emblem of liberty and authority throughout the land. Indefatigable, resourceful, uncompromising, alert, watchful, looking to the care and safety of the soldier in the field and seeking the advice and support of the State's best citizens, keeping watch and ward over affairs at home and strengthening those battling at the front, he was the wise statesman who had ever in view the one purpose, the preservation of the Union. He was quick to respond to every call of the Government and it is because of his wonderful efforts that Indiana's name and fame are today so firmly fixed in the minds of all people. Who can say what might have been the place and condition of Indiana, had any other than Oliver P. Morton been Governor of the State during the Civil War?

On the 12th day of April, 1861, forty five years ago, the United States of America was aroused to a sense of its peril, as the news flashed to the world that Fort Sumter had been fired upon and forced, after a brief conflict, to surrender to the frenzied people of the South who had determined to sever their connection

with the Union and establish for themselves a government whose cornerstone should be slavery. They did not stop to consider the enormity of the step before carrying out their unfortunate intention. They would listen to no compromise and all that they vouchsafed to ask was, "Let us alone."

The election of Abraham Lincoln as President was the signal for onslaught upon the Government by the Confederate forces, at Charleston, South Carolina. They failed to take into consideration the strength of loyal sentiment at the North and to properly estimate the character and latent strength of President Lincoln. The peal of the first gun fired at Fort Sumter penetrated every city, town, village and hamlet throughout the country, evoking such a storm of protest and such a display of patriotism by the people of the North and some portions of the South, as to make it clear that they were united in the sentiment expressed by Andrew Jackson many years before that, "The Union must and shall be preserved."

Following the firing upon Fort Sumter and almost before the sound of the cannon had ceased, Governor Morton sent to President Lincoln the following message:

"EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT OF INDIANA,

April 15, 1861.

"To Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States:

"On behalf of the State of Indiana, I tender to you for the defense of the nation and to uphold the authority of the Government 10,000 men.

OLIVER P. MORTON,

Governor of Indiana."

This was a grand message from a grand man and the first of its kind to reach the head of the nation. In the space of a few hours, almost before the ink was dry on the proclamation of President Lincoln, calling for seventy five thousand volunteers, Indiana's promised ten thousand were in camp at Indianapolis and ready for the impending conflict.

In this connection, it is important to give something of the early history and character of Oliver P. Morton. He was born August 4, 1823, at Salisbury, Wayne County, Indiana. That little village was then the capital of the county but is now unknown and except for the land whereon it stood is as if it had never existed. The grandfather of Governor Morton at or near the beginning of the Revolutionary War was a resident of New Jersey. The original stock of this family had emigrated from England to Rhode Island in Colonial days and the family name was originally Throckmorton. The descendants of the Rhode Island settlers moved to New Jersey and the name of Throckmorton is there a well-known name to this day. The father of Oliver P. Morton was born in 1782. Early in life he moved to Ohio and thence to Wayne County, Indiana, and was the first to call himself Morton, commonly signing his name James T. Morton. At the age of fourteen years, Oliver P. Morton, destined by Providence to enact a conspicuous part in the history of our country, became a scholar at the Wayne County Seminary, but was not long permitted to pursue his studies. He was apprenticed to his half brother to learn the trade of a hatter at Centreville, which had now become the county seat. He spent four years at this trade. He then took up the study of the law in the office of John S. Newman at Centreville.

In 1845 he was united in marriage with Miss Lucinda Burbank, of Centreville. In 1847 he was admitted to the bar and five years thereafter was appointed Circuit Judge to fill an existing vacancy, Henry County being one of the counties in the circuit over which he presided, but as the term expired very soon thereafter, under the new constitution, Morton left his judicial position and soon thereafter took a course at the Cincinnati Law School. For the next four or five years after leaving the law school, he gave close attention to the practice of the law, meeting with marked success. He was originally a Democrat in politics but on the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, in 1854, he left the Democratic party. In 1856 he became the candidate for Governor of the State on the Republican ticket. Though defeated in the contest, he showed such marked strength of character and undoubted ability in his canvass for the office, that he became from this time the acknowledged leader of the Republican party in Indiana. In 1860 Henry S. Lane was nominated for Governor and Oliver P. Morton for Lieutenant Governor. Lane and Morton had both been candidates before the State convention for the nomination for Governor. Upon the nomination of Lane for that office, Morton was proposed for Lieutenant Governor but positively declined the nomination and only consented to take it after General Solomon Meredith, afterwards commander of the famous "Iron Brigade," had pointed out to him the probable course of events, the election of Lane to the United States Senate and the consequent promotion of Morton to the Governorship, with an opportunity to make a great record in that office during the war which Meredith was confident was inevitable. Lacking such a friend as Meredith, Morton might have missed this, the opportunity of his life, and without his clear head, undaunted courage and strong hand, the war record of Indiana might have been vastly different. The Legislature met, Henry S. Lane was elected to the Senate, thus serving less than one month as Governor, and Morton became the "Great War Governor." From this time to the close of the war, all is incessant activity. Governor Morton's proclamation, calling for six regiments of the "loyal and patriotic men of Indiana to assemble and organize themselves into military companies and forthwith report to the Adjutant General in order that they might be speedily mustered into the service of the United States," was answered in a manner to cheer the loyal citizens of the State and arouse intense enthusiasm. Twenty four hours after the appearance of the proclamation, more than five hundred men were in camp at Indianapolis and in less than a week, over twelve thousand volunteers, three times the number required under the quota allotted to Indiana, had tendered their services to the State and Nation.

Officials at Washington, who afterwards went with their seceding States, had managed to place the bulk of war material belonging to the United States, south of "Mason and Dixon's line." For this reason the Government was unable to supply the volunteers with arms. Governor Morton met this difficulty by sending an authorized agent East to purchase the necessary arms and supplies. In consequence of the Governor's energy, six regiments of Indiana soldiers were forwarded to West Virginia, the then seat of war, before the State of Ohio had placed a single volunteer regiment in the field. This is but an instance of the work performed throughout the war by Morton. He was in deadly earnest touching the magnitude of the conflict and with untiring energy bent his whole

mind to the subject, determined that the State of Indiana should stand in the front rank in the support and defense of the Nation.

Governor Morton and the Indiana soldier went hand in hand. What is said of one applies equally to the other. Admiral Foote wrote: "Governor Morton furnished me the powder with which my fleet took Fort Henry. He is our mainstay in the West." Secretary Stanton said: "No Governor rendered such services or displayed such courage or more ability in administration." He was the guardian angel of Kentucky. Just after the battle of Richmond in that State, which resulted in the defeat of the Federal forces but checked the advance of the Confederates, General Jeremiah T. Boyle, a Kentuckian, in an official dispatch to President Lincoln, stated: "Our troops, especially the Indianians, fought with the courage and gallantry of veterans. If Ohio and Illinois had supported Indiana and sent their troops on, the issue of the battle would have been different. Indiana has sent to this State since I have been in command here, over twenty thousand men."

When General Braxton Bragg invaded Kentucky and General E. Kirby Smith moved against Cincinnati, appeals for troops were sent to Governor Morton and met with prompt response. He went to Cincinnati in person with two regiments of infantry, twenty four pieces of artillery, thirty one thousand rounds of artillery ammunition and three million three hundred and sixty five thousand musket cartridges, the whole output of the arsenal at Indianapolis. George D. Prentiss, then editor of the Louisville Courier-Journal, referring to this, wrote: "He (Morton) has been emphatically Kentucky's guardian spirit from the very commencement of the dangers that threatened her existence. Kentucky and the whole country owe to him and to the Indiana soldiers a large debt of gratitude. O, that all public functionaries of the country were as vigilant, as clear-sighted, as energetic, as fearless, as chivalrous as he."

In all that has been thus far said the reader will note that very much of it is devoted to the life and history of Governor Morton. This cannot well be avoided. What he did is so closely interwoven with the acts of Indiana's soldiers that it is impossible to speak or write of the one without including the other. Moreover, in a manner, Morton was for a period of his life, a part of Henry County history. He was recognized as one of the ablest lawyers of Eastern Indiana. His home was at Centreville, Wayne County, but he was often seen as a practitioner before the Henry County Courts and was well known personally throughout the county.

The State of Indiana, under the several calls for volunteers, furnished the Government 208,367 officers and men, which number reduced to a three years' basis was equal to 153,576 men for three years. These volunteers were divided into twenty six batteries of light artillery, thirteen regiments of cavalry, one hundred and twenty six regiments of infantry and sixteen companies of infantry not assigned to regiments. The Twenty First Infantry, after serving three years, was re-organized in the field as the First Heavy Artillery. The batteries were numbered from one to twenty six inclusive. The cavalry regiments were numbered twice, first as cavalry regiments from one to thirteen inclusive, and again in numerical sequence with the infantry regiments. Thus the Second Cavalry would also be the Forty First regiment. The infantry regiments were numbered

from the Sixth to the One Hundred and Fifty Sixth inclusive. They were so numbered for the reason that Indiana had five regiments of Infantry in the Mexican War, and Governor Morton determined to perpetuate the history of each of them as a separate and distinct organization. Henry County was represented by volunteers, who went direct from the county in thirteen batteries, nine cavalry regiments and sixty six infantry regiments. Taking into consideration the number of soldiers from other counties who have moved into Henry County since the Civil War, the county was represented in sixteen batteries, eleven cavalry regiments and eighty five infantry regiments. The Twenty First Infantry or First Heavy Artillery is classified as infantry only in this computation.

It is a fact well understood that, in proportion to population and wealth, no county in the State did more towards the suppression of the war than Henry County. The instant the first gun was fired, steps were taken to enlist and organize companies that the county might be ready to respond to the first call for troops. Thus it was that New Castle and Middletown, Knightstown and Greensboro, and points along the National Road, organized companies for the three months' service, one company becoming "F" of the Sixth Indiana Infantry and another becoming "B" of the Eighth Indiana Infantry. These two companies were among the first to reach Indianapolis. They arrived at the Capitol City so quickly, in fact, that no provision had been made to receive them, and for several days the Henry County volunteers were entertained at the hotels and other places in the city, until camping grounds could be made ready. In all the subsequent years of the war from 1861 to 1865, at every call for troops, as is shown in these pages, Henry County responded grandly. There was little division of sentiment in the county as to the policy of subduing the Confederacy. The people of all denominations, all professions and all walks of life were apparently as one band of patriots, determined to preserve the Union. There was no hesitation. Men of middle age, young men, boys, all responded to the call of their country with unparalleled enthusiasm.

The Civil War was probably the greatest civic disturbance that ever occurred. It was in a measure to determine whether popular government could be maintained. It was a trial of the privileges of a free country, a free people, a free press and free speech. It was a great war brought to a successful conclusion. It is worth something to have lived and to have been a part of that great struggle.

The population of Henry County according to the Federal Census of 1860 was 20,119, classified as follows:

White males.....	10,092
White females.....	9,744
Colored males.....	149
Colored females.....	134
Total.....	20,119

When it is considered that the population as stated included men, women and children of all ages and that from this number, the county sent to the front on the various calls of the government, the large number of soldiers serving different

enlistments, shown elsewhere in this book, it will at once be seen that the patriotic feeling in the county was very strong.

The expenditures of the county as a whole and of the several townships of the county for local bounties, for the relief of soldiers' families and for miscellaneous purposes of a military character, raised by taxation during the Civil War, should be of great and abiding interest to the people of the county, and a table of such expenditures has been compiled and is here set forth.

Contributors.	Bounty.	Relief.
Henry County.....	\$133,120.94	\$63,263.56
Blue River Township.....	20,000.00	1,950.44
Dudley Township.....	14,857.00	814.20
Fall Creek Township.....	12,500.00	2,199.77
Franklin Township.....	18,734.00	1,372.15
Greensboro Township.....	23,000.00	1,051.21
Harrison Township.....	21,000.00	3,290.23
Henry Township.....	20,000.00	1,950.44
Jefferson Township.....	12,754.00	1,163.80
Liberty Township.....	47,376.40	808.49
Prairie Township.....	10,600.00	1,380.74
Spiceland Township.....	6,101.95	1,740.49
Stony Creek Township.....	30,000.00	1,262.93
Wayne Township.....	20,000.00	1,551.96
Totals.....	\$386,661.29	\$82,178.09
	82,178.09	
Grand total.....	\$468,839.38	

Among the most interesting and exciting events of the war was the invasion of Indiana by the Confederates under General John H. Morgan, with a force of Cavalry, estimated at from five to six thousand men, in July, 1863. It was a wild dash by a daring cavalry leader, but served no purpose except to alarm the people of Southern Indiana. It however called for instant action on the part of Governor Morton, who at once issued a proclamation, calling for volunteers to repel the bold invaders. In response to the call, many men enlisted and were speedily organized into regiments, numbered from the One Hundred and Second to the One Hundred and Fourteenth inclusive. These were known as "Minute Men" and as soon as the object for which their services were needed, had been accomplished, the regiments were mustered out. Of these forces, the two Companies, A and K, of the 105th Regiment; Company C of the 109th and Companies A and B of the 110th Regiment were from Henry County, and mustered a total of four hundred and forty nine officers and men. These regiments were never mustered into the service of the United States but were in the State service for about a week in the first half of July, 1863.

Next to the war itself, the Sanitary Commissions of the different States were of the greatest interest and importance. These Sanitary Commissions originated in Indiana and the Indiana Commission was to a large extent a part of her service in the war. Nothing which had for its object the care and relief of the soldier in sickness or in health, was overlooked by the noble men and women who belonged to the sanitary organization. Representatives of the Commission were on every battlefield to attend to the wants of the Indiana soldier. They were

everywhere, in tent, and field, and hospital, wherever an Indiana soldier was to be found. The excellence of the Indiana Commission and the esteem in which it was held among the soldiers of other States is shown by this testimony of a correspondent of the New York Tribune, writing December 18, 1862, following the battle of Fredericksburg, who says, "The peculiar and constant attention of the Indiana Sanitary Commission to the troops of that State is a prominent feature. In all our armies, from Kansas to the Potomac, wherever I have met Indiana troops, I have encountered some officer of Indiana going about among them inquiring especially as to their needs, both in camp and hospital, and performing those thousand offices the soldier so often requires. Would that the same tender care could be extended to every man from whatever State, who is fighting the battles of the Republic." What is true of the Army of the Potomac in this respect is also true of the Armies of the Cumberland, the Ohio, the Tennessee, the Department of the Gulf, in fact wherever there were Indiana soldiers. The labors of the Sanitary Commission were immense in scope and character. More than \$600,000 were collected for the work by voluntary contributions in Indiana, and of this amount Henry County contributed her full share. A branch of the Sanitary Commission, known as the "Christian Commission," was also maintained which distributed among the soldiers, Bibles, tracts and other religious publications and as far as possible ministered to the spiritual welfare of the soldiers. Auxiliary societies of the Sanitary Commission and the Christian Commission, from the inception of those organizations, were maintained in Henry County until the close of the war. The work of these commissions in Henry County may be taken as typical of the work in other counties of this State and in other States. In this county public meetings were held from time to time in every township and offerings, in cash and supplies, solicited for the use of the commissions. Fairs were also held in all the towns and villages of the county to which various articles were contributed to be sold and the proceeds turned over for the use of the commissions. Contributed articles were often sold and then re-donated by the purchaser and sold again to the highest bidder. Instances were not rare of the same article being in this way sold three or four times. Concerts were held and the proceeds turned over to the commissions. In the Fall and Winter of each year, the ladies, young and old, formed societies to knit socks and mittens for the soldiers, to make bandages for the wounded out of unbleached muslin and to furnish underclothing, blankets and the many other necessities and comforts of the soldier in field and hospital. It became a fad during the war for young ladies to knit a pair of socks or mittens and enclose their names written on a card. In this way correspondence was invited from which no doubt many marriages resulted.

The Christian Commission invited the bringing in of Bibles and other reading material and at stated times all of the things collected were turned over to the central authority at Indianapolis and distributed through the agents which it maintained in all the camps and hospitals where Indiana soldiers were to be found.

In all great undertakings there must be advisers, men who from their age and experience are capable of giving sound judgment according to the occasion. Not all could go to the war. Governor Morton at the beginning of the crisis called around him such men from various parts of the State, men whom he knew he could rely upon for advice and aid in conducting the affairs of the State.

His greatest confidence was probably given to his associates from Eastern Indiana, men whom he had known all his life and from whom he could expect such help as would be for the public good. Among these were necessarily found the names of well known citizens of Henry County, but where all were so patriotic and contributed so much to the cause of the Union, it might appear invidious to mention some to the apparent exclusion of the others. It would be well nigh impossible to burden the pages of this History with the multitude of names of men and women in every township in Henry County, who are deserving of special mention during the Civil War. Henry County was exceptionally fortunate in the character and capacity of her citizens, who directed the county government during the Civil War. These men were constant in their support of Governor Morton and of all measures necessary for recruiting, arming and equipping the soldiers, and the care of their families while at the front. Jehu T. Elliott was on the Circuit bench at the beginning of the war and later in the war became a judge of the Supreme Court. At the general election in 1860, Joshua H. Mellett was elected to the State Senate for a term of four years, thus sitting in the regular session convened in January, 1861, the special session convened in April of the same year and the regular session convened in January, 1863. Martin L. Bundy was elected to the lower branch of the Legislature and sat in the first two sessions mentioned. At the general election in 1862 Charles D. Morgan was elected as Martin L. Bundy's successor, Bundy having entered the army, as appears elsewhere in this History. At the general election in 1864 Milton Peden, who had served three years in the army, was elected as Mellett's successor in the Senate and David W. Chambers, who had served more than three years in the army, was elected as Charles D. Morgan's successor. They both sat in the last war session of the Indiana Legislature which convened in January, 1865. About the close of the session, Milton Peden resigned to re-enter the army as Colonel of the One Hundred and Forty Seventh Indiana. All of the above named, during their legislative service, were active and indefatigable in their support of Governor Morton and the measures calculated to bring renown to the State and success to the Union cause.

William Grose was elected Judge of the Common Pleas Court in 1860 but upon the breaking out of the war resigned to enter the army as is elsewhere shown. His successor was Elijah B. Martindale, then a citizen of New Castle but subsequently, from 1863, so well known as a citizen of Indianapolis. James S. Ferris and later Thomas Rogers were Auditors; Benjamin Shirk, Clerk; Butler Hubbard, Recorder; John W. Vance, Sheriff; Caleb Johnson and later Emsley Julian, Treasurer. On the board of county commissioners was Morris F. Edwards of Wayne, John Minesinger of Prairie, and Elias Phelps of Harrison township. James M. Clements was Surveyor and William McDowell, Coroner. Surely, if the above list of well known names is a true index (and it is) of Henry County's citizens, during the dark and troublous days from the surrender of Fort Sumter, April 14, 1861, to the capitulation at Appomattox, April 9, 1865, then the escutcheon of Henry County for that period is, indeed, very bright.

The war is long over. There remains but a small guard of a once powerful army. The line has been broken again and again, until few remain. The "City of the Silent Dead" claims most of them. Two or three more decades and none will be left to tell the story. The graves of many dot the sward of every Henry

County cemetery. They have crossed over the borderland and are subjects of the Great Commander in whose realms there is no contention, where all is peace and happiness and where their weary souls are forever at rest.

SHERMAN'S MARCH TO THE SEA.

Sherman's march to the sea was so momentous an achievement that it, in connection with the victories at Franklin and Nashville, precipitated the quick collapse of the Southern Confederacy. In a strictly military sense the march was pregnant with these results:

1. It showed that the Confederacy was a mere shell, with all its strength on its outer crust, and all its interior gone.

2. The fall of Vicksburg and the opening of the Mississippi River to the Gulf, causing the father of waters, in the language of Abraham Lincoln, to again flow unvexed to the sea, had detached the Trans-Mississippi Department from the Confederacy during the balance of the war. Sherman's march to the sea again cut the Confederacy in two, separating the States south and west of Georgia from those north, and taking away the most important source of supplies to the Southern armies.

3. It brought the great armies of the East and West into touch, inclosing between them, substantially, all that was left of the rebellion.

4. It had prodigious moral effect in demonstrating the overwhelming power of the Government, by showing that its armies could march whither they would throughout the country.

Much as has been said about the destruction of Southern property, on Sherman's march, it was, after all, small and inconsequential. The army devoured the crops which had been gathered in a relatively small strip through the State, drove off the cattle, and consumed the pigs and chickens. Outside of this swath the country was left untouched, and inside of it there was very little destruction of real property. Some cotton mills were burned, but not many, and some magazines of Confederate stores. There were few towns on the route, and these were absolutely uninjured, as was the City of Savannah, the largest in the State, which made more in a few months after Sherman's arrival than it had in many years before.

PERIOD OF THE CIVIL WAR.

Counting from the surrender of Fort Sumter, April 14, 1861, to the shooting of Abraham Lincoln by John Wilkes Booth, at Ford's Theatre, Washington, District of Columbia, on the night of April 14, 1865, the war lasted four years to a day. Fort Sumter, however, was fired upon April 12, 1861, and Abraham Lincoln did not die until the morning of April 15, 1865. Officially the Government considers the war to have begun January 9, 1861, when the *Star of the West*, an unarmed vessel carrying provisions to the relief of Fort Sumter, was fired upon and not allowed to enter Charleston Harbor, and to have ended August 12, 1866, when President Andrew Johnson issued his proclamation that all hostilities had ceased. This covers a period of five years, seven months and three days. So far as actual hostilities are concerned, they began with the firing on

Fort Sumter, as above mentioned, and terminated with the surrender of General Lee's army at Appomattox Court House, Virginia, April 9, 1865. When the news came of this surrender and of the flight of Jefferson Davis and his cabinet from the Confederate Capital, Richmond, Virginia, it was conceded, by all informed and conservative people, that the war was at an end. There was, however, some desultory fighting in North Carolina and in the Trans-Mississippi Department after this but it was all preliminary to a complete and final surrender.

HISTORICAL SKETCH OF THE INDIANA SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' ORPHANS' HOME,
NEAR KNIGHTSTOWN.

The site of this institution was known for many years before the war as the "Knightstown Springs," and was visited as a health resort by many. The spot now known as Spring Valley was dotted with tents during the Summer months, and the occupants made a business of drinking the water, bathing in it, and believing themselves greatly benefited. Bath-houses were finally erected, and so well were these patronized that a Mr. Aaron Aldrich built a hotel on the west side of the road and directly above the large spring. This afforded new and substantial conveniences for health seekers, and the place began to enjoy a general reputation.

But greater and grander history than all this could make was destined to be written of the "Knightstown Springs." The fame the place then boasted only served to attract the public attention when its healthful location and its springs of pure water were wanted for a higher and nobler purpose.

Early in the Summer of 1865, a meeting was called in the office of Governor Oliver P. Morton to devise ways and means to establish a State Soldiers' Home. About fifty gentlemen responded to the call. At the suggestion of the Governor, a Board of Directors was appointed and incorporated with this end in view. At first the City Hospital Building at Indianapolis was used, but early in 1866 the "Knightstown Springs," with fifty four acres of ground, including the aforesaid hotel and several other buildings, was purchased as a Soldiers' Home. The money to effect this purchase (\$8,500) was raised by private gifts, and many patriotic hearts went in all parts of the State asking for donations. Among these persons may be mentioned Reverend Morrow P. Armstrong and Captain John Hogarth Lozier.

The Directors soon found they could not rely upon voluntary contributions to meet all the necessary expenses, and the property passed into the hands of the State, and was placed under officers appointed by the Legislature.

On the first day of March, 1867, the Home for Disabled Soldiers became one of the institutions of the State, for the maintenance not only of sick and disabled soldiers and seamen, but also of their widows and orphans. It was formally opened June 15, 1867.

Now to return to the meeting in the Governor's office in 1865. One of the patriots attending that meeting was George Merritt, now of Indianapolis. He stood as the first advocate of a home for soldiers' orphans. Before any decision was reached, he addressed the meeting in behalf of the orphans of the soldiers who had given their lives for their country. He related to the meeting some of



THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES

of the war, which was initiated and originated with the surrender of General Robert E. Lee at Appomattox, Virginia, April 9, 1865. When the news of the capture of the flight of Jefferson Davis and his cabinet reached the Federal Government at Richmond, Virginia, it was conceded, by all concerned, that the war was at an end. There was, however, no general agreement in North Carolina and in the Trans-Mississippi region after the war, and preliminary to a complete and final surrender.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO LIBRARY AND STAFFS' GRADUATE STUDENT COUNCIL

The site of the old town was known for many years before the war as the "Knightsdown" and was visited as a health resort by many. The spring, now known as Spring Valley, was dotted with tents during the Summer months, and the occupants, under a business of drinking the water, bathing in it, and believing themselves greatly benefited. Bath houses were finally erected, and so early as 1870 it was estimated that a Mr. Aaron Abrahm built a hotel on the west side of the spring, just directly above the large spring. This afforded new and improved conveniences for health seekers, and the place began to enjoy a general reputation.

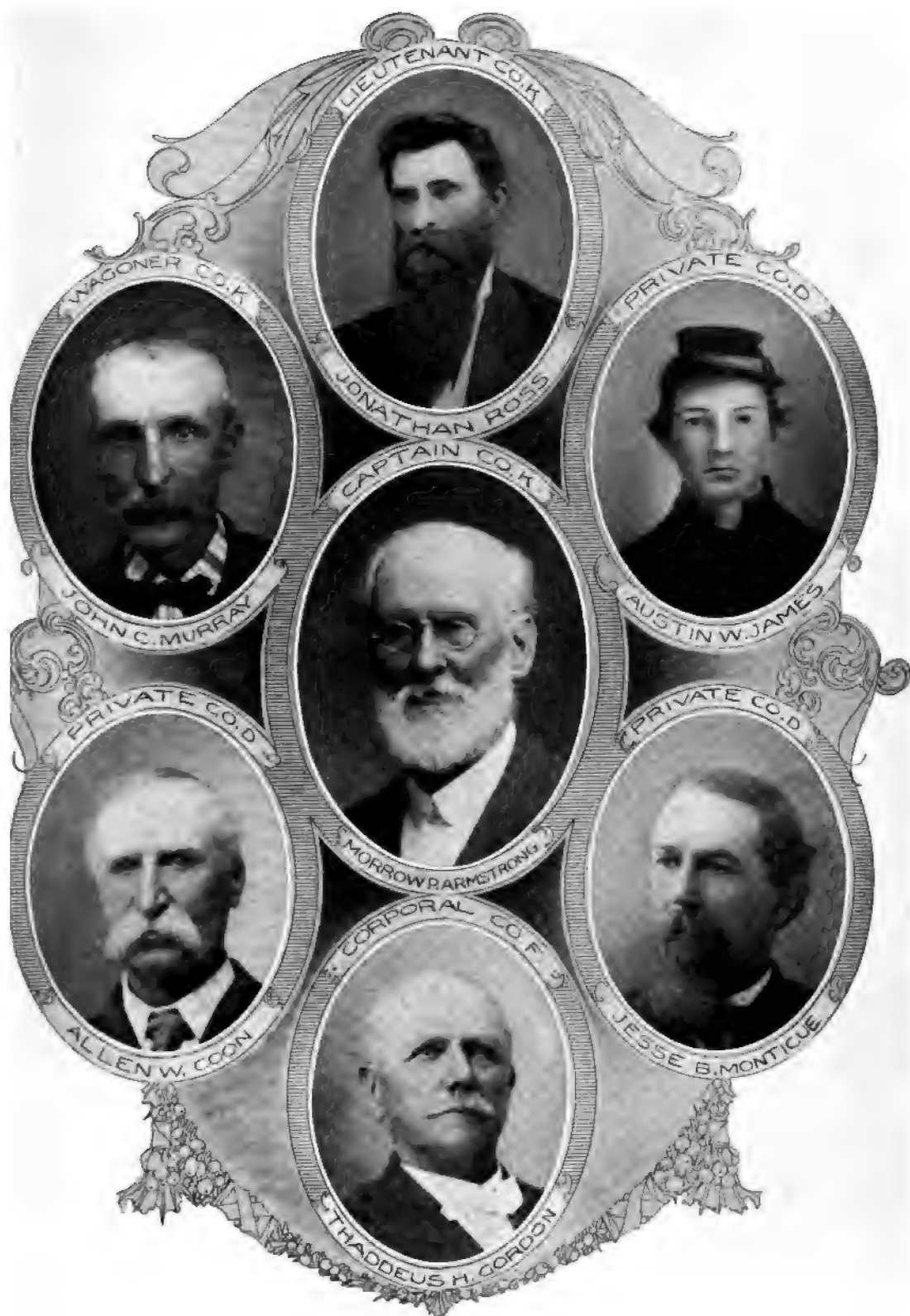
But the most gladder history than all this could make was destined to be written at "Knightsdown Springs." The name the place then boasted only attracted the public attention when its beautiful location and its springs were first advertised for a higher and nobler purpose.

On the 10th of September, 1865, a meeting was called in the office of Governor Harrison, to devise ways and means to establish a State Soldiers' Home. The subject was discussed to the end. At the suggestion of the Governor, a committee was appointed and incorporated with this end in view. At the same time, a building at Indianapolis was procured, but in 1866 it was found that the building cost \$100,000, and that the lot on which it stood was purchased as a public square. The new plan of the building was thus of little practical value. The committee then turned to the State asking for donations of land, and these were procured in the following manner:—

the Government should not rely on or voluntarily contribute to the financing of the business and the management of the banks and the companies that are subject to the measures proposed by the Government.

At the time of its formation, the House for Disabled Persons occupied a building which had been built for the poor, and only old and infirm people were allowed to live there. The building was in a bad state of repair. It was formed

the soldiers' wives, who were suffering in 1895, "to find out how the soldiers' wives were getting on in Indianapolis, and to see if they could do anything for the soldiers' widows. Before any help was sent, the wives had to get along on their own. The soldiers' wives were not allowed to get any help from the soldiers' families, and the soldiers' families were not allowed to get any help from the soldiers' families."



36th INDIANA INFANTRY.

his experiences during the war, in hospitals and on the battlefields, where it was his privilege and duty to care for the wounded and dying. He pictured to them the one unsatisfied and overmastering anxiety of the dying soldier for his children when he was gone. He declared to the meeting that he had always given assurance in such cases that the country would provide for the children, and to make good that pledge he offered, if the meeting would include the soldiers' orphans in their scheme, to give five thousand dollars (\$5,000) for their benefit.

After a long discussion it was thought that to combine the two would be so great an undertaking as to endanger the success of the enterprise, and that it was best to undertake first the Soldiers' Home.

This decision left Mr. Merritt free to fulfill at least his share of the country's obligation and promises. His wish was that the orphans might be divided into families of ten, each to be given to the care of one woman, to whom a fixed monthly allowance should be given in money, to be expended as, in her judgment, would best promote the welfare of the children. He expected to find these foster mothers among the soldiers' widows and maiden ladies whom the war had left alone, and thus he thought to provide, in a measure, for both classes.

In Miss Susan Fussell he found a woman well qualified and willing to undertake the care of ten orphans in the manner indicated. On the 24th day of November, 1865, she commenced her work in two rooms in the Military Hospital at Indianapolis, with four soldiers' orphans, taken from the Orphans' Asylum of that city.

In a short time she had the full number (ten) from different parts of the State, all without friends to care for them. In April, 1866, Miss Fussell moved to the "Knightstown Springs," and, with her little family, occupied a little cottage on the hill on the east side of the road (near the present Lincoln Hall), and here we find the first Soldiers' Orphans' Home at this place, while the Soldiers' Home had just been located, by private enterprise, in the hotel on the opposite side of the road.

When the State assumed control of the Home in March, 1867, the Legislature appointed Henry B. Hill, Charles S. Hubbard and William Hannaman, Trustees, and the following classes were admitted to the Home:

1. Totally disabled soldiers and seamen.
2. Partially disabled soldiers and seamen.
3. Orphans, under fifteen years of age, of deceased soldiers (neither father nor mother living).
4. Orphans of the same class whose mothers are living.
5. Widows of deceased soldiers.

The Trustees appointed Dr. M. M. Wishard, long identified with this Home, the first Superintendent. Here, however, Miss Fussell lived for ten years with her charge of ten orphans, independent of the State Home, except that they attended the schools established by the State. They maintained a separate family life wherein they so nearly forgot that they were orphans that they often spoke of the others as "the orphans." Miss Fussell has passed over the river to her rest and reward, but she lived long enough to see most of her children happily married and in homes of their own, all blessing her for the care and helpful influence she had exerted on their young lives.

Mr. Merritt, who is reliable authority for these statements, bears witness "to the faithfulness and unselfishness of that noble band of men and women who, during the time he was an observer of the work, had charge of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home."

In a short time the number of admissions was so great that more room was required, and five acres of ground east of the road and directly opposite the Hotel Home were purchased and a new building erected thereon at a cost of fifty six thousand dollars (\$56,000). To this new building the old soldiers were transferred, and the children were left in the hotel.

In 1870, however, the children so far outnumbered the old soldiers that they exchanged quarters, the children taking the new Home and the soldiers returning to the hotel.

Early on Christmas morning, 1871, the old hotel was burned, and soon thereafter the soldiers were removed to the National Military Home at Dayton, Ohio. This left the orphans in full possession of the Home, until, in 1879, an asylum for feeble-minded children was attached to the institution. This continued until the Legislature of 1887 separated them, sending the feeble-minded (May 17th) to Richmond, leaving the orphans sole possessors of the ground again, which arrangement still continues.

The Home has been twice burned. First, on the 8th of September, 1877, at about eleven o'clock p. m., the building was discovered to be on fire. Although nearly all were sleeping soundly when the alarm was given, those in charge gave themselves so energetically to the work of saving the children that no one was lost. With commendable zeal the Trustees began to build at once, and in September, 1878, the new building was again occupied. The second fire occurred on July 21, 1886, at two o'clock p. m. There was no loss of life but the building and most of its contents were consumed. Temporary shelter was immediately provided for the children, making them as comfortable as possible under the circumstances. In September the Trustees rented the Valley House, in Knightstown, and the soldiers' orphans were removed there, while the feeble-minded children were assigned temporarily to the frame building upon the Home grounds.

The contract for rebuilding was let at once, and with characteristic promptness the Trustees pushed the work to completion.

The cornerstone was laid on the 17th day of November, 1886, and June 28, 1887, the south wing was completed and occupied. The remaining part of the Administration Building was occupied as rapidly as the halls and rooms were finished.

The new school building was completed in January, and on the 6th day of February, 1888, the children took possession. The present Industrial Building was erected in the year 1888. The three cottages on the east side of Cottage Park were built in the year 1889, and the three on the south side were added in the year 1891.

Lincoln Hall was begun in October, 1891. The cornerstone was laid on November 3d of the same year, and it was dedicated June 23, 1892.

The following purchases of land for the use of the Home have been made, and together constitute the Home farm:

	Acres.
March 1, 1867.....	54
— —, 1869.....	5
April 20, 1887 (Murray estate).....	75
April, 1895 (Morris estate).....	80
April, 1895 (Ramsey estate).....	33
Total Home farm.....	247

The following are the names of the Superintendents who have had charge of the Home from its beginning :

	Term Began.	Term Ended.
M. M. Wishard.....	Sept. —, 1865	Feb. 14, 1877
Rev. R. F. Brewington (acting).....	Feb. 14, 1877	Nov. 11, 1877
William B. McGavran, M. D.....	Nov. 1, 1877	May 29, 1879
John Hunt, M. D.....	May 29, 1879	Nov. 1, 1879
Benjamin F. Ibach.....	Nov. 1, 1879	April 1, 1881
John W. White, D. D. S.....	April 1, 1881	May 1, 1885
Rev. T. M. Smith.....	May 1, 1885	Aug. 5, 1885
Rev. A. H. Morris.....	Aug. 5, 1885	Mar. 1, 1890
Rev. J. W. Harris.....	Mar. 1, 1890	June 11, 1891
H. H. Woods (acting).....	June 11, 1891	July 1, 1891
Andrew H. Graham, A. M.....	July 1, 1891	.....

The foregoing sketch of the Home is gathered from different persons yet living, from articles which have appeared from time to time in different parts of the State, and from the annual reports of the Trustees and Superintendents. The purpose has been to present briefly the steps that have been taken in the growth of this institution from the first to the present time—nothing more. Of the loyalty and liberality of our noble State, of the faithful men and women who devoted their best days to service in the Home, history may make little note; but their praise shall be sung by those who, as soldiers' orphans, inherited the State's special protection and were helped and guided in orphaned childhood by teachers and governesses of the Home.

The author of this history acknowledges himself indebted to Andrew H. Graham, A. M., present Superintendent of the Home, for the information embodied in the foregoing sketch.

CHAPTER III.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE GREAT CONFLICT.

THE EFFECT OF BULL RUN—COLLAPSE OF THE MILITIA SYSTEM—EFFECTIVE MILITARY FORCES OF INDIANA, OHIO, AND OTHER STATES—POLITICAL GENERALS—SEIZURE OF THE TRENT—CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE ON THE CONDUCT OF THE WAR—RELATIONS OF STANTON AND HALLECK WITH MCCLELLAN, GRANT AND SHERMAN—WEAKNESSES OF THE SOUTH—INACTIVITY OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC—IMPORTANCE OF VICTORIES IN THE WEST—GENERAL BRAGG'S CAMPAIGN IN TENNESSEE AND KENTUCKY.

The disaster of Bull Run occurred on July 21, 1861. Its effect was to throw the North into a panic. The venerable General Scott, then seventy five years of age, was general-in-chief. The next day General George B. McClellan was called to Washington to take charge of the defense of the city and he arrived there July 26th. The Confederates, as much elated as the people of the North were depressed, at once moved up to the Potomac, stopped navigation, and virtually blockaded the national capital.

At Washington the authorities, civil and military, were in constant dread of an attack that might result in the capture of the capital and an invasion of the country north of it. Still the mass of people of the North did not yet fully appreciate the magnitude of the preparations necessary to suppress the Rebellion. Even the Secretary of War, as late as October, 1861, had no conception of the stupendous proportions into which the conflict, then scarce six months old, was destined to expand.

"About this time," says Mr. W. Dudley Foulke, in his "Life of Oliver P. Morton," vol. I, p. 147, "Secretary Cameron stopped at Indianapolis, on his way from St. Louis to Washington, and in company with Senator Chandler, took supper with Morton at the Governor's mansion. He was quite talkative and laughed heartily at Sherman's idea that it would take two hundred thousand men to recover the Mississippi states. He made no secret of his belief that Sherman was crazy, and unfit for any military command. He derided Sherman's notions of the need of cavalry and artillery as old-fashioned and silly, and was boyish in his fun over the 'Minie rifle,' and over improved arms generally. The old smooth-bore musket, in the hands of well-disciplined infantry, he regarded as the best kind of arms. Morton listened to this talk in silence."

We can well understand why Morton listened in silence, and no doubt in amazement, to such twaddle at such a time from the Secretary of War.

Moreover the slavery question continued to be a disturbing element, and military operations were interfered with by political considerations and by the

jealousies of generals. The senseless clamor expressed in the cry of "On to Richmond," which led to the disastrous defeat at Bull Run, again urged an advance of the Union armies and led to another defeat on October 21st at Ball's Bluff, and soon after, on November 1, 1861, General Scott was succeeded as general-in-chief by General McClellan.

The disasters at Bull Run and Ball's Bluff only deepened the conviction, long before entertained by Morton and others of far-seeing sagacity, that the Rebellion would not blow over in sixty days as Seward had predicted. It also became apparent that it was not wise policy to enlist men for a term so short that their period of service would expire before they had acquired more than the rudiments of a military education, and that the regular army could not be depended upon, as General Scott had supposed, to suppress the Rebellion. Many of its officers sympathized with the South, and those who resided there, with a few notable exceptions, accepted commissions in the Confederate army. There were not enough left of those loyal to the Federal government to officer the new regiments. It was useless to expect to fill the regiments necessary to be raised by recruiting for the regular army. The men of the North were eager to enlist but they preferred to serve with their neighbors and under officers whom they knew. It was upon the volunteers that the Federal government was forced to rely for the material with which to make up the rank and file.

Therefore on May 3, 1861, President Lincoln issued another call for volunteers, and under this call, and the acts of Congress confirming and supplementing it, 500,000 men were required. There was not much difficulty in getting the men. Indeed, under this call and the acts of Congress supplementing it, over 700,000 volunteered, of whom over 657,000 enlisted for three years. The first serious trouble arose in equipping them for active service. It had been difficult to arm and equip the 75,000 three-months' troops, and it was only by almost superhuman exertions that Governor Morton had been able to send to the front the six three-months' regiments contributed by Indiana. No preparations had been made by the Federal government or by any state for such a war as had now burst forth. Long before the outbreak of the war the militia organizations in most of the northern states had been practically abandoned. Governor Chase, of Ohio, had made vigorous efforts to re-organize the militia system of that State. Whitelaw Reid, in his "Ohio in the War," vol. I, p. 19, says:

"In this, as in his political views, he was in advance of his times. In every state west of the Alleghanies the militia had fallen into undisguised contempt. The old-fashioned militia musters had been given up; the subject had been abandoned as fit only to be the fertile theme for the ridicule of rising writers and witty stump orators. The cannon issued by the government were left for the uses of political parties on the occasion of mass meetings or victories at the polls. The small arms were scattered, rusty, and become worthless. In Chicago a novel drill had been an inducement for the organization of the Ellsworth Zouaves; and here and there through the West the young men of a city kept up a military company; but these were the exceptions. Popular prejudice against doing military duty was insurmountable, and no name for these exceptional organizations so struck the popular fancy as that of "the Cornstalk Militia."

An effort was made by Chase's successor to continue the policy inaugurated

by the former, but with little success. "And yet," quoting again from Reid, "the organization of Ohio militia was far superior to that existing in any of the states to the westward. All of them combined did not possess so large a militia force as the First Ohio Regiment, then under the command of Colonel King of Dayton."

General Jacob D. Cox, "Battles and Leaders of the Civil War," vol. I, p. 84, has given a graphic account of the military condition of the great state of Ohio at the outbreak of the Rebellion. Governor Dennison on the first call for troops summoned to his aid Captain George B. McClellan, then a railway superintendent. General Cox says:

"The next morning McClellan requested me to accompany him to the state arsenal, to see what arms and material might be there. We found a few boxes of smooth-bore muskets which had once been issued to militia companies and had been returned rusted and damaged. No belts, cartridge-boxes, or other accoutrements were with them. There were two or three smooth-bore brass field-pieces, 6-pounders, which had been honey-combed by firing salutes, and of which the vents had been worn out, bushed and worn out again. In a heap in one corner lay a confused pile of mildewed harness which had been once used for artillery horses, but was now not worth carrying away. There had for many years been no money appropriated to buy military material or even to protect the little the state had. The Federal government had occasionally distributed some arms which were in the hands of the independent uniformed militia, and the arsenal was simply an empty store-house. It did not take long to complete our inspection. At the door, as we were leaving the building, McClellan turned, and, looking back into its emptiness, remarked, half humorously and half sadly, 'A fine stock of munitions on which to begin a great war!'"

Scanty as were Ohio's military supplies they far surpassed those of Indiana and of most of the northern states. In Indiana there was not the semblance of a state militia organization. Even the "cornstalk" musters had almost passed out of mind. There were not muskets enough in the whole state to arm a single regiment, to say nothing of uniforms, tents, knapsacks and the other equipments essential to actual military service. Now 500,000 men were not only to be raised but equipped. Not only were they to be equipped but they were to be drilled and disciplined, to be organized in regiments, brigades, divisions, corps, and armies, and officers were to be found competent to command all these military organizations. The work to be done was of stupendous magnitude. The first of the great armies organized in the North was that for the defense of Washington, and, whatever may be said of General McClellan, it must be conceded that the country owes to him a great debt for his untiring labor in fashioning from the crude material with which he was supplied that great army afterward known as the Army of the Potomac. Looking back over the history of the Civil War, nothing in it is so wonderful as the transformation in so short a time of the men taken from the fields, the shops and other civil pursuits, wholly inexperienced in war, into trained soldiers, and the creation in both North and South of armies such as were never before known in the history of the world.

The most difficult task of all was not, as had been expected, to find the men and the arms and equipments for them, but to find the generals able to lead these great armies to victory. As in many professions, other than that of arms, the

education acquired in the schools, indispensable as it may be to success, must be supplemented by the experience acquired in actual practice, and not infrequently it turns out that the bright man at recitations utterly fails to fulfil the expectations raised by his success as a scholar. And so it was with many of the West Point generals. Moreover, the best of the generals developed by the war had much to learn in the field. It is no discredit to them that all made some mistakes. Marshal Turenne once said: "When a man boasts that he has never made mistakes in war, he convinces me that he has not been long at it." The weeding out of political generals, the failure of one after another of those appointed to command the great armies, went on during four years and cost the North heavily in money and in lives; in the end, however, generals were found "fit to stand by the side of Cæsar and give direction."

Shortly after the Ball's Bluff disaster another event of great importance occurred. Captain Wilkes, commander of the *San Jacinto* of the United States Navy, had seized the *Trent*, a British mail steamer, in the Bahama channel, and forcibly taken from her Mason and Slidell, Confederate commissioners on their way to Europe. They were brought to the United States and imprisoned in Fort Warren, near Boston. There were some mitigating circumstances, but it is now generally conceded that the seizure was a plain violation of international law. It immediately stirred up a great ferment both in England and in America. It very nearly caused Great Britain to declare war against the Federal government, or at least to recognize the Southern Confederacy. Either course at that time would have been fatal to the Union cause. There was nothing to do but promptly return the Confederate commissioners. This was done, and upon Secretary Seward devolved the delicate task of pacifying the English government and at the same time mollifying the wrath of those in the North who have never got beyond the idea that twisting the tail of the British lion is the acme of American statesmanship. It is needless to say that Seward accomplished his task with consummate diplomatic skill.

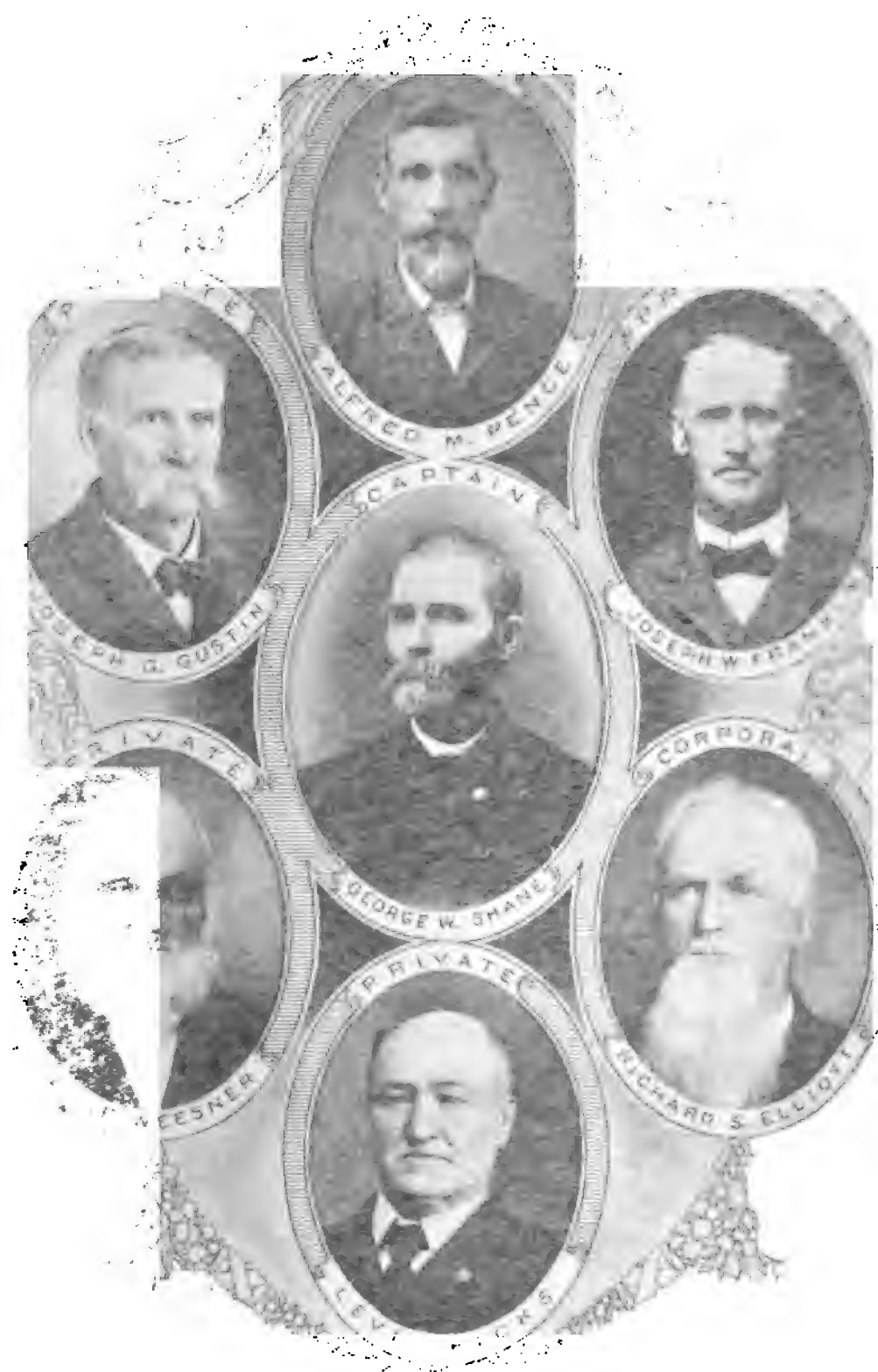
When Congress met in December, 1861, one of its first acts was the appointment of a joint committee consisting of three members of the Senate and four of the House, thereafter known as the Committee on the Conduct of the War, of which Senator Wade of Ohio was made chairman. He continued to serve as such during the war. We are told by Nicolay and Hay: "*Abraham Lincoln*," vol 5, pp. 150-1, the eminent historians, that this committee "was for four years one of the most important agencies in the country. It assumed, and was sustained by Congress in assuming, a great range of prerogative. It became a stern and zealous censor of both the army and the government; it called soldiers and statesmen before it, and questioned them like refractory schoolboys. It claimed to speak for the loyal people of the United States, and this claim generally met with the sympathy and support of a majority of the people's representatives in Congress assembled. It was often hasty and unjust in its judgments, but always earnest, patriotic and honest; it was assailed with furious denunciation and defended with headlong and indiscriminating eulogy; and on the whole it must be said to have merited more praise than blame."

One of the first matters investigated by the committee was the humiliating affair at Ball's Bluff. The investigation is a fair illustration of the difficulties

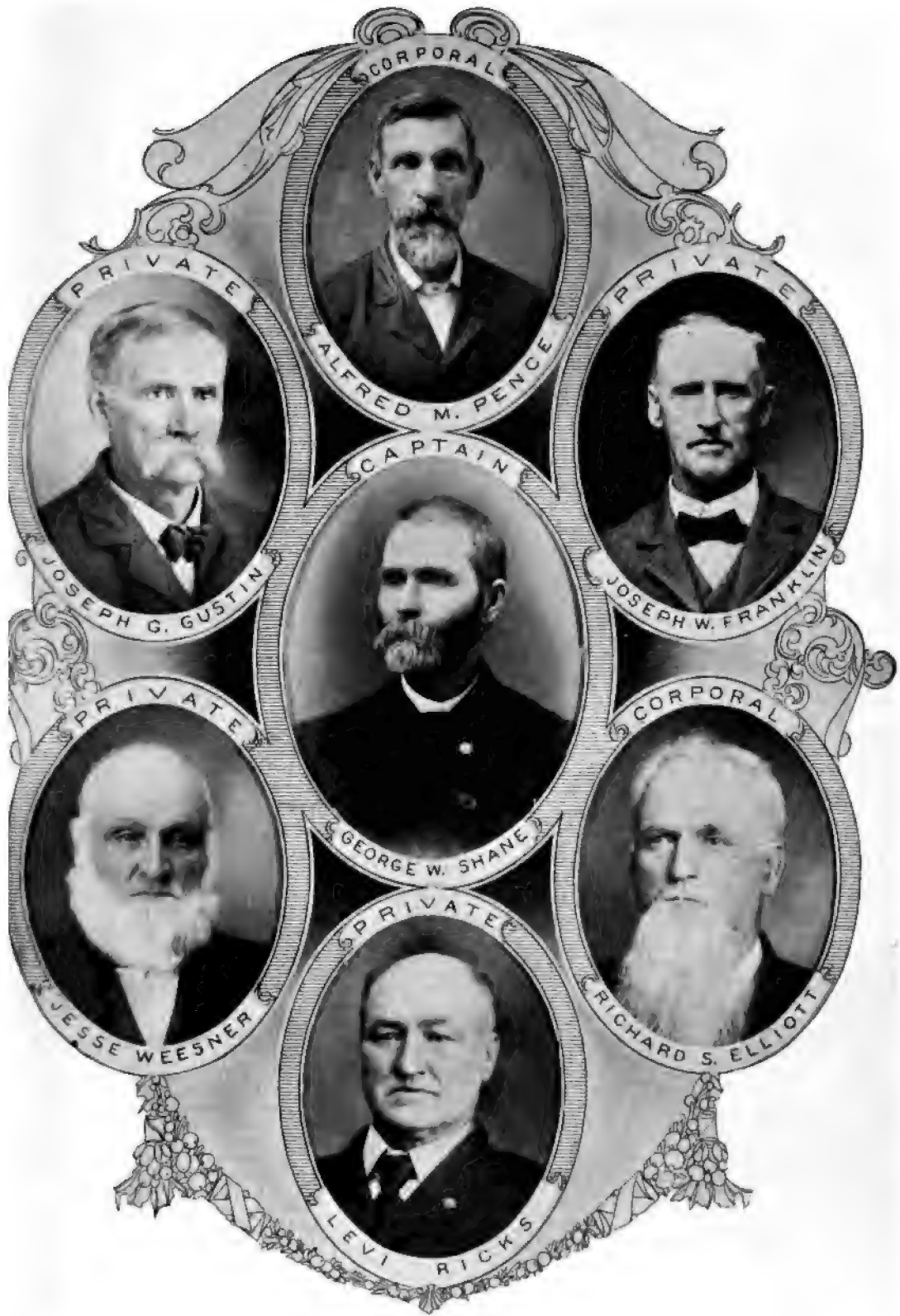
under which the Federal generals labored in the early part of the war. The country was smarting under the disaster and, as is usual in such cases, a scapegoat was demanded and General Stone was the unfortunate victim selected. He was suspected of having held treasonable correspondence with the enemy and, by an order issued from the office of the Secretary of War, he was arrested and imprisoned for six months in Fort Lafayette. No formal charges were filed, but a secret investigation was held by the Committee on the Conduct of the War. He was not permitted to confront the witnesses against him, nor was he informed what testimony they had given; in vain he demanded a hearing; in vain he demanded a copy of the charges against him. At last such a commotion was raised over the arbitrary proceedings by which he was deprived of his liberty that the authorities were compelled to release him. No one now doubts his loyalty and it has since been shown that the evidence upon which he was imprisoned was totally unworthy of credit. The case stands as a striking illustration of the necessity, even in time of war, of jealously guarding the individual liberty of the citizen.

Before the meeting of Congress in December, 1861, General McClellan had gathered together the greatest army ever known in America. It is true that it was not made up of veteran soldiers, but neither was the Confederate army under the command of General Joseph E. Johnston confronting Washington. McClellan's troops were as well disciplined and as well equipped as Johnston's and numbered twice as many. But McClellan's army had been in camp for five months and had made no advance nor any sign of an advance. The whole country was impatient at this delay and the demand in the North was loud and emphatic for a more vigorous prosecution of the war. One of the first changes made in response to this demand was the resignation of Simon Cameron as Secretary of War and the appointment of Edwin M. Stanton as his successor. All efforts to induce McClellan to move had so far proved unavailing. Even Lincoln's patience had been exhausted, and in an interview with Generals McDowell and Franklin, January 10, 1862, he said in his homely way that "if something was not soon done the bottom would be out of the whole affair; and if General McClellan did not want to use the army he would like to borrow it, provided he could see how it could be made to do something."

Under the constitution Lincoln, by virtue of his office, was commander-in-chief of the armies and navies of the United States. He was, however, totally destitute of military education. Appreciating his deficiencies in this respect he diligently studied books of strategy, poured over the reports of the department commanders, familiarized himself with maps, and in every way sought to understand the military situation. The generals with whom he consulted were surprised, or pretended to be surprised, at his familiarity with technical military learning and with the acuteness of his suggestions. He discussed with McClellan and other generals not only their own plans for the advance to Richmond, but some which he himself had conceived. At a later date he undertook to unfold a favorite plan to Grant. Grant tells us that he "listened respectfully." He did not tell Lincoln, but he tells the readers of his *Memoirs*, why Lincoln's scheme was impracticable, and adds this brief and characteristic sentence: "I did not communicate my plans to the President, nor did I to the Secretary of War or to General Halleck."



COMPANY H, 10TH INFANTRY, N.Y.



COMPANY H, 140th INDIANA INFANTRY.

The chief need now of the Union cause was a competent, responsible head with intelligence to direct, and power to enforce the conduct of military operations conformably to some general systematic plan. After the appointment of the Committee on the Conduct of the War and of Stanton as Secretary of War, McClellan was general-in-chief in name only. All his plans were subjected to the scrutiny not only of the President, but of the Committee on the Conduct of the War and of Stanton, whose influence in military operations was now more powerful than that of President, committee, and general-in-chief combined. The difficulties incident to such divided responsibility and conflicting counsels were intensified when, on March 12, 1862, McClellan was deprived of authority as general-in-chief and his command was limited to that of the Army of the Potomac. For four months after that date there was no general-in-chief of the Federal armies and each department commander was left to work out his own plans without reference to those of other commanders, modified only by such orders as came from Washington. It was not until July 11, 1862, when General Henry W. Halleck was appointed general-in-chief, that there was a responsible head of the Federal armies.

Three of the men already mentioned became very prominent in the Civil War—Stanton, Halleck, and McClellan. Stanton, the new Secretary of War, was a man of great intellectual strength, of sterling honesty, of boundless energy, and of vast executive ability. Though of Quaker descent he was a man of the type of Oliver Cromwell. Men of this type are necessary in great emergencies, but the very qualities that make them valuable are also apt to make them at times arbitrary and tyrannical. Stanton had been Attorney General under President Buchanan and, according to McClellan, was wont, before he became Secretary of War, to speak of Lincoln as the "original gorilla," shocking McClellan by the virulence with which he abused the President, his administration, and the Republican party. But, after becoming Secretary of War, he speedily developed into the most radical of the Radicals. He favored the policy of emancipation long before the proclamation was issued and was one of the earliest advocates of the arming of the negroes. He was a man who brooked no opposition and whose dislikes were relentless and enduring. He assumed toward Lincoln the attitude of a self-constituted guardian rather than that of a subordinate officer, and there is no doubt that he was often exasperated by Lincoln's seeming irresolution and disgusted with his jests.

It is probable that Halleck while general-in-chief was little more than Stanton's scribe. The latter soon became hostile to McClellan and to Rosecrans. His injustice to Thomas before the battle of Nashville has never been satisfactorily explained, nor has it ever been forgotten by the friends of that illustrious commander. In Grant, Stanton at last found a general whose iron will and stubborn tenacity of purpose were superior to his own. Grant's opinion of Stanton is expressed without any circumlocution. He says:

"Owing to his natural disposition to assume all power and control in all matters that he had anything whatever to do with, he boldly took command of the armies, and, while issuing no orders on the subject, prohibited any order from me going out of the adjutant-general's office until he had approved it. This was done by directing the adjutant-general to hold any orders that came from me to be

issued from the adjutant-general's office until he had examined them and given his approval. He never disturbed himself, either, in examining my orders until it was entirely convenient for him; so that orders which I had prepared would often lie there three or four days before he would sanction them. I remonstrated against this in writing, and the Secretary apologetically restored me to my rightful position of general-in-chief of the army. But he soon lapsed again and took control much as before."

And again, comparing Stanton with Lincoln, Grant says of the former:

"Mr. Stanton never questioned his own authority to command, unless resisted. He cared nothing for the feeling of others. In fact it seemed to be pleasanter to him to disappoint than to gratify. He felt no hesitation in assuming the functions of the executive, or in acting without advising with him. If his act was not sustained, he would change it—if he saw the matter would be followed up until he did so."

Throughout Grant's *Memoirs* it is easy to perceive the trouble he experienced with both Stanton and Halleck. Probably no enemy in front ever caused him so much annoyance as did these two Federal officials in the rear. During the four months, from March 12 to July 11, 1862, when the Union armies were without a general-in-chief, Stanton was virtually military dictator, for his imperious will was too strong to be curbed by Lincoln. Whatever his abilities in other directions, he did not have the military education qualifying him to direct the operations of the armies in the field, and McClellan maintains, and with some reason, that the disasters following the Peninsular campaign were in no small part due to Stanton's ignorant and arbitrary interference.

Consistently with the policy of inconsistency, which seemed at the time to govern the military plans of the Federal authorities at Washington, Halleck, who had demonstrated his utter incompetence to accomplish anything with an army of 100,000 men in his own department, had been appointed general-in-chief of all the Federal armies. Only two excuses have ever been offered for his appointment: That General Scott favored him as his successor, and that it was desired to give General Grant full command of Halleck's department where it was thought the latter's jealousy of Grant's rising fame was keeping him in the background. Whatever were the motives for Halleck's appointment as general-in-chief, there is now almost entire unanimity respecting his unfitness for the place. McClellan, in "McClellan's Own Story," p. 137, says of him:

"Of all men whom I have encountered in high position, Halleck was the most hopelessly stupid. It was more difficult to get an idea through his head than can be conceived by any who never made the attempt. I do not think he ever had a correct military idea from beginning to end."

Swinton, in his "Campaigns of the Army of the Potomac," p. 170, a less prejudiced witness than McClellan, speaks of Halleck as "the incalculable obstruction of the conduct of the war, and the intolerable annoyance of every general commanding the Army of the Potomac." Halleck's jealousy of Grant became apparent at an early period. Soon after the surrender of Fort Donelson, Grant went to Nashville to consult with General Buell, whereupon Halleck sent to McClellan, then general-in-chief, a dispatch containing this outrageous charge:

"I have had no communication with General Grant for more than a week.

He left his command without my authority and went to Nashville. His army seems to be as much demoralized by the victory of Fort Donelson as was that of the Potomac by the defeat of Bull Run. It is hard to censure a successful general immediately after a victory, but I think he richly deserves it. I can get no returns, no reports, no information of any kind from him. Satisfied with his victory, he sits down and enjoys it without any regard to the future. I am worn out and tired with this neglect and inefficiency. Charles F. Smith is almost the only officer equal to the emergency."

Afterward, Halleck wrote Grant that his conduct had occasioned "very serious complaint at Washington," and tried to make him believe that it was his own interference in his behalf that saved him from the disgrace of an arrest. Halleck's downright duplicity in this affair is very clearly exposed by both Grant and McClellan.

Sherman was even more incensed than Grant against both Stanton and Halleck. His preliminary negotiations with General Joseph E. Johnston just at the end of the war have since been fully explained, but at the time, largely through the distorted construction of them by Stanton, they excited great indignation in the North against Sherman, causing that great soldier much mortification. Shortly before that time Halleck had been appointed to the command of the Department of Virginia with headquarters at Richmond, and he took it on himself to send a dispatch to Stanton containing this extraordinary suggestion:

"The bankers here have information today that Jeff Davis' specie is moving South from Goldsborough in wagons as fast as possible. I suggest that orders be telegraphed through General Thomas that Wilson obey no orders from Sherman," etc.

Thereupon Stanton sent a dispatch to Thomas, April 27, 1865, reciting Halleck's dispatch and adding this:

"You were some days ago notified that the President disapproved Sherman's proceedings and were directed to disregard them. If you have not already done so, you will issue immediate orders to all officers in your command, *directing them to pay no attention to any orders but your own or from General Grant*," etc.

The insulting character of this order conveying, as it did, a scandalous insinuation against Sherman's loyalty, will be better understood when it is remembered that Generals Thomas and Wilson were at that time subordinate officers under General Sherman, and that he and his victorious army, after the conspicuous services they had rendered the Union cause, were then on their way to Washington. Grant, in his "*Memoirs*," tells how Sherman resented Halleck's insult:

"It was during this trip that the last outrage was committed upon him. Halleck had been sent to Richmond to command Virginia, and had issued orders prohibiting even Sherman's own troops from obeying his, Sherman's, orders. Sherman met the papers on his return, containing this order of Halleck, and very justly felt indignant at the outrage. On his arrival at Fortress Monroe returning from Savannah, Sherman received an invitation from Halleck to come to Richmond and be his guest. This he indignantly refused, and informed Halleck, furthermore, that he had seen his order. He also stated that he was coming up to take command of his troops, and as he marched through it would probably be as well

for Halleck not to show himself, because he (Sherman) would not be responsible for what some rash person might do through indignation for the treatment he had received."

Grant also says, in his "*Memoirs*," that at the grand review in Washington after the close of the war, Sherman "showed his resentment for the cruel and harsh treatment that had unnecessarily been inflicted upon him by the Secretary of War, by refusing to take his extended hand." At that time Halleck, at least, who had just emerged from a year's obscurity at Washington, had become a very insignificant figure in comparison with the illustrious soldier who had completed a triumphant march through the heart of the Confederacy, and Stanton was no longer the military dictator that he had been for over three years.

As general-in-chief Halleck conducted military operations at long range from Washington—never appearing on a field of battle, but sending telegraphic dispatches and voluminous letters, planning on paper vast campaigns utterly impossible of execution in the field, and so hampering all the generals in front as to make it impossible for them to execute any plans of their own.

Of McClellan it is safe to say that there are few at this day that question his loyalty, of which there was, during the war, a widespread suspicion. Of his military abilities and operations it is perhaps not possible, even at this day, to form a just and impartial estimate. There is no doubt, however, that he was constantly embarrassed and thwarted by the orders that he received from Washington and by the relentless hostility of Stanton. This is clear from the evidence that he himself has furnished. In view of the constant interference with his plans, the wonder now is that he accomplished as much as he did. That he himself felt stung to desperation by what he believed to be the persecution of Stanton is indicated by his remarkable dispatch to the latter June 28, 1862, in which he said:

"If I save this army now, I tell you plainly that I owe no thanks to you or to any other persons in Washington. You have done your best to sacrifice this army."

When McClellan took command of the troops at Washington immediately after the first battle of Bull Run, he found the city full of stragglers and round about in regiments camped indiscriminately here and there without even a brigade organization, or general organization of any kind; without any systematic fortifications or defenses, and even without pickets on some of the roads leading to the capital. McClellan took these unorganized troops, together with the raw recruits that were afterward added, organized, trained, and disciplined them, and out of them fashioned the magnificent Army of the Potomac. He took that army again and with it won a great victory at Antietam; he had never shown so much vigor and generalship as he exhibited immediately before and during this battle, and at the time when he was finally removed from the command of the Army of the Potomac he had the unbounded confidence of all the officers and men under his command.

But McClellan's great faults as a general were that he never ceased preparing for a forward movement, and that he was perpetually exaggerating the strength of the enemy in his front. The chief drawback, however, to his success as a general was a delusion of which he was possessed that he had been predestined from all eternity to be a Moses and Washington combined and to go down to posterity as the savior of his country, his memory surrounded with a halo of

glory and his fame forever growing more resplendent. Therefore he undertook not only to conduct the military operations entrusted to him, but to advise Lincoln how to discharge his duties as President. In a long letter to the latter, dated July 7, 1862, and since published in "McClellan's Own Story," p. 497, he said:

"Neither confiscation of property, political execution of persons, territorial organization of states, or forcible abolition of slavery should be contemplated for a moment. . . . Military arrests should not be tolerated except in places where active hostilities exist, and oaths not required by enactments constitutionally made should be neither demanded nor received. . . . Military power should not be allowed to interfere with the relations of servitude, either by supporting or impairing the authority of the master, except for the repressing disorder, as in other cases."

In the same letter he assured Lincoln: "A declaration of radical views, especially upon slavery, will rapidly disintegrate our present armies."

Such sentiments ill suited the radical element then in control of the Republican party, but greatly elated those in the North who were denouncing the prosecution of the war as an Abolition crusade and who were loudly complaining of arbitrary arrests. The radical leaders of the Republican party could not believe that a man with such sentiments as those advocated by McClellan was fit to lead the armies of the Union to victory, and their conviction of his unfitness was strengthened by his acceptance in 1864 of the nomination for President on a "Peace at any price" platform.

It is probable, however, that future generations, uninfluenced by the intense political prejudices that swayed McClellan's contemporaries, will judge him more leniently. The spirit of justice that, after many years, brought about the vindication of General Fitz-John Porter may be depended upon to correct, as far as it is possible to correct the errors of the past, whatever injustice may have been done to McClellan. In *McClellan's Own Story* he has made a strong defense against many of the aspersions that at an early period were accepted by his political opponents as undoubted facts. His admirers, however, will probably never succeed in convincing the American people that if he had been given all the men and all the opportunities that Grant had, he would ever have accomplished what Grant accomplished.

The wonder is that under such conflicting and incompetent management the Union cause did not speedily fall to pieces. It did not, because military operations in the South were conducted under still greater difficulties. The South, from the beginning, was inferior to the North in men, in munitions of war, and in material resources, but had the great advantage of being on the defensive in the inner circle or interior lines which made them in every way equal to the North. It excelled the North, however, in its abundant yield of political generals, but this proved to be a constant source of weakness. Moreover, if the generals of the North were perplexed with the interference of Stanton and the Committee on the Conduct of the War, the southern generals were still more harassed by the perpetual interference of Jefferson Davis, who affords a striking illustration of the truth of the saying that "a little learning is a dangerous thing." Priding himself on being a West Point graduate and puffed up with exaggerated notions of his military acquirements, he imagined himself profoundly versed in the art of war.

Acting on this assumption, he constantly thwarted the plans of all the Confederate generals, addling the weaker and confusing the stronger, by suggestions and advice springing from his conceited superiority as a military strategist.

With the extraordinary vanity of Davis was combined an uncontrollable propensity to boast of the anticipated results of his military schemes thus betraying to the enemy in advance plans which a careful general would have taken all pains to conceal. On several occasions the Federal generals gained the first and most reliable information of proposed movements of the Confederate armies from the boastful speeches of Davis as reported in the southern newspapers. It was in this way that Grant was advised of the purpose of Longstreet's advance against Burnside, and Sherman of Hood's proposed invasion of Tennessee. Pollard, a southern historian, in "The Lost Cause," p. 456, speaking of the withdrawal of Longstreet's corps during the siege of Chattanooga, says:

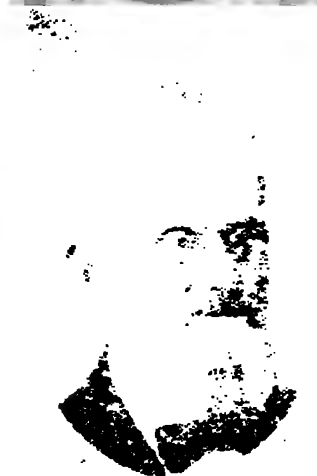
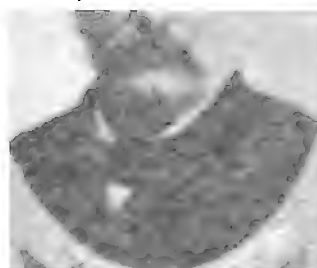
"This extraordinary military movement was the work of President Davis, who seems, indeed, to have had a singular fondness for erratic campaigns. His visits to every battle-field of the Confederacy were ominous. He disturbed the plans of his generals; his military conceit led him into the wildest schemes; and so much did he fear that the public would not ascribe to him the hoped-for results of the visionary project, that his vanity invariably divulged it, and successes were foretold in public speeches with such boastful plainness, as to put the enemy on his guard and inform him of the general nature of the enterprise."

The same author, in speaking of Davis's visit to Hood's army after the capture of Atlanta, says:

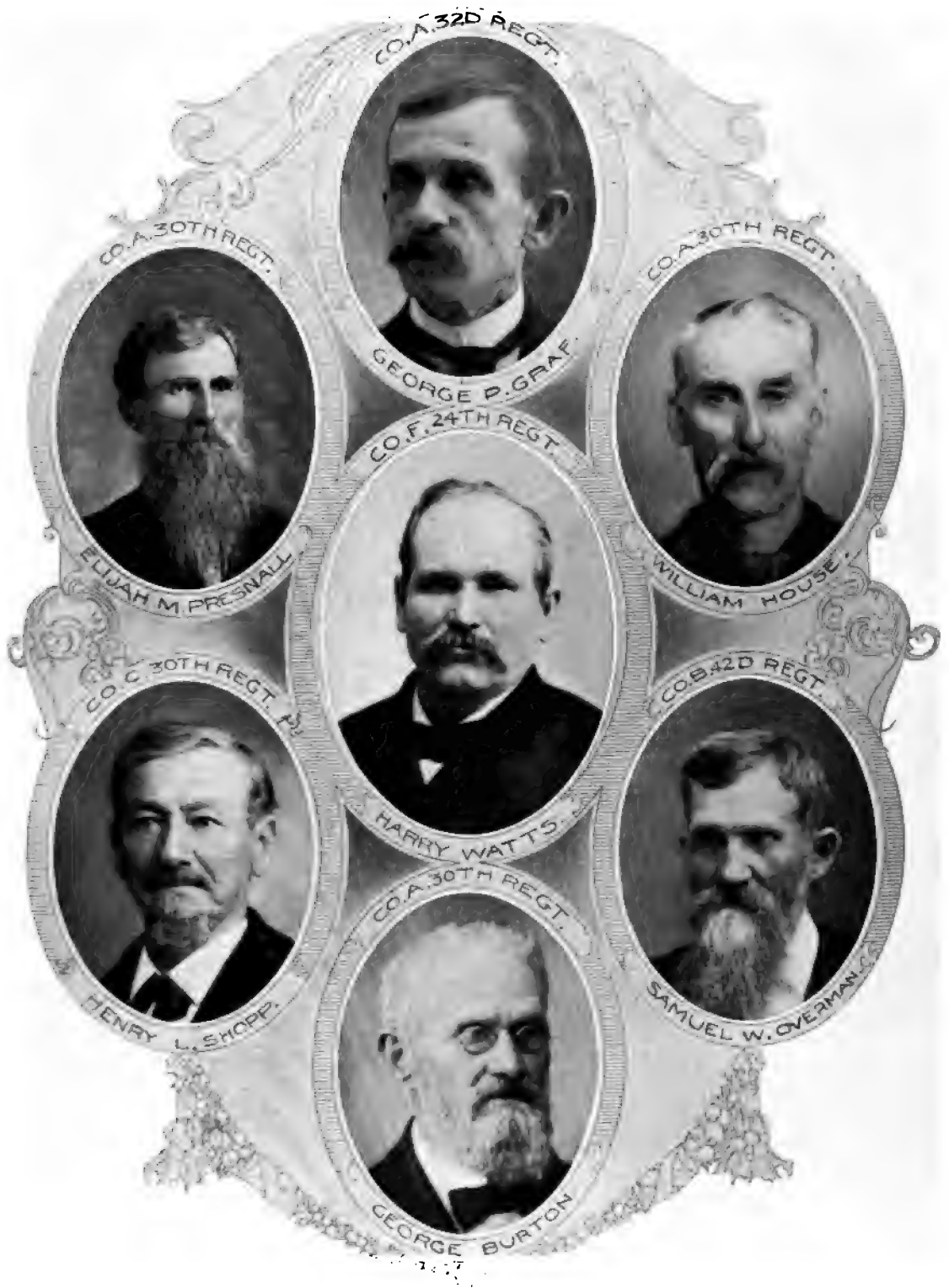
"The catastrophe moved President Davis in Richmond, and mortified the vanity that had so recently proclaimed the security of Atlanta under the command of Hood. He determined to visit Hood's new lines, to plan with him a new campaign, to compensate for the loss of Atlanta, and to take every possible occasion to raise the hopes and confidence of the people. It is remarkable that the visits of the Confederate President to the armies were always the occasions of some far-fetched and empirical plan of operations, and were always accompanied with vapors and boasts that unduly exalted the public mind. Mr. Davis never spoke of military matters without a certain ludicrous boastfulness, which he maintained to the last event of the war. It was not swagger or affection; it was the sincere vagary of a mind intoxicated with conceit when occupied with a subject where it imagined it found its *forte*, but where in fact it had least aptitude. Mr. Davis, as a military commander or adviser, was weak, fanciful to excess, and much too vain to keep his own counsels. As he traveled toward Hood's lines, he made excited speeches in South Carolina and Georgia. At Macon he declared that Atlanta would be recovered; that Sherman would be brought to grief; and that this Federal commander 'would meet the fate that befell Napoleon in the retreat from Moscow.' These swollen assertions, so out of character, were open advertisements to the enemy of a new plan of operations."

If Davis had ever heard it, he evidently did not appreciate the pith of the witty saying attributed to John Adams who is reported to have added, after commenting on a portrait of George Washington: "And that old wooden-head made his fortune by keeping his mouth shut."

Notwithstanding the unfavorable conditions, great success attended the



INDIANA IN VICTORY



INDIANA INFANTRY.

Union cause during the first four months of the year 1862. At the beginning of the year the national capital was deemed secure. Kentucky, Missouri, Maryland and West Virginia had been kept in the Union. On January 19 General Thomas defeated the Confederates in an engagement at Mill Springs, in which the Confederate General Zollicoffer was killed. General Grant, aided by Flag Officer Foote and his gunboats, captured Fort Henry February 7 and Fort Donelson February 16, with over 10,000 prisoners, forty cannon, and immense stores. The day after the surrender of Fort Henry a permanent footing on the coast of North Carolina was gained at the battle of Roanoke Island by General Burnside and the navy under Commodore Goldsborough. On March 8 General Curtis defeated General Price at Pea Ridge, and the next day the *Monitor* practically destroyed the *Merrimac* in Hampton Roads. In the month of April a great battle, resulting in a Union victory, had been fought at Shiloh, in which General Albert Sidney Johnston, regarded as the greatest of Confederate generals, had lost his life, and in the same month Farragut captured New Orleans. In some portions of nearly all the Confederate states the Federal land or naval forces had gained a foothold.

The importance of these victories, coming at this time, can hardly be overestimated. For nearly its entire length above and below Vicksburg the Mississippi was now open to Federal gunboats, and the territory west of that river was practically cut off from the Confederacy, while the possession of New Orleans was of vast importance in many ways to the Union cause. The drooping spirits of the North revived, President Lincoln issued a proclamation for a special Thanksgiving, and so clearly did events point to a speedy termination of the war, that, for a time, further recruiting was stopped by order of the Federal government, and Governor Morton was requested to cease purchasing arms.

This order for the discontinuance of recruiting is given in full in *McClellan's Own Story*, p. 258. It was issued from the Adjutant General's office April 3, 1862, and directed that "The recruiting service for volunteers will be discontinued in every state from this date," and that "The superintendents of the Volunteer Recruiting Service will disband their parties and close their offices, after having taken the necessary steps to carry out these orders." The extraordinary character of the order will be more fully apparent when it is considered that it was issued just after McClellan had started on his Peninsular campaign and only three days before the beginning of the battle of Shiloh.

Before the year was half gone the northern skies were again overcast with the shadow of disasters that came thick and fast. While the western armies and the navy were achieving splendid victories, the great Army of the Potomac was resting idly in camp. The Fall and Winter of 1861 had passed and the Spring of 1862 was far advanced, and still that magnificent army had done nothing. The daily dispatch, "All quiet on the Potomac," at first conveying a cheering assurance of the safety of the national capital, now excited only derision, and was accepted as further proof of the inefficiency of McClellan and his army.

McClellan should have moved on February 22—indeed long before that time. The northern press, the leading members of Congress, and Stanton and Chase, the two most influential members of the cabinet, were urgently, almost furiously demanding that McClellan be forced to advance or be removed from command.

Stanton was already bitterly hostile to McClellan. Chase was equally so, and at one of the cabinet meetings, to which McClellan had been invited for a discussion of his plans, bluntly asked him whether he intended to move at all and, if so, when. Lincoln still clung to McClellan, but was continually urging him to advance. To all his appeals McClellan pleaded for more re-enforcements, though it was then generally believed, and is now known to be a fact, that McClellan had twice as many men as the Confederate General Joseph E. Johnston, who was in his front. Finally, after many cabinet meetings and councils of war, interviews, and consultations, the Army of the Potomac started March 17 on what is known as the Peninsular campaign. The story of it is sorrowful reading. It lasted about three months. In that time the Federal army had been in sight of Richmond. At the end of it, after seven days of battle, it had retreated to the river James, arriving at Harrison's Landing July 3 with a loss of over 15,000 men. McClellan laid the blame for his failure upon Stanton and Halleck, while they charged it to him. On August 3 Halleck ordered McClellan to abandon the Peninsular altogether and to withdraw his army to Acquia Creek. Against this order McClellan earnestly protested, but his protest was not heeded. The change of base by the Army of the Potomac exposed Washington to an attack by the Confederate armies, and, to avert this danger, the troops scattered over northern Virginia, under the commands of Fremont, McDowell, and Banks, about 50,000 in all, were hastily patched together and called the Army of Virginia, over which General Pope, suddenly called from the West, was placed in command. McClellan was ordered to Washington and the Army of the Potomac was for a time virtually without a commander. Pope, the young Lochinvar who had so unexpectedly come out of the West, signalized his assumption of command by an address characterized by Ropes as one of the most "extraordinary in military annals," extraordinary alike for its bombast and for its tone of insult to the eastern soldiers over whom he had taken command. In this address, together with much like stuff, Pope said:

"Let us understand each other. I have come to you from the West *where we have always seen the backs of our enemies*; from an army whose business it has been to seek the adversary and to beat him when he was found; whose policy has been attack and not defense. . . . Meantime I desire you to dismiss from your minds certain phrases which I am sorry to find in vogue amongst you. I hear constantly of taking strong positions and holding them—of lines of retreat and bases of supplies. *Let us discard such ideas.*"

The woeful outcome of Pope's boasts made them all the more ridiculous. The Army of Virginia lasted only about two months, long enough, however, to be demolished at the second battle of Bull Run. Pope afterward complained that the remnants of his army had been so scattered by McClellan that he (Pope) could not tell what had become of them. The Army of Virginia had vanished forever, and never again appeared in the list of Union armies. The fragments of it which escaped, together with the portions of the Army of the Potomac that had been sent to re-enforce it, found their way back to Washington September 21. Again the Army of the Potomac was in the trenches about Washington, confronted by the army of Lee; the cabinet was in a panic; the North was in dread of invasion; Halleck was helpless; and Lincoln, in utter despair, was obliged to appeal to McClellan to save the national capital.

On March 11, 1862, the departments formerly commanded by Generals Halleck, Hunter and Buell were merged into the Department of the Mississippi in order to give Halleck control of all the armies that took part in the battle of Shiloh, and after the battle these armies were all consolidated into one, divided into the right wing, left wing, center, reserve, and cavalry, under the respective commands of Generals George H. Thomas, Don Carlos Buell, John Pope, John A. McClelland, and Andrew J. Smith. Halleck assumed chief command and Grant was announced as second. By this contrivance Grant was made a fifth wheel and was temporarily shelved.

No other Federal general in the Civil War ever had such an opportunity as that now afforded Halleck. Had Grant been in his place it is possible that the war might have been brought to a speedy termination; it is at least highly probable that its duration would have been greatly shortened. But, unfortunately for the country, Halleck was unequal to the opportunity. Although he had a great army of over 100,000 men, more than twice that of the Confederate army under Beauregard confronting him, he avoided bringing on a general engagement, proceeded to advance against Corinth, about twenty miles distant, after the old fashion of gradual approaches by parallels, and going along at a snail's pace arrived there May 30 to find that the Confederate army had safely retreated.

For a few days the North was fed on bombastic dispatches from Halleck to the effect that "General Pope with 40,000 men is thirty miles south of Corinth pushing the enemy hard," and that "he already reports 10,000 prisoners and deserters from the enemy and 15,000 stand of arms captured. The country was chagrined to find a few days later that the pleasing story told in Halleck's dispatches was a hoax. All the blame, however, was laid on Pope. We know now, moreover, that Halleck's orders to Pope were not to press the Confederates so hard as to bring on a battle.

Halleck next proceeded to break up his army and to scatter over the country the various parts of which it had been composed, Buell being ordered to advance into east Tennessee. The movement which Buell was ordered to make, a very important one if pushed with energy and celerity, was neutralized by the condition imposed upon him that, as he marched, he should repair the Memphis and Charleston railroad. Buell strongly protested against frittering away precious time by repairing a railroad that ran parallel to the enemy's lines, which, when repaired, could not be depended upon as a safe line of communication, but his protests were overruled by Halleck.

The Confederates had now determined to make another effort to regain Tennessee and Kentucky, and, while it was yet uncertain what would be the line of advance, it soon became apparent that the Confederate Army of the Tennessee intended to take the offensive. The forerunners of the projected Confederate advance were the forces under General John Morgan and General Forrest, which soon began to play havoc with Buell's communications, destroying railroad bridges, capturing garrisons and creating widespread consternation in Kentucky. Before the middle of August it became apparent that Kentucky was to be invaded by General Kirby Smith through Cumberland Gap and by General Bragg, who had succeeded to the command of the Confederate Army of the Tennessee, marching north toward Louisville.

Long before the removal of either McClellan or Buell, the commanders of the two great armies in the East and in the West, the people of the North had begun to distrust both. It was suspected that they were lacking in the earnest devotion to the Union essential to the general who would lead its armies to victory. The great commanders who were to do this were yet in the background. After the surrender of Fort Donelson the people of the North had begun to talk of "Unconditional Surrender" Grant, who was beginning to be famous; but Halleck was jealous of him as were other generals; he was assailed in Congress and in portions of the northern press for his conduct of the battle of Shiloh, and his former victories had already been overshadowed by his repeated failures to take Vicksburg. The newspapers of the North were ridiculing his attempts to dig a channel that would allow the passage of vessels around Vicksburg and were bitterly complaining of his retention in command of his army.

Referring to these failures of Grant, and to Sherman, his most trusted subordinate, one of the coarsest and most reckless of the newspapers said that "the army was being ruined in mud-turtle expeditions under the leadership of a drunkard, whose confidential adviser was a lunatic."

Senator Ben Wade, the bluff, honest, but impulsive chairman of the Committee on the Conduct of the War, a man of powerful influence in Congress and in the national councils, vehemently urged the removal of Grant, at the same time giving the President the cheerful assurance that he was leading the government to hell, which at that minute was not a mile off. But for the strong support of Representative Elihu B. Washburn and the steadfast friendship of Lincoln, Grant probably would have been relegated during the remainder of the war to some obscure position in which it would have been impossible for him to display the soldierly qualities that afterward placed him in the front rank of the world's great commanders.

Alexander K. McClure, an active and influential Republican politician of Pennsylvania, was one of those who urged upon Lincoln the removal of Grant and he has given us an interesting account of it. He labored with Lincoln from 11 o'clock one night until 1 o'clock the next morning. He says:

"I pressed upon him, with all the earnestness I could command, the immediate removal of Grant as an imperious necessity to sustain himself. As was his custom, he said but little, only enough to make me continue the discussion until it was exhausted. He sat before the open fire in the old Cabinet room, most of the time with his feet up on the high marble mantel, and exhibited unusual distress at the complicated condition of military affairs. Nearly every day brought some new and perplexing military complication. He had gone through a long Winter of terrible strain with McClellan and the Army of the Potomac; and from the day that Grant started on his southern expedition until the battle of Shiloh he had had little else than jarring and confusion among his generals in the West. He knew that I had no ends to serve in urging Grant's removal, beyond the single desire to make him be just to himself, and he listened patiently.

"I appealed to Lincoln for his own sake to remove Grant at once, and in giving my reasons for it I simply voiced the admittedly overwhelming protest from the loyal people of the land against Grant's continuance in command. I could form no judgment during the conversation as to what effect my arguments

had upon him beyond the fact that he was greatly distressed at this new complication. When I had said everything that could be said from my standpoint, we lapsed into silence. Lincoln remained silent for what seemed a very long time. He then gathered himself up in his chair and said in a tone of earnestness that I shall never forget: *'I can't spare this man; he fights.'* That was all he said, but I knew that it was enough, and that Grant was safe in Lincoln's hands against his countless host of enemies."

The Confederate plan was that General Bragg should invade Kentucky, march on Louisville, destroy Buell's communications, and force his army back to the Ohio River. This meant that the invasion of Kentucky, if successful, would be speedily followed by the invasion of Indiana and Ohio. Indiana had gained some idea of what was involved in an invasion by a hostile army, when in July a band of Confederates crossed the Ohio and sacked the town of Newburg, situated on the river a few miles below Evansville.

The loyal citizens of Kentucky were appealing to Governor Morton for aid. The people of Indiana were apprehensive for their own homes. Not a moment was to be lost. The President had called for 300,000 more volunteers. The emergency was pressing. The difficulty of raising the troops required, and the greater difficulty of equipping them, were apparently insurmountable. But nothing daunted Morton. He at once began the work. On July 12th he addressed a great war meeting at Indianapolis, and all over the State similar meetings were held. Volunteers came forward faster than they could be mustered into service; a new mustering officer was called and all the energies of the state government were taxed to the utmost. The result is briefly told in some of Morton's telegrams as given by Foulke:

"August 17. I send 1,000 men to-night; 7,000 to-morrow and Tuesday."

"August 21. I sent another regiment last night; a battery will go to-morrow. The Sixty Ninth has started. The Seventy Fifth leaves at 6 p. m. and the Seventy Fourth at 9 p. m. to-day for Louisville."

"August 23. Will have at least 17 additional regiments ready for arms this time next week."

"August 26. The Seventy Ninth leaves Tuesday; will hurry others; Indiana has put 14,480 men in Kentucky up to Friday last; this will make it 19,296 by Thursday, this week. This includes two batteries."

"August 27. Another regiment can leave to-morrow; one leaves this evening."

"August 30. The Eighty Ninth leaves this afternoon. The Eighty First and Eighty Second will be armed to-day. Two regiments will start to-morrow, and five more will be ready next week."

"August 31. The Eighty Eighth is at the depot. The Eighty Seventh will be in Louisville to-morrow morning. Two regiments leave to-day and two more to-night."

In this way he organized, equipped, and sent 14,000 men into the field in four days.

CHAPTER IV.

CAMP, MARCH AND BATTLE.

ON THE TENTED FIELD—ROUTINE OF CAMP LIFE—A SOLDIER'S FARE—DRILLS AND INSPECTION—TAPS—ON THE PICKET LINE—ARRIVAL OF THE PAYMASTER—LETTERS FROM HOME—THE ARMY SUTLER—THE SOLDIER AT PLAY—THE HOSPITAL SERVICE—HOMESICKNESS AND OTHER DISEASES OF THE SOLDIER—MALINGERING—CONTRABANDS—BREAKING CAMP—ON THE MARCH—FORAGING—STRAGGLERS—AROUND THE CAMP FIRE—DEVELOPING THE ENEMY—IN TIME OF BATTLE—BAYONET CHARGES—BEHIND THE BREASTWORKS—THE INSPIRING MOTIVE IN WAR—SKULKERS AND CONSTITUTIONAL COWARDS—THE AMENITIES OF WAR.

In the general histories of the Civil War, and in the histories of great campaigns and battles, we get much information about noted generals, military strategy, and tactical maneuvers, but we gain a very imperfect idea of a soldier's daily life. Some phases of it, as seen in camp, on the march, and in battle, deserve fuller attention before going further in this narrative.

When it was expected that a regiment would remain in one locality for a considerable period, camp was regularly laid out according to prescribed military regulations, with narrow lanes, on each side of which were the tents of the enlisted men. At the head of each lane were the tents of the line officers, the captains and lieutenants, and in rear of them were those of the regimental officers. In the first year of the war, tents in the shape of a letter A were furnished for the enlisted men, and wall tents for the line officers. The former were secured by ropes fastened to pegs driven into the ground. Small trenches were dug around them to keep out the water in rainy weather. If boards could be found they were floored; otherwise beds were made on the ground. There was no way of heating them and in cold weather the fire was made in front, the men sleeping with their feet to the fire. The tents of the officers were provided with flies which were erected in the rear and were generally used as a sort of kitchen in which the officers ate their meals. The tents of the regimental officers were similar to those of the line officers but were larger and better. Later Sibley tents were issued to the men.

The enlisted men's tents were found to require too many wagons to haul them and, in 1862, what were familiarly known in the western army as "dog-tents" were introduced. Each man was furnished with a piece of canvas about five and one half feet square with buttons and button-holes so placed that three pieces could be buttoned together, two of them making the sides and one the back of the tent. They were held in place by being stretched over a ridge pole laid on top of two forked stakes, and fastened at the bottom with wooden pins. In an emergency



John A. Kern

two muskets with fixed bayonets, stuck in the ground, served for temporary stakes. When so put together these pieces of canvas made what were at once nicknamed "dog-tents." As they were not more than four feet high, a man could not stand in them nor could he sit in them with much comfort. But when lumber sufficient could be found, sides and rear walls were constructed of boards or logs and the dog-tent was used as a roof. Then the structure was dignified by the title "shebang," and bunks were made similar in size and shape to those in the state-rooms of vessels. Regiments which were fortunate enough to remain in winter quarters and to have access to timber, constructed miniature log houses, eight or ten feet square, in shape much like those of the early western pioneers, having stick chimneys—the interstices between the logs being filled with clay. These were palatial structures compared with the dog-tents. Into these contracted quarters five or six men could manage to stow themselves and all their baggage, arms, and cooking utensils and to live in them with a reasonable degree of comfort, incredible as this may seem to people in good circumstances who now want houses of eight or ten or more rooms, and think they can not live comfortably with less.

The daily routine of camp life began with the sounding of the reveille. Then the men rose, dressed, and responded to company roll-call, at which the names of those assigned from the company for police, camp guard, picket, or other special duty were announced. Next came the drawing of rations, which were obtained from the regimental commissary sergeant by the company orderly sergeants and distributed by them to the men. When it was possible to furnish full supplies, they were generally abundant and good, consisting usually of side-meat, always in the army called "sow-belly," crackers, always called "hardtack," coffee, and sugar. To these were sometimes added beans, potatoes, and a vile compound known as "desiccated vegetables." But such princely provisions were rarely distributed unless the regiment remained in camp for a considerable time and there was easy communication with the base of supplies.

Cooking in camp was sometimes done by a company cook, but usually the men were divided into messes of six or eight, and the labor of getting wood and water and preparing the meals was apportioned among them as they might agree. Occasionally a company officer messed with some of the men, but usually, when in camp, two or three officers united and employed a colored man to do the cooking. Those who could afford to pay the prices, which were usually very high, could at times buy of regimental sutlers canned peaches, jellies, and a few other delicacies. Boxes of dainties were sometimes sent from home and were generously shared by the recipients with their comrades. When the country people were allowed to approach the picket stations, these became trading posts for the purchase or exchange of pies, cakes, and other eatables.

It is needless to say that cooking in the army was not done according to the rules prescribed in approved cook books. Cooking utensils were scarce; the mess that had a camp kettle, a coffee-pot, a frying-pan, and a few tin plates and cups, was well provided. Occasionally we procured at some country house an old-fashioned "Dutch oven"—a large iron skillet with a lid—and the services of a "contraband" who knew how to bake beans and corn pone, and then we enjoyed a feast that could not be surpassed.

We fared best in Summer when young corn and berries were in season. No

soldier that was in the vicinity of Pikeville, Tennessee, in the summer of 1863, will ever forget the delicious roasting ears and blackberry cobbles with which the memory of the place will always be associated. The recipe for making a blackberry cobbler was very simple. The six or eight men in a mess put all their blackberries, all their crackers, and all their sugar into a camp kettle, filled it with water, and let it come to a boil, then stirred the contents with a bayonet or stick, and it was ready to serve. I do not recall that any of it was ever left.

Drills and inspections occurred with more or less frequency, as the necessity for them required. Usually there was a company drill in the forenoon and a regimental drill in the afternoon. In the intervals between drills and inspections the men were required to put their arms and quarters in good condition. The chief military display during the day was the dress parade. This took place a little before sundown. The whole regiment was formed in line; the buglers, or the regimental band, if there was one, marched up and down in front of the regiment playing a lively tune, generally, "The girl I left behind me." Then the adjutant gave the order, "Present arms"; the colonel or commanding officer of the regiment acknowledged the salute and perhaps put the regiment through a brief exercise in the manual of arms; orders intended for the regiment, if there were any, were read; and then the regiment was dismissed and the companies marched back to their respective quarters.

After supper the men spent the time as they pleased, writing letters, playing cards, or telling stories, until tattoo was sounded, when they were required to go to their quarters and attend evening roll-call. The last bugle call was taps or "lights-out," after which every one, unless assigned to some special night duty, was expected to be in bed. Then the soldier lay down to sleep—"to sleep! perchance to dream" of his home in the far distant North; to dream that he was again one of the cheery circle gathered about the family fireside, or that he was again clasping in his arms the fond wife and the prattling children he had left; to awake in the morning and find that it was all a dream and that he was far away from the home and the loved ones that he might never see again.

All did not sleep. The camp guards, under the command of an officer detailed as officer of the day, were stationed near the camp and divided into three reliefs, serving alternately four hours at a time, and these walked the beats assigned them and allowed none to pass without halting and giving the countersign over the point of a bayonet.

It was on the vigilance of the pickets, however, that the security of the army at night depended, especially when the enemy was in the near vicinity. They were posted far enough from camp to give timely warning in case of a sudden attack. They also were divided into three reliefs, each relief serving four hours at a time. Sometimes the picket walked over a beat varying in length, but if in close proximity to the enemy he was usually stationed by a tree or in some spot which would serve at once to conceal him from the view, and to shelter him from the bullets, of the enemy. However tired, he was not permitted to sleep. Next to desertion, the greatest offense of which a soldier could be guilty was that of sleeping on his post. No matter how cold it might be, no matter how pitiless the blast, no matter if the rain came down in torrents, he must stand at his post until relieved. To stand alone anywhere for four hours on a dark night, in a lonely spot, would

try the nerves of most men, but to stand there in momentary expectation of being fired on by an enemy known to be near by is an experience the full meaning of which none but soldiers can appreciate.

Pay-day was of course an important day in the army. In anticipation of it the muster-rolls were prepared, showing the amount due to each man, and when the paymaster arrived the money was speedily distributed. Most of it was sent home by the men for the use of their families, or to be invested or kept until their return. It was usually sent by some one going North on furlough, or by some visitor or sutler; but after the first year's service much of it was sent by what was known as the "allotment roll" plan.

Next to the arrival of the paymaster, the event most eagerly anticipated was the arrival of the mail. When in camp for a considerable time the mails came with something like regularity. Occasionally some one who had been home on furlough returned, bringing letters and papers. The letters were, of course, read with the most eager interest, for they brought news directly from home and from those nearest and dearest to the soldier. After the letters the papers were read and passed around. The local papers were of greatest interest to those from the town or county where they were published, and usually contained letters from soldiers in the various regiments having representatives from the place. Of the newspapers most highly appreciated in the Army of the Cumberland, composed largely of troops from Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, the *Cincinnati Gazette* and the *Cincinnati Commercial* were the most popular. Whitelaw Reid, now editor of the *New York Tribune*, was one of the war correspondents of the *Gazette*. He wrote under the nom de plume, "Agate." He was one of the best, if not the best, of the war correspondents during the Civil War. "Mack" (J. B. McCullagh), the correspondent of the *Commercial*, was also a popular writer.

One of the prominent characters of camp life was the army sutler. He took a great many risks and was obliged to charge high prices. It is doubtful if many sutlers in the Army of the Cumberland made a fortune. The sutler carried in stock some clothing, combs and brushes, playing cards, some canned goods, and a general but small assortment of such articles as the soldiers would be likely to need most. Sometimes he kept wines and liquors, but the regulations were generally such as made it difficult for the enlisted men to purchase intoxicants.

It must not be supposed that the soldier's life in camp was an endless monotony of work and drill. When not on duty the men amused themselves in pitching quoits, playing ball or cards, in reading, in visiting their friends and acquaintances in other regiments, and in various other ways. There was considerable gambling in the army, but not a great deal in the regiment to which the author belonged. There was also considerable drunkenness, but it prevailed to a greater extent, in proportion to the numbers, among the officers than among the men, because it was much more difficult for the latter to procure liquor. The "canteen," so much discussed in connection with the Spanish and Philippine wars, was unknown in the Civil War.

The hospital service in the army was as good as could have been expected under the circumstances, especially in the general hospitals such as those at Nashville, Louisville, and Washington. But even in these the accommodations for the sick and wounded would have been totally inadequate without the aid of the loyal

people, and especially the loyal women, in the North. In nearly every town and village in the North there were local organizations of the Sanitary Commission or the Christian Commission, in which noble women met and prepared bed-clothing and bandages for the sick and wounded and such delicacies as would tempt their appetites and forward them to the hospitals. Moreover, great numbers of patriotic women volunteered their services as nurses, soothing with woman's gentle touch and cheering with woman's gentle presence the suffering soldier lying helpless on his cot. One of these nurses, Mrs. Francena Howe Brock, of Lowell, Mass., recounting her three-months' experience in the Campbell Hospital at Washington, says:

"The heroic attempts of women to supplement the supplies of the government and afford kindly help to the sick and wounded, through the Christian and Sanitary Commissions, will ever stand out in history as one of the brightest pages of our Civil War.

"Their gifts were poured out with lavish generosity, and their services in the front were given with unselfish heroism.

"On many a hospital bed, the fever-scorched patient had on the clean, white garment, made by the loyal women of the North, while on the beds of the convalescents, quilts covered with mottoes and texts of Scripture gave comfort and words of cheer."

Every soldier will endorse the truth of this statement. Nor should we forget the noble work of the Catholic Sisters of Mercy. In nearly every hospital their sweet faces were seen as they moved quietly about, ministering with equal fidelity to those of their own or of another faith. But in the field hospitals the facilities for taking care of the sick were limited, and a rugged constitution was the main dependence upon which the patients could rely for recovery.

Two diseases that at home rarely leave permanent bad results were, from the impossibility of proper diet and treatment, productive of dangerous consequences in the army. One was diarrhoea which, when it assumed a chronic form, as it frequently did, was almost as fatal and became as much dreaded as consumption. The other was measles, a simple disease under proper medical treatment, but one which in the army often left the victim with impaired eyesight or other permanent disability. Another disease, common in the army, was nostalgia or home-sickness. There it assumed a well-defined form and undoubtedly caused or greatly aggravated other diseases. Malingering, or the feigning of disease in order to shirk duty or to avoid danger, is common in all armies, and in the British army is severely punished. It was undoubtedly largely practiced in the Federal and Confederate armies.

In noting the features of life in camp, the "contrabands" must not be forgotten. This was the term always applied to the negroes. Some came from the North but most of them were picked up in the South. They were generally employed as cooks and servants for the officers. In a subsequent chapter, the employment of negroes as soldiers will be considered.

Life in camp and life on the march were quite different. Generally the order to break camp and prepare to march came very unexpectedly to the line officers and enlisted men and there was not much time for preparation. If it came in the night it was usually to prepare to march the next morning at daybreak.

Sometimes the order came to break camp and prepare to march at once, and it was astonishing how soon a regiment could pack up and get into line ready to move.

If it was expected merely to go on some short expedition and to return to the same camp the tents were left standing in charge of a guard, and the men carried with them only such baggage as was indispensable. But when it was not expected to return to the same camp the preparations involved the abandonment of everything that could not be taken. The officers' valises, company kettles, extra ammunition, and whatever could be so disposed of were put into wagons.

The soldier on the march carried his arms and ammunition. These consisted of musket and bayonet, a belt to which was attached a leather ammunition-box, containing generally forty two rounds of cartridges, and a leather scabbard holding his bayonet. His provisions were carried in a canvas or oil-cloth haversack suspended over his shoulder by straps; in like manner he carried a canteen holding about three pints of water. Each soldier was provided with a piece of oil-cloth, a blanket, and, later on, a piece of dog-tent. Generally these were all rolled together and the ends tied, making a roll in the shape of a horse collar, and this was thrown over the neck in such a way as to be carried on one side. Into their knapsacks the men crowded all they felt able or inclined to carry. Those of new recruits were always stuffed with enough to start a small store, but soldiers speedily learned that they could do without much which at first, had been thought indispensable, and the contents of a veteran's knapsack were usually very scanty—a change of underclothing, a house-wife with some pins, needles, and buttons, a small supply of writing-paper and a photograph or two, being about all that he carried.

In the last two years of the Civil War, the line officers on the march fared little better than the men. Every captain was obliged to carry his own oilcloth, blanket, piece of dog-tent, haversack, and canteen, and also his own knapsack if he wished to take any extras.

When everything was in readiness to move the bugle sounded the assembly and the regiment took its place in the column. In a long column consisting of several divisions, it was very much easier to march in front, and for this reason, on a march of several days' duration, the regiment at the head of the column dropped the next day to the rear. There are few more picturesque sights than a considerable body of troops—a corps or a division—on the march over a good road on a clear day. Stretched along the road you see a moving column, with waving banners and gleaming guns, the general and regimental officers in brilliant uniforms mounted on spirited steeds, the artillery rolling along, cavalrymen occasionally dashing by—all indicative of the strength and grandeur of the death-dealing powers of an army when loosed in battle.

The men always marched in columns of fours and no attempt was made to step in unison, but all speedily adopted what was known as the route step. The distance traveled was usually fifteen to twenty miles a day, according to the weather and the roads, but much longer distances were covered on forced marches. The weather and the condition of the roads determined the character of the march, not only as to distance traveled, but as to the comfort of the men. When the weather was fine and the roads were good the men enjoyed the march. To march

all day in the rain over a muddy road and then to pass the night on the damp ground was not a pleasant experience. More than once has the soldier laid two rails together so as to make a sort of trough, elevating one end of the trough in order to keep it off the ground, and slept in it all night with an oil-cloth over him and his hat over his face to protect him from a drizzling rain.

One of the most common incidents of a march over a muddy road was the stalling of a baggage or an ammunition wagon. On such occasions the drivers were apt to indulge in profanity. Indeed, it was commonly believed that in a very bad case an expert swearer was absolutely indispensable to start an obstinate team of mules.

The monotony of a long march was relieved in various ways. New scenery was opening at every step. No house was passed that did not excite some comment; no rustic appeared by the roadside that was not plied with questions or jocularly, though not unkindly, bantered. Often a song was started and taken up, company by company, until the whole regiment joined in it.

Foraging by individual soldiers on the march was strictly prohibited, but the prohibition was construed with more or less leniency, according to the disposition of the commanding officers, and there were usually some opportunities on the march for the men to replenish their scanty supply of provisions. Guards were generally stationed at the farmhouses along the line of march, but a friendly guard over a smoke-house rarely observed his comrades in the rear of it dexterously poking the shoulders and jowls off the hooks with their bayonets. The temptation to pick up a stray turkey or chicken was one too strong to be resisted by the most conscientious soldier. Moreover, the law of self-defense received a very liberal construction in the army; it was universally allowed to be lawful to kill a hog or a sheep that manifested a disposition to bite, and, strange to say, all the hogs and sheep in the South exhibited such a belligerent disposition.

The cavalymen and the artillerymen always had the advantage of the infantrymen in foraging. When, as often happened, nothing to eat could be picked up on the line of march, the soldier was reduced to the supplies in his haversack. It did not take long for him to cook a meal. There were no tedious courses. A pot of coffee was soon boiled, and a piece of sidemeat, stuck on the end of a ramrod and held over the coals, was soon broiled.

The stragglers were familiar figures on the march. Some were not strong enough to keep up, especially on a hard march, but most of them were men that purposely lagged behind to do a little foraging on their own account or for plunder. They were not all skulkers, but the skulkers were always among the stragglers if a battle was imminent. Straggling prevailed in all the armies, Federal and Confederate, but more in some regiments than in others. There was comparatively little in regiments whose officers enforced attendance at roll-call and other regulations designed to prevent it.

Care was usually taken to stop the day's march at some spot convenient to water and wood. Sometimes the commanding officers were so considerate as to halt the troops near a rail fence and then the command to stack arms and break ranks was hardly repeated before the entire fence around a twenty-acre field had disappeared as if by magic and almost in an instant thousands of camp-fires were brightly burning. Then was heard the sound, so familiar to all old soldiers, of

pounding coffee. The coffee issued to the soldiers in the Army of the Cumberland was browned but not ground, and coffee-mills were unknown. So the coffee was put into tin cups, placed on a smooth stump or stone, and beaten with the butt end of a bayonet, as a druggist pulverizes drugs in a mortar. Supper being ready it was speedily dispatched and then the soldiers gathered about the camp-fires. These were the real camp-fires. The incidents of the day were recalled; former battles and skirmishes were discussed; story after story went round; sometimes a song was started in which all joined; and thus the tired soldiers tried to forget the hardships of the past and the dangers of the future. Is it cause for wonder that the friendships formed about these camp-fires knit together more strongly than iron bands those who have survived?

No two battles of the Civil War were alike, yet there were many features common to all. Various circumstances combined to determine just when and where a general engagement should be brought on by one or the other of the opposing forces, and which should take the initiative.

Usually for some days before a great battle there was considerable maneuvering for position, always conducted in such a way as to secure the most available positions for attack or defense, and, on the part of the attacking army, to deceive the enemy concerning the point where it was intended to strike the hardest blow. The duty of "developing the enemy," as it was called, fell chiefly upon the cavalry, but sometimes a reconnaissance in force was made by advancing considerable bodies of infantry until the position of the main body of the enemy could be ascertained. The character of the ground, and the disposition of troops during the night often made it difficult or impossible to ascertain the exact position of the enemy, or to determine when and where the first attack would be made. A striking illustration of this was seen in the battle of Chickamauga, each army on Friday night having been ignorant of the precise location of the other.

It would seem hardly possible for an army to be surprised by an attack from an enemy known to be in the vicinity, yet such surprises sometimes occurred, as at Shiloh. Night attacks were rare because in the dark there was so much danger that the attacking party would fire on troops of its own side or be fired on by them.

No troops will stand a flanking fire and, when exposed thereto, they must retreat or speedily change front. This is very apt to throw them into confusion, as it is difficult to make new formations under the galling fire of an advancing enemy; therefore it is the object of every general to post and maneuver his troops in such a way, if possible, as to turn the right or the left flank of the enemy.

When neither a surprise nor a flank movement is practicable, another device is to mass a heavy body of troops, make a sudden dash and break through some weak point in the enemy's lines, thus throwing them into confusion, at the same time concealing, as far as possible, the strength of the assaulting force and diverting attention from the point where the attack is to be made by feint movements in other quarters.

The private soldier had little to do to prepare for battle. He stripped himself of his knapsack and all superfluous baggage, saw that his gun was in order and that his ammunition-box was filled. The main attacking columns were generally preceded by a line of skirmishers posted a short distance in front. The skirmishers advanced, followed by the men in the main columns, until they were checked by a

superior force of the enemy, when they fell back or halted until their own main lines came up and then took their places in them.

The army anticipating an attack generally fortified its position as much as possible. The value of breastworks was speedily recognized. Those constructed by General Joseph E. Johnston to oppose the advance of General Sherman were so strong that the forces behind them would have been able to resist successfully a direct assault by four or five times their own number. Even temporary breastworks, such as could be erected in a night, composed of logs and rails two or three feet high, with a trench behind them one or two feet deep, or even without a trench, gave the troops behind them a great advantage, especially against a column compelled to travel a considerable distance over an open field in front in order to reach them. Behind such breastworks a line of men, armed with modern Mauser rifles, could probably resist a direct attack in front by an army ten times their own in number.

When breastworks were to be charged, the charge was usually preceded by a brisk cannonading, followed by a rapid advance of the attacking force in such numbers as to exhaust the fire of those behind the works, before re-enforcements could reach them. Such charges were usually very destructive to the attacking party, especially when exposed to the fire, at short range, of the men behind the breastworks and also to the fire of cannon loaded with grape-shot and canister.

Next to charging breastworks, the duty requiring the greatest bravery was that of charging a battery. If infantry could advance within musket range of the artillerymen and horses, the charge, especially if against a single battery, was usually successful in either capturing the battery or compelling it to retreat, because, unless well supported by infantry, the men and horses were soon killed or disabled. But dreadful loss of life usually resulted when a charging column was forced to advance over a considerable space before coming within musket range of the enemy's artillery. The general reader who sees accounts of men "marching up to the cannon's mouth" is apt to believe that this is a poetic stretch of imagination. But it is not. Such scenes were often witnessed during the Civil War. Time and again there were charges by both Federal and Confederate troops in which men marched straight up to the cannon's mouth and bayoneted the artillerymen.

Perhaps the most trying position in which a soldier can be placed is to be exposed to artillery fire when so situated that he can neither advance nor fire in return. In a charge he is carried forward by the very momentum of the column and is inspired by the enthusiasm kindled by the charge itself; when he is firing in return he has at least something to divert his mind from dwelling solely on his own personal danger; but when he is compelled to stand or lie still and can do nothing but await the coming of a cannon ball, he is in a situation requiring the courage of the bravest man. General Sheridan in his *Memoirs*, describing his division in such a position at Stone's River, says that the "torments of this trying situation were almost unbearable."

Bayonet charges were not uncommon nor were hand to hand contests, but there were comparatively few instances in which opposing forces fought each other solely with bayonets. The statistics collected by Colonel Fox show a very small percentage of bayonet wounds. What generally happened when a bayonet

charge was ordered is illustrated in a dialogue given by Don Piatt in his "Life of General George H. Thomas," p. 14:

"'Do you mean to say,' asked a civilian of a veteran officer who had seen many fierce fights in Europe, 'that bayonets are never crossed in battle?'"

"'Oh, no! I don't say that. What I asserted was that I had heard of such but never saw it, and I have my doubts whether it ever occurred.'"

"'Well, when a charge of bayonets is ordered, what happens, how does it end?'"

"'Why, if the other fellows don't run away, we do.'"

In the pictures of battles the officers are usually depicted in full uniform, generally on prancing steeds, and always far in advance waving their swords aloft and beckoning their men forward. Now this would be a very ridiculous position for an officer to take, because it would expose him not only to the fire of the enemy but to the fire of his own men. The army regulations required the officers, on the formation of a line of battle, to take their places in the rear of the line. An officer whose bravery or vanity induced him to expose his rank to the enemy was certain to be made a special target.

The men particularly aimed at in battle were the officers, especially those of high rank, if they could be distinguished, the artillerymen, and those bearing the regimental colors; but most of the firing was at ranks or masses of men, just as one would shoot into a flock of blackbirds. The old soldier, however, generally aimed at some particular person and with a view of hitting him. The difference in this respect between a veteran and a raw recruit is illustrated in the story told by General Schofield in "Forty Six Years in the Army," p. 142, the substance of it being as follows: A new recruit after a battle was proudly exhibiting to a veteran his empty cartridge-box and boasting of how many rounds he had fired, but he could not tell how many he had hit. "And how many rounds did you fire?" asked the recruit. "About nineteen," was the reply. "And how many did you hit?" "I think," said the veteran, "that I hit about nineteen."

The sensation of being under fire, under any circumstances, is not particularly agreeable, but when you know that the bullets are not aimed especially at you, you feel that the danger is being divided in some way between yourself and your comrades; that it is a sort of lottery in which you may draw a bullet or you may escape and others may be hit. But it is altogether different when you know that some one is taking aim at you individually. A Frenchman in describing a tiger hunt said: "It is great fun to hunt ze tigare, but when ze tigare hunt you it is fun for ze tigare."

The last year of the war witnessed some radical changes in the method of fighting. The advance of Grant to Richmond as well as that of Sherman to Atlanta was through a thickly wooded country in which there was a dense growth of underbrush. This made it difficult to use in battle all the men on both sides, and also made it difficult for the artillery to do its most effective work. The result was the development of a style of warfare similar in some respects to that practiced in the early Indian wars. It became part of the education of every soldier, officer as well as private, to take advantage of every tree, log, rock, or other natural barrier, in order to protect himself as much as possible in an advance against the enemy.

But the most radical changes were those occasioned by the fact that the

armies of both Lee and Johnston were almost continuously on the defensive, this making it necessary for them to construct formidable fortified lines. When driven from one line they fell back to another. The fortifications encountered by the Federal troops in the Atlanta campaign were of far more elaborate character than any which they had previously met. They were constructed of earth, four or five feet high and thick enough to withstand a six pound cannon ball. Over the top of these was a head-log, so placed as to leave an open space of about six inches between the lower side of the log and the top of the ridge. Behind was a trench about a foot deep in which the men stood while loading, entirely concealed from view. When ready to fire they stepped out of the trench and fired through the opening under the log, thus exposing only a small portion of their persons. Often in front of the breastworks were driven stakes with sharpened ends, pointing outward, and sometimes trees were felled in front of them for the purpose of embarrassing the progress of a charging column.

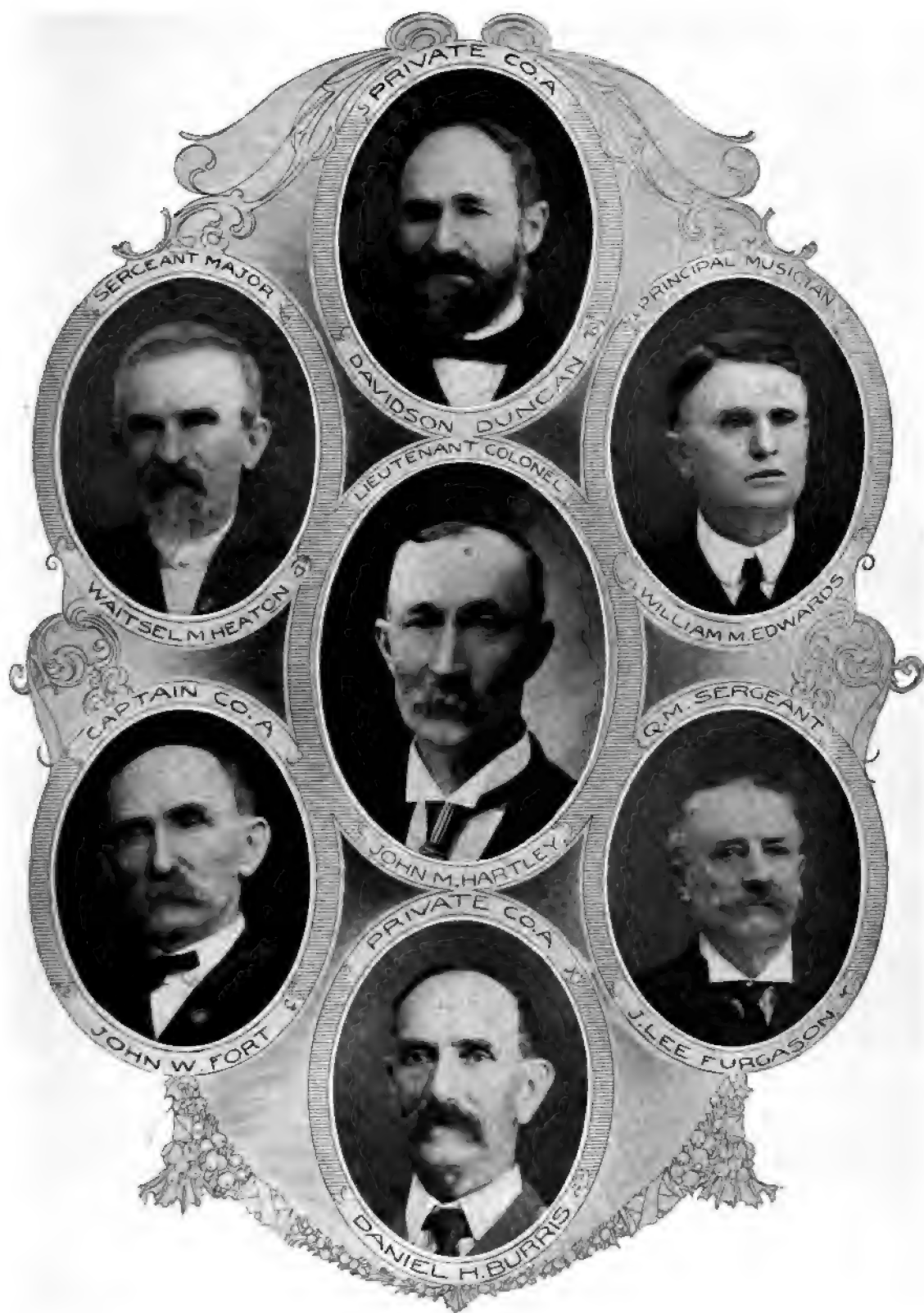
Even with such weapons as were in use during the Civil War, one man behind such breastworks equaled at least five in a charging column. Experience proved that it was a useless sacrifice of life, in fact little short of butchery, to attempt to take such breastworks by direct assault. No troops in the world could hold out in a charge against them, if they were defended by troops one-fifth in number and of equal valor, especially if the assaulting columns were compelled, in order to reach the works, to advance over a considerable open space in front, exposed to both a direct and enfilading fire of musketry and artillery. Generally men would charge even against such works, when ordered to do so, for such was the high state of discipline in the last year of the war that soldiers would usually go whenever and wherever ordered, refusing only when it became evident that, if such assaults were persisted in, every man in the assaulting columns would be killed.

The futility of attempting to take strongly fortified lines by direct assault was clearly shown during the Virginia campaign in the assault at Cold Harbor. In his *Memoirs* Grant expressed regret that it was made. The uselessness of direct assault against such fortified lines was also shown, time and again, in the Atlanta campaign, as at Pickett's Mill, and especially in the bloody assault at Kenesaw Mountain, June 27, 1864, which was disapproved by Sherman's subordinate generals and afterward admitted by him to have been a mistake. In his account of the assault at Pickett's Mill, General Jacob D. Cox says:

"The attack of Hooker at New Hope Church and this of Howard at Pickett's Mill were both made in column of brigades or demi-brigades. The result in both cases demonstrated that in a difficult and wooded country, and especially against intrenched lines, the column had little if any advantage over a single line of equal front. It could not charge with the *cumference* which could give it momentum, and its depth was therefore a disadvantage, since it exposed masses of men to fire who were wholly unable to fire in return. Since the office of breastworks is to give the defense an advantage by holding the assailant under fire from which the defenders are covered, the relative strength of the two is so changed that it is within bounds to say that such works as were constantly built by the contending forces in Georgia made one man in the trench fully equal to three or four in the assault. Each party learned to act upon this, and in all the later operations of the



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campaign the commanders held their troops responsible for making it practically good. The boasts, on either side, that a brigade or division repulsed three or four that attacked it, must always be read with this understanding. The troops in the works would be proved to be inferior to the assailants if they did not repulse a force several times greater than their own."

General Schofield also gives very decided testimony on this point. He says: "In the days of the bayonet successful tactics consisted in massing a superior force upon some vital point and breaking the enemy's line. Now it is the fire of the musket, not the bayonet, that decides the battle. To mass troops against the fire of a covered line is simply to devote them to destruction. The greater the mass the greater the loss—that is all. A large mass has no more chance of success than a small one. That this is absolutely true since the introduction of breech-loaders is probably not doubted by any one; and it was very nearly true with the muzzle-loading rifles used during our late war, as was abundantly demonstrated on many occasions."

There was only one way to take such works, and that was by flanking them. This required an attacking army largely superior in numbers to the enemy, so large that the attacking party could maintain its position in front of the works and still have enough to threaten the enemy's communication and thus force an evacuation. This was Grant's plan in the Virginia campaign, and Sherman's in the Atlanta campaign. This plan, however, while it largely avoided the inevitable and useless sacrifice of life in direct assaults, nevertheless required obstinate and bloody fighting for it was necessary continually to push the lines of the attacking army as near as possible up to those of the enemy. When, therefore, an advance was made against fortified lines, either for the purpose of carrying them, if a weak place could be found in them, or for the purpose of advancing the lines of the attacking army, it was necessary to provide for holding the ground gained, even if the attempt to take the enemy's works should fail.

Charging columns were often followed by men with entrenching tools with which defensive works could be speedily constructed, and it was not an unusual sight to see some of the men in a charging column carrying rails. These were thrown down as soon as a halt was made and then, if there were no picks and spades, the men would scoop out a trench behind the rail pile with their bayonets and their tin dinner plates, and thus construct rude breastworks even under a galling fire. This was not an uncommon occurrence in the Atlanta and Virginia campaigns.

Of course there was grave danger that those engaged in battle might be either killed or wounded, and some regiments, as shown by Colonel Fox, suffered an appalling loss of life. The artillery in battle made the greatest noise, but comparatively few men were killed by cannon-balls. A single cannon-ball rarely hit more than one man; most of them hit no one. The most deadly work of artillery was when it fired grape and canister at short range, especially at dense columns of men, or at a line exposed to an enfilading fire. The greatest danger in battle was that of being killed or wounded by a musket-ball. Considering the number of musket-balls fired in a great battle, the wonder, at first thought, is, not how many were killed or wounded by them, but how many escaped unhurt. It has been said, however, that it takes a man's weight in lead to kill him in battle, and,

though this is a rough guess, it is near the truth. Generally speaking, most of the bullets fired in battle overshoot the mark; many just miss; some go through the clothing only; of those which hit the person, many inflict only flesh wounds and do not touch a vital spot. The explosion of a mine, like that at Petersburg, causes great loss of life, but there were few such catastrophes in the Civil War.

In reading of battles and in considering the inspiring motives of those who fought them, there are many things to be taken into account. The personal bravery of the combatants is of course an important element. This has always been a distinguishing quality of the American soldier, and no troops in the world ever exhibited it in a higher degree than did the soldiers on both sides in the Civil War.

But there were motives and feelings other than mere personal courage that inspired the soldier. An honorable pride nerved many men to face death rather than to seek safety in dishonorable flight. Moreover, there was something in the highest degree inspiring in a great battle. Probably some of the inspiration was artificially created, or at least stimulated, as we see it created and stimulated in an exciting political campaign by great processions, fire-works, huzzas, and other artifices well known to politicians. The example of a general rallying his troops, as General Sheridan rallied his at Winchester, seemed to impart to all who saw him an enthusiasm that spread like wild-fire. There were hundreds of such instances, less noted but equally heroic and equally inspiring, in the Civil War.

It was characteristic of the Confederates that they charged with what came to be well known as the Confederate "yell." It was apt to strike terror to the new recruit who heard it for the first time, but his veteran comrade waited until the advancing hosts came within range of his musket, well knowing that a musket-ball was far more effective than a yell.

In the author's opinion, the most inspiring motive was a conscientious sense of duty—the same feeling that in all ages has inspired martyrs at the stake or on the scaffold. We call it patriotism, but patriotism is only another name for that sense of duty to country which, next to the sense of duty to God, is the highest motive that can excite men to heroic deeds. On a great battlefield everything is calculated to arouse heroic impulses in even the ordinary man. The most philosophic person catches some of the excitement created by a fire-engine tearing along the street. But such a sight is of trifling significance compared with that of a battery ploughing along a rough road, or through fields and woods, bouncing over rocks, logs and ditches, wheeling into position, and in the twinkling of an eye opening fire with deafening roar and sheets of flame mowing great swaths through the columns of an advancing enemy.

We see a great political procession go by with waving banners and loud huzzas and we can not help catching some of the enthusiasm. We see a regiment of militia marching with gleaming guns and martial step; we hear the bugle notes; and the sight inspires the ordinary spectator with something of military ardor. An audience is sometimes stirred to its depths by the mere waving of a flag. An old soldier at a regimental reunion, even after a third of a century has passed, can hardly repress the tears that come unbidden at the unfolding of a battle-rent flag, typical to him of so many hard-fought battles and desperate contests. Is it cause for wonder that, when it waves over him in battle, it makes him almost delirious with enthusiasm?

But it is impossible to impart to one who never participated in a battle the feelings of the soldiers themselves, when, amidst the roar of cannon, the bursting of shells, and the flash of musketry, opposing hosts madly rush against each other in charge and counter-charge, "where men become iron with nerves of steel," and those who at home were esteemed the most quiet and orderly citizens, become, for the time, animated with almost supernatural courage that makes them utterly fearless of death.

In every battle were seen those known as "skulkers." Despite the utmost vigilance of the officers, they would succeed in getting to the rear, and to all who passed they would tell how their regiments had been cut to pieces and that they were the only survivors left to tell the doleful tale. They generally had a sneaking look and were easily recognized by the veteran soldier, who soon came to know them by sight and who paid little attention to their extravagant stories of carnage in front. These were the men who, after the war, were usually found on street-corners loudly boasting of their prodigies of valor.

Besides the ordinary skulkers there were the constitutional cowards. It is as difficult to define the psychological distinction between an ordinary skulker and a constitutional coward as it is to define that between an ordinary thief and a kleptomaniac, for between the skulker and the constitutional coward there were innumerable gradations. But a well-defined type of the latter was easily recognized. He did not boast. His face in time of battle took on a look of abject terror pitiable to behold, betokening an inward unspeakable agony. Men of this type could be found in almost every regiment. No appeal to their sense of duty, their patriotism or pride could overcome the terror inspired by the sound of battle. The author saw men who, the moment the firing commenced, began to tremble like an aspen leaf, with the perspiration dripping from them in great drops. An officer in the Army of the Cumberland has told of a man of this type who, when situated so that he could not run away, would mechanically load his gun, shut his eyes, and fire into the air. The poor fellow was killed after all. The wise and humane officer soon acquired the experience enabling him to differentiate the constitutional coward from the ordinary skulker, and he endeavored, if possible, to assign the timid soldier to some duty where he could do better service than he was able to do on the firing line, and where his terror would not demoralize his comrades.

To speak of the "amenities of war" would seem to most persons like using a misnomer, and yet during the Civil War there were many illustrations of a fraternal feeling between the combatants such as probably never existed between the soldiers of opposing armies in any other war in the history of the world. Those who have heard the eloquent lecture of the Confederate General John B. Gordon, recounting some of his war reminiscences, will remember hearing him relate how the Confederate and Union soldiers fraternized in the eastern armies, and how on one occasion the Confederate soldiers in his command indignantly insisted that the laws of hospitality required the safe return of the Union soldier who had been surprised while making them a friendly visit. Subsequently the same fraternal feeling existed between the opposing pickets during the siege of Chattanooga. It was a frequent occurrence for them to meet and exchange papers and have a friendly chat and the laws of hospitality were never abused by the soldiers of either side.

With the exception of the assault at Kenesaw Mountain, the bloodiest engagement of the Atlanta campaign, in proportion to the numbers engaged, was that at Pickett's Mill, May 27, 1864, in which an unsuccessful assault was made on the Confederate fortified lines. In this assault Wood's division of the 4th corps suffered a very heavy loss. The 86th Indiana, one of the regiments in Wood's division, participated, and its colonel, George Dick, was severely wounded. It would naturally be supposed that these circumstances were not such as to inspire the most amicable feelings in the combatants, and yet in the *History of the 86th Indiana*, pp. 387-8, is recorded this singular incident which occurred the next day between a Confederate picket and one of the 86th Indiana:

"On the next day, the 28th, the boys of the Eighty Sixth and the Confederates formed a 'Board of Trade' on a small scale for the purpose of disposing of surplus coffee on the one hand and tobacco upon the other. An offer to 'dicker' coffee for tobacco always caught the 'Johnnies' and put them in good humor, if there were no officers around. On the other hand tobacco was in brisk demand in the Union ranks. When there was an official about they would signal not to come, but as soon as he was gone, traffic would be resumed. They seemed to be in excellent humor over their great success in repelling the assault of the previous day. They were quite willing to talk of the campaign, expressing themselves freely in regard to the probable success of it on the Union part, and 'lowed they had enough for another killing yet in ranks.'

"At one of these meetings an interesting discussion arose between Wat Baker, of Company H, and a Confederate. Snugly ensconced behind two logs hid from view of the rebel line, the discussion began. Baker was an oddity, over six feet in height, of a nervous disposition, jerkey in manner and emphatic in speech. The discussion, as related by Baker afterwards, ranged over the whole subject of contention between the North and the South—slavery pro and con was argued, secession and coercion, and the probable success of the northern armies finally. For nearly two hours these men chatted and argued every phase of the contest which suggested itself to their minds."

CHAPTER V.

NEGRO SOLDIERS IN THE CIVIL WAR.

VALUE OF SLAVERY TO THE CONFEDERATE CAUSE—THE EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION, A WAR MEASURE—NORTHERN OPPOSITION TO ENROLLMENT OF NEGROES AS SOLDIERS—THE FIRST COLORED REGIMENTS—CHANGE OF SENTIMENT IN THE SOUTH AS TO EMPLOYMENT OF SLAVES IN CONFEDERATE ARMIES—JEFFERSON DAVIS, GENERAL LEE AND OTHER SOUTHERN LEADERS FAVOR EMPLOYMENT OF NEGRO SOLDIERS AND GRADUAL EMANCIPATION.

During the progress of the war a marked change was brought about in the attitude of the people of both North and South, not only as to the question of freeing the negroes, but also of arming them. It was, however, a change caused by the exigencies of the war, rather than by any change of sentiment in regard to the moral aspects of slavery. At the beginning of the war the radical element in the North would have preferred to let the seceding states go rather than that they should remain in the Union with slavery; before the war closed the radical leaders in the South would have preferred to let slavery go if by so doing they could have remained out of the Union. The evidence is abundant and convincing that, before the close of the war, many of the radical leaders of the South would willingly have consented to universal emancipation if by so doing they could have saved the Confederacy. The study of the causes operating to produce such a revolution of ideas is both curious and interesting.

The value of the services of the slaves to the Confederate cause was manifest from the beginning. Jefferson Davis, in the "Rise and Fall of the Confederate Government," vol. I. p. 303, says:

"Much of our success was due to the much-abused institution of African servitude, for it enabled the white men to go into the army, and leave the cultivation of their fields and the care of their flocks, as well as of their wives and children, to those who, in the language of the Constitution, were 'held to service or labor.'"

This fact was soon perceived in the North. At an early stage of the war the slaves were also employed in building forts and breastworks and in various places at first filled by white men, thus relieving an equal number of white soldiers for service in the Confederate ranks. This also was seen and its significance was appreciated in the North and especially in the northern armies. It was obvious that whatever would weaken the allegiance of the slaves to their masters and induce them to favor the Federal cause would weaken the Confederate armies and the Confederate cause. The emancipation proclamation was, therefore, a logical war measure, and it was on this ground that many in the North and in the northern armies, at first hostile to emancipation, were at a later period induced to favor it.

If the first step in severing the allegiance of the slave to his master was to declare his freedom, then obviously the next step was to arm him so that he might fight for it; because, in fighting for his freedom, he was not only directly aiding the Federal armies, but was inspiring his fellow-slaves to do likewise. Thus a dangerous enemy of the South and a zealous ally of the North was developed in the very heart of the Confederacy.

But, when it was first suggested, the idea of arming negroes and enrolling them as soldiers in the Federal armies aroused violent opposition in the North and furnished new arguments to those who denounced the prosecution of the war as an Abolition crusade.

The first act of Congress authorizing the enlistment of colored soldiers was passed July 17, 1862, after very bitter opposition, particularly from the members representing the border states, but this act discriminated between the slaves of loyal and those of disloyal citizens. Few colored men enlisted, and the first order for raising colored troops was issued by the War Department August 25, 1862, to General Saxton, in command at Hilton Head, South Carolina, authorizing him to enlist and equip "such number of volunteers of African descent as he might deem expedient, not exceeding five thousand." When the order was issued it was accompanied with the remark, "This must never see daylight, because it is so much in advance of public sentiment." It was not until 1863 that the work of enrolling colored troops in the Federal armies was begun in earnest. The first order for raising colored troops in the free states was issued from the War Department January 20, 1863, to Governor Andrew of Massachusetts. It was not until March 3, 1864, that Congress passed an act making free the families of colored soldiers, and not until later in that year that colored soldiers were allowed the same pay and emoluments as white soldiers.

The first colored regiment mustered into the United States service was the First Louisiana Native Guard, raised by General Butler in New Orleans and recruited chiefly among the free blacks. It was mustered in September 27, 1862. Another, organized in Kansas but recruited chiefly from Missouri slaves, was mustered in January 13, 1863, as the First Kansas Colored Volunteers, but the name was afterward changed to that of 79th U. S. Colored Infantry. The first colored regiment raised in a seceding state from former slaves was recruited in South Carolina, of which T. W. Higginson was commissioned colonel. Its organization was begun by order of General Hunter in May, 1862, but not completed until January 31, 1863. It was at first called the First South Carolina but afterward the 33d U. S. Colored Infantry. The first colored regiment raised in a northern state and recruited from free blacks was the 54th Massachusetts, organized in Massachusetts, but recruited from several northern states. Its organization was begun in February and completed in May, 1863. The total number of colored troops enrolled in the Federal armies during the war was 178,975, of whom 99,337 were recruited in the southern states.

The idea of enlisting negro soldiers was not at first favorably received in the northern armies. The opposition was plainly manifest in the Army of the Potomac during McClellan's command of that army. Nor was the idea generally favored in the Army of the Cumberland. There were never many colored soldiers in that army. They were at first viewed with curiosity by the white troops, but all finally came to the conclusion that the black man might quite as well help the

Union cause by fighting for his freedom and that, in so doing, he was far better employed than he was when helping to construct Confederate forts and breast-works.

So vindictive was the feeling inspired in the South by the enrollment of negroes in the northern armies, that, in 1863, the Confederate Congress passed an act providing that "every white commissioned officer commanding negroes or mulattoes in arms against the Confederate states shall be deemed as inciting servile insurrection and shall, if captured, be put to death or be otherwise punished at the discretion of the court," and also providing that the negro and mulatto soldiers so captured should be delivered to the authorities of the states wherein captured, "to be dealt with according to the present or future laws of such state or states."

During the first two years of the war few could have been found in the South bold enough to advocate the dangerous experiment of arming the slaves and putting them into the Confederate armies. In the North, even at this day, many would probably be surprised to learn of the gradual change of sentiment in the South on this proposition. It affords most striking proof that, long before the close of the war, the desperate nature of the contest was appreciated by the southern leaders; for, in their eagerness to save the Confederacy, they were ready to throw overboard slavery itself.

The first significant evidence of this change of sentiment is found in the proceedings of a meeting of the officers of the Confederate Army of the Tennessee at Dalton, Georgia, January 2, 1864. The meeting was attended by Joseph F. Johnston, the general commanding, Generals Hardee, Walker, Stewart, and others. Patrick Cleburne, one of the most noted generals of the army, read an elaborate paper prepared for the evident purpose of being circulated in the army, if approved by the meeting.

The paper set forth the depletion of the Confederate armies, the constantly increasing number of desertions, and the discouragement of the Confederate soldiers, who were "growing weary of hardships and slaughters" which promised no results, and portrayed in strong language the impending danger of "subjugation." One of the three great causes "operating to destroy" them was alleged to be slavery, which from being one of their "chief sources of strength at the commencement of the war," had now become, "in a military point of view, one of their chief sources of weakness." The paper emphasized the reasons for regarding slavery as a source of weakness to the Confederacy:

"Wherever slavery is once seriously disturbed, whether by the actual presence or the approach of the enemy, or even by a cavalry raid, the whites can no longer, with safety to their property, openly sympathize with our cause. The fear of their slaves is continually haunting them, and from silence and apprehension many of these soon learn to wish the war stopped on any terms. The next stage is to take the oath to save property, and they become dead to us, if not open enemies. To prevent raids we are forced to scatter our forces, and are not free to move and strike like the enemy; his vulnerable points are carefully selected and fortified depots. Ours are found in every point where there is a slave to set free. All along the lines slavery is comparatively valueless to us for labor, but of great and increasing worth to the enemy for information. It is an omnipresent spy system, pointing out our valuable men to the enemy, revealing our positions,

purposes, and resources, and yet acting so safely and secretly that there is no means to guard against it. Even in the heart of our country, where our hold upon this secret espionage is firmest, it waits but the opening fire of the enemy's battle line to wake it, like a torpid serpent, into venomous activity."

In order, therefore, to fill the ranks of the Confederate armies, to insure the sympathy of foreign nations, and to infuse new life into the decaying Confederacy it was proposed "that we retain in service for the war all troops now in service and that we immediately commence training a large reserve of the most courageous of our slaves, and further that we guarantee freedom within a reasonable time to every slave in the South who shall remain true to the Confederacy in this war."

General Cleburne recognized, not only the absurdity, but the danger, of arming the slaves without freeing them. It would be preposterous, he argued, to expect the negro to fight against the hope of freedom with any degree of enthusiasm:

"Therefore," he adds, "we must bind him to our cause by no doubtful bonds: we must leave no possible loophole for treachery to creep in. The slaves are dangerous now, but armed, trained, and collected in an army, they would be a thousand-fold more dangerous; therefore when we make soldiers of them we must make free men of them beyond all question, and thus enlist their sympathies also."

General Patton Anderson, who attended the conference, felt moved to write General Leonidas Polk a confidential letter on the subject of Cleburne's "monstrous proposition" and his own feelings "on being confronted by a project so startling in its character—may I say, so revolting to southern sentiment, southern pride, and southern honor." He adds: "Not the least painful of the emotions awakened by it was the consciousness which forced itself upon me that it met with favor by others, besides the author, in high station then present."

Somehow the matter reached the ears of Jefferson Davis and thereupon his Secretary of War, James A. Seddon, wrote a letter to General Johnston expressing the earnest convictions of the President that "the dissemination or even promulgation of such opinions under the present circumstances of the Confederacy, whether in the army or among the people, can be productive only of discouragement, distraction, and dissension," and General Johnston was requested to communicate the President's views to the officers present at the meeting "and urge on them the suppression, not only of the memorial itself, but likewise of all discussion and controversy respecting or growing out of it."

The question of arming the slaves continued to be agitated in the South, and was favorably considered, though public sentiment never quite reached the point of universal emancipation. The Richmond Enquirer, in an editorial, October 6, 1864, said:

"Whenever the subjugation of Virginia or the employment of her slaves as soldiers are alternative positions, then certainly we are for making them soldiers and giving freedom to those negroes that escape the casualties of battle."

Jefferson Davis foreshadowed his own views in a message to the Confederate Congress, November 7, 1864, in which he said:

"Should the alternative ever be presented of subjugation or of the employment of the slave as a soldier, there seems to be no reason to doubt what should then be our decision."

General Lee also became a convert to the proposition for arming the slaves, and, in a letter written January 11, 1865, to Andrew Hunter, expressing his views on the subject, he said :

"I think, therefore, we must decide whether slavery shall be extinguished by our enemies and the slaves be used against us, or use them ourselves at the risk of the effects which may be produced upon our social institutions. My own opinion is that we should employ them without delay. I believe that, with proper regulations, they can be made effective soldiers. They possess the physical qualifications in an eminent degree. Long habits of obedience and subordination, coupled with that moral influence which in our country the white man possesses over the black, furnish the best foundation for that discipline which is the surest guarantee of military efficiency. Our chief aim should be to secure their fidelity. There have been formidable armies composed of men having no interests in the country for which they fought beyond their pay or the hope of plunder. But it is certain that the best foundation upon which the fidelity of any army can rest, especially in a service which imposes peculiar hardships and privations, is the personal interest of the soldier in the issue of the contest. Such an interest we can give our negroes by granting immediate freedom to all who enlist, and freedom at the end of the war to the families of those who discharge their duties faithfully, whether they survive or not, together with the privilege of residing at the South."

On February 7, 1865, a letter from General Lee to General Wise was published, thanking the latter's brigade for resolutions adopted declaring that they would consent to gradual emancipation for the sake of peace. Jefferson Davis, in the "Rise and Fall of the Confederate Government," vol. I, pp. 515-519, explaining his own change of mind, says: "Subsequent events advanced my views from a prospective to a present need for the enrollment of negroes to take their place in the ranks." On February 8, 1865, Senator Brown, of Mississippi, introduced a resolution in the Confederate Senate that, if adopted, would have freed 200,000 negroes and put them into the army, but this was defeated the next day in secret session. On February 11, a bill was introduced in the Confederate House of Representatives, authorizing the enrollment of 200,000 slaves with the consent of their masters. While it was pending, General Lee wrote a letter to E. Barksdale of the House, urging its passage. On the subject of emancipation he said, "I think those who are employed should be freed. It would be neither just nor justice, in my opinion, to require them to serve as slaves." The proposed bill was defeated February 23 by the vote of Senator Hunter, of Virginia, who, while it was under discussion, made a bitter speech opposing it, in which he said :

"When we left the old government we thought we had got rid forever of the slavery agitation; but, to my surprise, I find that this (the Confederate) government assumes power to arm the slaves, which involves also the power of emancipation. This proposition would be regarded as a confession of despair. If we are right in passing this measure, we are wrong in denying to the old government the right to interfere with slavery and to emancipate slaves. If we offer the slaves their freedom as a boon, we confess that we were insincere and hypocritical in saying slavery was the best state for the negroes themselves. I believe that the arming and emancipating the slaves will be an abandonment of

the contest. To arm the negroes is to give them freedom. When they come out scarred from the conflict they must be free."

On March 4, the bill was again taken up and passed, Senator Hunter voting for it under instructions from the Virginia legislature.

The negro soldier bill passed by the Confederate Congress March 9, 1865, authorized the President of the Confederacy "to ask for and accept from the owners of slaves the service of such number of able-bodied negro men as he may deem expedient for and during the war, to perform military services in whatever capacity he may direct." It also provided for the organization of such troops into companies, battalions, regiments, and brigades, and that while in the service they should "receive the same rations, clothing, and compensation as allowed troops in the same branch of service."

A proviso was added to the bill before its final passage, providing that "not more than 25 per cent. of the male slaves between the ages of 18 and 45 in any state should be called for under the provision of this act." Section 5 of the act expressly provided "that nothing in this act shall be construed to authorize a change in the relation of said slaves."

On February 25, 1865, the legislature of Virginia also passed an act authorizing the governor of the state "to call for volunteers from among the slaves and free negroes of the state to aid in the defense of the capital and such other points as may be threatened by the public enemy."

It will be observed that there was nothing in either the act of the Confederate Congress or in that of the Virginia legislature providing for emancipation, immediate or gradual. But, as had been pointed out by Generals Cleburne and Lee, it was futile to arm the slaves without giving them their freedom; it was worse than futile—it was suicidal. Nevertheless, the negro soldiers' bill held out some hope, and Mr. Jones, a Confederate in Richmond, Virginia, during the Civil War, records in his Diary under date of March 17:

"We shall have a negro army. Letters are pouring into the department from men of military skill and character, asking authority to raise companies, battalions, and regiments of negro troops. It is the desperate remedy for the very desperate case—and may be successful. If 300,000 efficient soldiers can be made of this material, there is no conjecturing where the next campaign may end."

It was then too late to raise an army of Confederate negroes, with or without emancipation. There were not arms enough for them; there was not time sufficient to organize and drill them. The Confederacy was in the throes of dissolution. Pollard speaks with bitterness of this last puerile attempt of the southern leaders to galvanize into life the dying Confederacy:

"Such paltry legislation, indeed, may be taken as an indication of that vague desperation in the Confederacy which grasped at shadows; which conceived great measures, the actual results of which were yet insignificant; which showed its sense of insecurity—and yet, after all, had not nerve enough to make a practical and persistent effort at safety."

Calling on the negroes at this stage of the war to enlist in the Confederate armies was like calling spirits from the vasty deep. They did not come. A few were gathered together in Richmond, about twenty all told, including three slaves of Benjamin, the Confederate Secretary of State, and these were paraded through the streets as an illustration of the loyalty of the southern negroes to the cause

of their masters and as an inspiring example to their fellows. The loyalty of the slaves or that of their masters had waned, and a draft was ordered. The 3d day of April, 1865, was appointed to begin the conscription of negroes for the Confederate armies.

But there were to be no more drafts in the South for either black or white men. Before the 3d day of April arrived, Lee had evacuated Richmond, Jefferson Davis and his cabinet had fled; the members of the Confederate Congress were fugitives, the Confederate government had disappeared, and the city of Richmond was on fire. On the day set for the draft, amidst the smoke and flames of the burning city, 10,000 black soldiers were marching through the streets singing "John Brown" and scattering broadcast the emancipation proclamation, and thousands upon thousands of the resident Richmond negroes were joining in the joyful chorus:

"Glory, glory hallelujah,
Glory, glory hallelujah,
Glory, glory hallelujah,
We is free to-day."

The black soldiers who marched were not Confederate conscripts; they wore the blue and carried the stars and stripes. Elsewhere in this history will be found a roster of the colored soldiers from Henry County who served in the Civil War, including those who served from other States and have since moved to Henry County.

CHAPTER VI.

THE STORY TOLD BY THE STATISTICS.

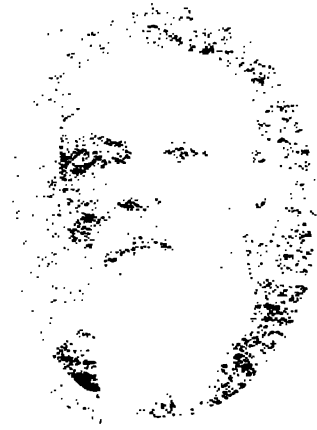
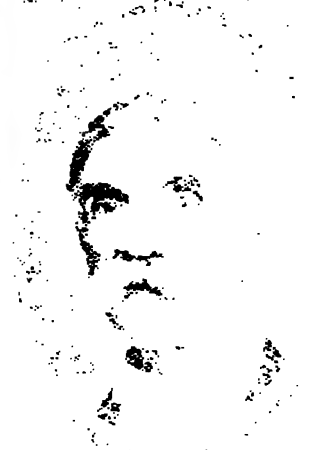
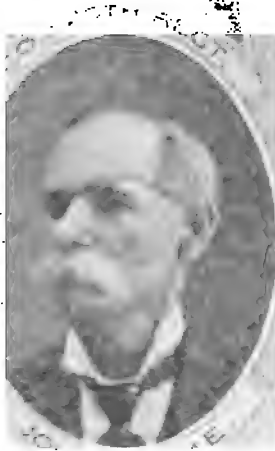
THE REBELLION RECORDS — COMPARISON OF FEDERAL AND CONFEDERATE STRENGTH IN THE CIVIL WAR—ESTIMATE OF FEDERAL AND CONFEDERATE LOSSES IN THE CIVIL WAR—APPALLING NUMBER OF DEATHS FROM DISEASES —STATISTICS OF THE MEXICAN WAR—WAR OF 1812-15—REVOLUTIONARY WAR.

The United States government has published a great mass of records, both Federal and Confederate, relating to the Civil War, including reports of battles, military reports, correspondence, and documents of all kinds. The volumes, popularly known as the "Rebellion Records," are bulky and now number 130. These are the great storehouse of information relating to the war.

There is much diversity in the methods of citing these volumes. The official title printed on the back of each is: *War of the Rebellion. Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies*. They are variously cited as *Official Records*, *War Records*, or *Rebellion Records*. To one not familiar with the method of citation there may also be difficulty in following references to volumes prior to the one now designated as "Serial Number 36" which, according to the original and cumbersome method of citation adopted by the government, was "Series 1, Vol. XXIV, Part 1." This and following volumes now have double labels, one designating the series, volumes and parts, and the other the serial number. The volumes subsequent to vol. 35 are usually referred to by the serial numbers; those prior to that volume by series, etc.

A large amount of information is to be gathered from the muster-out rolls on file in the United States war department and in the archives of the different states. Indiana has published eight large volumes, compiled by Adjutant General Wm. H. H. Terrell, containing not only the muster-out rolls of the various military organizations contributed by the state during the Civil War, but also a brief history of each. Other northern states have issued similar publications, but few are so complete as those of Indiana. North Carolina has published a roster of the Confederate organizations contributed by that state. But many states are still much behind in such work; some have not even printed their muster-rolls and the information contained in them can be found only in the unpublished records.

To make all this mass of facts available to the general reader requires long and laborious investigation and study. No single volume yet published gives such an exhaustive compilation of statistics as that of Colonel Fox, entitled *Regimental Losses in the American Civil War*, published in 1898. A smaller book, by Colonel Thomas L. Livermore, entitled *Numbers and Losses in the Civil War in America*,

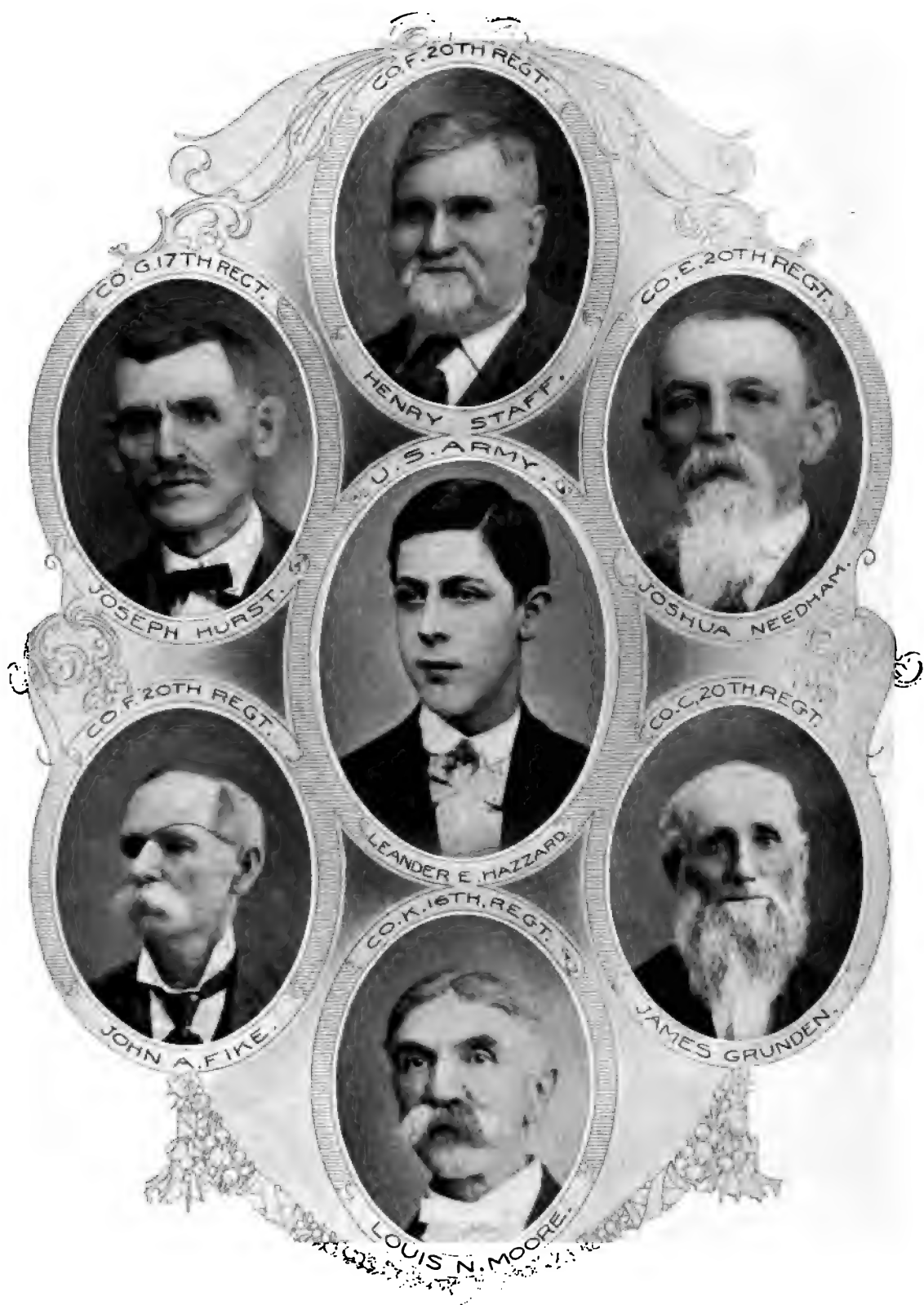


ALL VERY TRULY

1. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1990; 263: 1025-1028.

Library of Congress. The following two volumes: The Office of the Secretary of the Interior, *The Departmental Official Records of the Secretary of the Interior, 1849-1850*, and The Office of the Secretary of the Interior, *The Departmental Official Records of the Secretary of the Interior, 1851-1852*, were prepared by the author of the present volume by the method of copying the original records of the Secretary of the Interior prior to the publication of the *Departmental Official Records*, according to the original and of the *Departmental Official Records*, which was Series 1, Vol. NM 1000. The original records of the Secretary of the Interior, one design of the original records of the Secretary of the Interior, the serial number. The volume of the original records of the Secretary of the Interior, those published by the Library of Congress.

the subject of the book is of interest to the general reader requiring a general knowledge of the subject, and a single volume yet published gives more detailed statistics than that of General Foss, entitled *Reconstructions of the War*, published in 1950. A smaller book, by A. J. A. Brown, entitled *Armaments and Logistics in the Civil War* (1952),



INFANTRY SOLDIERS.

has recently passed to a second edition. It contains in a condensed form a great deal of information compiled from official records, the portion relating to the numbers and losses of the Confederates being especially valuable and interesting. Many statistics are also to be found in the *Battles and Leaders of the Civil War*, published by the Century Company, and in Phisterer's *Statistical Records of the Armies of the United States*. Besides these, there are multitudes of histories of the war, of particular campaigns and battles, regimental histories, etc., in which statistics of various kinds may be found.

It is difficult to determine the exact number of men enlisted on each side. Some of the records have been lost; others were imperfectly kept; the enlistments covered various periods, and some men enlisted more than once. Reducing the whole number to a three-years' basis, Colonel Fox's estimate of the total number of men enlisted in the northern armies is 2,326,168 while that of Colonel Livermore is 1,556,678.

It has been much more difficult to ascertain the total number of enlistments in the Confederate armies. For a long time those speaking from the Confederate standpoint assumed that it did not exceed 600,000, but Colonel Livermore has shown that it was much larger—nearer 1,000,000.

Whatever the number may have been, the Confederates were as strong in men as the Federals at every stage of the war, for it must be remembered that in every campaign, except General Lee's invasion of Maryland and Pennsylvania and General Bragg's invasion of Kentucky, the Confederates were on the defensive, mostly behind breastworks, on the inner line of the circle, where one man was equal to two, three, sometimes four on the outside line. This can be illustrated by the four-horse act in the circus ring, where the horse on the outside or nearest to the bank of the ring must gallop very fast, the horse next not so fast, the next horse still slower, while the fourth horse walks leisurely around. The last horse was the Confederates, the other three represent the different positions occupied by the Federals.

At Vicksburg, General Grant had in the end more than one hundred thousand men, besides the navy on the Mississippi River. When General Pemberton surrendered, it was found that he had only a few less than thirty one thousand men. To make the siege effective, General Grant had to maintain a line from the Mississippi River near Haines' Bluff above Vicksburg to a point on the river below Vicksburg near where the Big Black River empties into the Mississippi, perhaps twelve miles in length, whereas the Confederate inner circle for the defense was a little more than one third of Grant's outer line. Aside from this the Navy had also to prevent the escape or withdrawal of General Pemberton's forces across the river into Louisiana.

At Appomattox, General Lee surrendered less than thirty thousand men to a Federal army of perhaps one hundred thousand men. It is true that between the time of Lee's departure from Petersburg and his surrender, he had lost fully one half of his men by capture and by their leaving for their homes, when they saw the end approaching, yet before he could be forced to surrender, he had to be surrounded and every avenue of escape cut off in a country with which he was perfectly familiar. His position might be likened to the center pole of the circus ring and the Federal position to that of the outside of the ring, which had to be

completely lined with artillery, cavalry and infantry to compel the Confederate surrender.

The Confederate soldiers were gallant men who well defended their positions and maintained their lines on many bloody fields, yet all that has been said or written as to their inferiority in men and muskets is nonsense of the rankest kind. General Robert E. Lee was a defensive general only as is conclusively shown by the fact that every time he attempted the offensive, he was badly worsted. If the Civil War produced a great, offensive Confederate general, the author does not recall his name. The disastrous offensive campaigns of General Lee in Maryland and Pennsylvania have been mentioned. When General Albert Sidney Johnston left his entrenchments at Corinth, Mississippi, to attack the Federal forces at Shiloh, which he found greatly unprepared, he lost his life and on the second day, his army was forced to retire to their entrenchments twenty miles distant. When General Bragg, re-enforced by General E. Kirby Smith, made his offensive campaign in Kentucky in the Summer of 1862, the same ended in disaster and in the Fall of that year he was compelled to retreat into Tennessee. In the Atlanta Campaign, when General Hood left his entrenchments at Atlanta and marched to attack General Sherman's army, he also met with disaster and was soon forced to take refuge behind his entrenchments.

The author makes no pretensions to military knowledge or criticism but it is plain even to the civilian mind that the entire conduct of the war on the part of the Confederates should have been at all times defensive. In this they were at all points re-enforced by the negroes who were at the front in sufficient numbers to throw up fortifications and perform other manual labor and who were on the plantations to till the soil, reap the wheat, pick the cotton, plough the corn, making provisions for the army at the front and caring for the women and children of those who were in the army, and to their credit be it said there is no instance on record of their betrayal of the trust.

In the North, Grant was the great offensive general, not only of both armies but of the world. General Sherman was the great strategist, General Sheridan, the superb cavalry leader and General Thomas, the great defensive general, whose defense of Snodgrass Hill, having the inner line of the circle at Chickamauga, has bestowed upon him enduring fame as the "Rock of Chickamauga." In the South, Lee was the great general as long as he acted on the defensive; General Joseph E. Johnston, the great strategist; General Fitzhugh Lee, the best cavalry leader, with Generals Forrest, Stuart and Wheeler as "raiders" unequaled in the art of war. We obtain a clearer conception of the great armies in the last year of the war, of their composition and dimensions, from General Webb's statement of the organization and strength of the army with which General Grant entered upon the Virginia campaign in April, 1864. He says:

"The total force under General Grant, including Burnside, was 4,409 officers and 114,360 enlisted men. For the artillery he had 9,945 enlisted men and 285 officers; in the cavalry 11,839 enlisted men and 585 officers; in the provost guards and engineers 120 officers and 3,274 enlisted men. His 118,000 men, properly disposed for battle, would have covered a front of twenty one miles, two ranks deep, with one third of them held in reserve; while Lee, with his 62,000 men, similarly disposed, would cover only twelve miles. Grant had a train which he

states in his '*Memoirs*' would have reached from the Rapidan to Richmond, or sixty five miles."

What became of the vast host enrolled in the Federal and Confederate armies? The best estimate of losses furnished the author and one on which he relies the most is as follows:

"It is impossible to make an accurate statement of the losses on either side which will include those killed in battle or who died of wounds or disease, for the reason that so many soldiers died of wounds or disease incurred in the army, after their discharge from the service. The best estimate for the Federal army is: killed in battles, died of wounds before and after discharge from the service, died of disease incurred in the service before and after discharge from the service, 500,000 of whom 200,000 may be set down as killed in battles and died of wounds before and after discharge from the service; Confederate army: losses from killed in battle, died of wounds before and after discharge from the service, died of disease incurred in the service before and after discharge from the service, 350,000 of whom 150,000 may be set down as killed in battle and died of wounds before or after discharge. This makes a total of practically 1,000,000 men who lost their lives in the Great Civil War."

It is difficult yet to form an adequate idea, from these figures, of the enormous number killed and died of wounds. The number in fact was much larger than that given by the statistics, for these include only those who died in service, while many died of wounds after their discharge from the army. Instances are not rare of men who died many years after the close of the war from wounds received in the service.

Persons not familiar with the statistics usually imagine that most of those who died in the service died on the battlefield or as the result of wounds received in battle. In fact the number of those who died from disease was nearly twice as large as the number killed in battle, or, exactly stated, 199,720. Colonel Fox states that of those who died from disease, one fourth died from fevers, principally typhoid; one fourth from diarrhoea or other bowel trouble; nearly one fourth from consumption or other pulmonary disease, and the remainder from various other diseases.

The statement of the number of deaths from disease is remarkable when considered in connection with the fact that, before being mustered in, a physical examination was made of the enlisted men, and that most of them were young, strong and robust; but it is not surprising when we consider the exposures to which they were subjected, the unhealthy camps, the poor diet, the bad water, and the great physical and mental strain to which they were subjected.

But appalling as are these statistics of the loss of life, they do not by any means tell the whole story of those who died from disease; for many of those discharged for disability died after reaching home, and of these the army records give no account. The men who died either in or out of the army, from disease contracted in the service, as truly gave their lives for their country as did those who died on the field of battle. Nor do the statistics tell of all who lived, some of whom still live, with broken health and shattered constitutions.

The most interesting statistics, on the compilation of which the greatest labor has been expended, are those relating to the battles in which the armies were

engaged. These give the number engaged, the number killed, wounded and captured, the number hit in every 1,000, the proportion of the number killed and wounded to the number engaged, and various other curious facts.

The magnitude of the Civil War will most clearly be perceived by comparing it with prior wars of this country. The statistics given in Spofford's *American Almanac* for 1886 of the Mexican War and the War of 1812-15, are as follows:

MEXICAN WAR 1846-1848:

Total American troops enrolled.....	101,282
Total killed.....	1,049
Total died of wounds.....	508
Total wounded.....	3,420
	<hr/>
	4,977

WAR 1812-1815:

The whole number of regulars during the entire service can not be accurately given, but there were in service in February, 1815, 33,424. The whole number of militia enrolled during the war was 471,622 and the losses were:

Killed	1,877
Wounded	3,737
	<hr/>
	5,614

The battles of the Revolution deservedly occupy a prominent place in history, but they seem insignificant when compared with those of the Civil War. The official records of the Revolutionary battles, especially those relating to the militia, are very imperfect and it is impossible to reconcile the discrepancies in the unofficial accounts given of the numbers and losses.

The report of the Secretary of War, May 10, 1790, gives the number of troops from each of the thirteen states during the years 1775-1783, including continental soldiers and militia. The largest number in service at any time was in the year 1776, when it amounted to 89,651. In the last year, 1783, it was 13,476. The following table is probably sufficiently accurate for the purpose of making a comparison between the battles of the Revolution and those of the Civil War:

This table does not include the naval engagements and omits some insignificant skirmishes and "affairs," and also various engagements between the Patriots or Whigs on one side and the Tories on the other, but it includes all the principal land battles of the Revolution and most of the minor engagements.

Statements of the numbers of killed, wounded and missing in some of the battles are given in Bancroft's *History of the United States*, but in the main the figures have been furnished by Colonel William F. Fox, author of *Regimental Losses*. These correspond substantially with those given in Dawson's *Battles of the United States*, Lossing's *Field Book of the Revolution*, and Carrington's *Battles of the Revolution*.

NUMBERS AND LOSSES IN THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR.

Lexington, April 19, 1775. Americans, 8 killed, 9 wounded; total, 17. British, 1,700 engaged.

Concord, April 19, 1775. Americans, 41 killed, 39 wounded, 5 missing; total, 85. British, 68 killed, 178 wounded, 26 missing; total 272.

Noddles Island, May 27, 1775. British, 2 killed, 2 wounded; total 4.

Bunker Hill, June 17, 1775. Americans, 3,000 engaged, 136 killed, 304 wounded, 9 missing; total 449. British, 4,500 engaged, 226 killed, 828 wounded; total, 1,054.

Montreal, September 25, 1775. Americans, 110 engaged, 7 wounded, 21 missing; total, 28. British, 240 engaged.

Quebec, December 31, 1775. Americans, 900 engaged. Fifty killed, 150 wounded, 426 captured or surrendered; total, 626. British, 1,200 engaged. Five killed, 13 wounded; total, 18.

Moore's Creek Bridge, North Carolina, February 27, 1776. Americans, 1 killed, 1 wounded; total, 2. British, 10 killed, 20 wounded; total, 30.

Sullivan's Island, or Fort Moultrie, South Carolina, June 28, 1776. Americans, 12 killed, 25 wounded; total 37. British, 64 killed, 141 wounded; total, 205.

Long Island, New York, August 27, 1776. Americans, 10,000 engaged. Forty killed, 160 wounded, 1,097 captured or surrendered; total 1,297. British, 20,000 engaged. Sixty four killed, 282 wounded, 21 missing; total, 367.

Harlem Plains, New York, September 16, 1776. Americans, 17 killed, 40 wounded; total, 57. British, 14 killed, 78 wounded; total, 92.

White Plains, New York, October 28, 1776. Americans, 1,600 engaged. Fifty nine killed, 65 wounded, 39 missing; total, 163. British, 2,000 engaged. Forty-eight killed, 163 wounded, 20 missing; total, 231.

Fort Washington, New York, November 16, 1776. Americans, 3,000 engaged. Fifty four killed, 93 wounded, 214 missing, 2,600 captured or surrendered; total, 2,961. British, 5,000 engaged. Seventy nine killed, 375 wounded, 6 missing; total, 460.

Trenton, New Jersey, December 26, 1776. Americans, 2,400 engaged. Two killed, 4 wounded; total, 6. British, 5,000 engaged. Thirty killed, 50 wounded, 918 captured or surrendered; total, 998.

Princeton, New Jersey, January 3, 1777. Americans, 3,000 engaged. Twenty killed, 40 wounded; total 60. British, 1,800 engaged. Eighteen killed, 58 wounded, 200 missing; total, 276.

Danbury, Connecticut, April 25-27, 1777. Americans, 20 killed, 40 wounded; total, 60. British, 50 killed, 130 wounded, 20 missing; total, 200.

Hubbardton, Vermont, July 4-7, 1777. Americans, 700 engaged. Thirty killed, 66 wounded, 228 missing; total, 324. British, 1,200 engaged. Fifty five killed, 148 wounded; total, 203.

Oriskany or Fort Schuyler, New York, August 2-22, 1777. Americans, 100 killed, 300 wounded; total, 400. British, 100 killed, 300 wounded; total, 400.

Bennington, Vermont, August 16, 1777. Americans, 2,000 engaged. Thirty killed, 40 wounded; total, 70. British, 1,200 engaged. Two hundred seven killed, 744 captured or surrendered; total, 951.

Brandywine, Pennsylvania, September 11, 1777. Americans, 11,000 engaged. Two hundred killed, 800 wounded, 200 missing; total, 1,200. British, 18,000 engaged. Ninety killed, 488 wounded, 6 missing; total, 584.

Bemis Heights or Stillwater, New York, September 19, 1777. Americans engaged, 2,500. Sixty five killed, 218 wounded, 38 missing; total, 321. British, 3,000 engaged. Two hundred killed, 400 wounded; total, 600.

Paoli, Pennsylvania, September 20, 1777. Americans, 1,500 engaged. One hundred killed, 200 wounded, 80 captured or surrendered; total, 380. British, 4 killed, 4 wounded; total, 8.

Germantown, Pennsylvania, October 4, 1777. Americans, 11,000 engaged. One hundred fifty two killed, 521 wounded, 400 missing; total, 1,073. British, 15,000 engaged. One hundred killed, 400 wounded, 35 missing; total, 535.

Fort Clinton, New York, October 6, 1777. Americans, 50 killed, 180 wounded, 20 missing; total, 250. British, 40 killed, 150 wounded; total, 190.

Saratoga, New York, October 17, 1777. Americans, 13,222 engaged. Forty killed, 110 wounded; total, 150. British, 8,000 engaged. Fifty killed, 300 wounded, 150 missing, 5,791 captured or surrendered; total, 6,291.

Fort Mercer, New Jersey, October 22, 1777. Americans, 450 engaged. Fourteen killed, 23 wounded, 1 missing; total, 38. British, 2,000 engaged. Seventy eight killed, 150 wounded; total, 228.

Fort Mifflin, Pennsylvania, November 10-15, 1777. Americans, 50 killed, 200 wounded; total, 250. British, 13 killed, 24 wounded; total, 37.

Whitemarsh, Pennsylvania, December 5-8, 1777. Americans, 10 killed, 34 wounded; total, 44. British, 8 killed, 26 wounded; total, 34.

Monmouth, New Jersey, June 28, 1778. Americans, 12,000 engaged. Sixty nine killed, 161 wounded, 132 missing; total, 362. British, 11,000 engaged. Sixty-five killed, 160 wounded, 61 missing; total, 286.

Wyoming, Pennsylvania, July 1-4, 1778. Americans, 400 engaged, two hundred twenty seven killed; total, 227. British and Indians, 1,000 engaged. Ten killed, 40 wounded; total, 50.

Fort Boone, Kentucky, August 8-20, 1778. Americans, 2 killed, 4 wounded; total, 6. British, 37 killed, 100 wounded; total, 137.

Quaker Hill, Rhode Island, August 29, 1778. Americans, 5,000 engaged. Thirty killed, 137 wounded, 44 missing; total, 211. British, 5,000 engaged. Thirty eight killed, 210 wounded, 12 missing; total, 260.

Tappan, New York, September 27, 1778. Americans, 40 killed, 20 wounded; total, 60. British, 1 killed.

Cherry Valley, New York, November 11, 1778. Americans, 32 killed, 30 captured or surrendered; total, 62.

Savannah, Georgia, December 29, 1778. Americans, 900 engaged. Eighty killed, 200 wounded, 453 captured or surrendered; total, 733. British, 2,000 engaged. Three killed, 10 wounded; total, 13.

Sunbury, Georgia, January 9, 1779. Americans, 200 engaged. Four killed, 7 wounded, 189 captured or surrendered; total, 200. British, 2,000 engaged. One killed, 3 wounded; total, 4.

Beaufort or Port Royal, South Carolina, February 3, 1779. Americans, 8 killed, 22 wounded; total, 30. British, 15 killed, 52 wounded, 8 missing; total, 75.

Kettle Creek, Georgia, February 14, 1779. Americans, 9 killed, 23 wounded; total, 32. British, 40 killed, 120 wounded, 75 missing; total, 235.

Brier Creek, Georgia, March 3, 1779. Americans, 2,000 engaged. Twenty killed, 50 wounded, 189 captured or surrendered; total, 259. British, 1,800 engaged. Five killed, 11 wounded; total, 16.

Stono Ferry, South Carolina, June 20, 1779. Americans, 800 engaged. Thirty killed, 116 wounded, 155 missing; total, 301. British, 2,000 engaged. Twenty-six killed, 103 wounded, 1 missing; total, 130.

New Haven, Connecticut, July 5, 1779. Americans, 22 killed, 17 wounded; total, 39. British, 9 killed, 40 wounded, 25 missing; total, 74.

Stony Point, New York, July 16, 1779. Americans, 1,200 engaged. Fifteen killed, 83 wounded; total, 98. British, 600 engaged. Twenty killed, 74 wounded, 58 missing, 472 captured or surrendered; total, 624.

Paulus Hook, New Jersey, August 19, 1779. Americans, 400 engaged. Four killed, 16 wounded; total, 20. British, 208 engaged. Ten killed, 40 wounded, 158 captured or surrendered; total, 208.

Newtown or Chemung, New York, August 29, 1779. Americans, 4,500 engaged. Seven killed; 30 wounded; total, 37. British and Indians, 1,500 engaged.

Siege of Savannah, Georgia, September 23-October 18, 1779. Americans and French, 4,500 engaged. Two hundred twenty eight killed, 610 wounded; total, 838. British, 2,000 engaged. Forty killed, 63 wounded, 52 missing; total, 155.

Young's House, New York, February 3, 1780. Americans, 14 killed, 37 wounded, 68 missing; total, 119. British, 5 killed, 18 wounded; total, 23.

Siege of Charleston, South Carolina, March 29-May 13, 1780. Americans, 3,900 engaged. Ninety-two killed, 148 wounded, 2,000 captured or surrendered; total, 2,240. British, 9,000 engaged. Seventy six killed, 189 wounded; total, 265.

Waxhaws, South Carolina, May 29, 1780. Americans, 400 engaged. One hundred

thirteen killed, 203 wounded; total, 316. British, 16 killed, 12 wounded; total, 28.

Springfield, New Jersey, June 23, 1780. Americans, 3,000 engaged. Thirteen killed, 61 wounded, 9 missing; total, 83. British, 5,000 engaged.

Rocky Mount, South Carolina, July 30, 1780. Americans, 600 engaged. Four killed, 10 wounded; total, 14. British, 500 engaged. Ten killed, 10 wounded; total, 20.

Green Spring, South Carolina, August 1, 1780. Americans, 4 killed, 23 wounded; total, 27; British, 28 killed; total 28.

Hanging Rock, South Carolina, August 6, 1780. Americans, 600 engaged. Twelve killed, 41 wounded; total, 53. British, 500 engaged. Twenty three killed, 40 wounded, 26 captured or surrendered; total, 269.

Camden, South Carolina, August 16, 1780. Americans, 3,000 engaged. Two hundred killed, 500 wounded, 300 missing, 1,000 captured or surrendered; total, 2,000. British, 2,200 engaged. Sixty eight killed, 245 wounded, 11 missing; total, 324.

Musgrove's Mill, South Carolina, August 18, 1780. Americans, 5 killed, 11 wounded; total, 16. British, 86 killed, 78 missing; total, 164.

Fishing Creek, South Carolina, August 18, 1780. Americans, 30 killed, 120 wounded, 300 missing; total, 450. British, 9 killed, 6 wounded; total, 15.

Charlotte, North Carolina, September 26, 1780. Americans, 6 killed, 13 wounded; total, 19.

King's Mountain, South Carolina, October 7, 1780. Americans, 900 engaged. Twenty eight killed, 60 wounded; total, 88. British, 1,100 engaged. Two hundred twenty five killed, 263 wounded, captured or surrendered, 718; total, 1,206.

Blackstocks, South Carolina, November 20, 1780. Americans, 3 killed, 4 wounded; total, 7. British, 92 killed, 100 wounded; total, 192.

Cowpens, South Carolina, January 17, 1781. Americans, 900 engaged. Twelve killed, 60 wounded; total, 72. British, 1,100 engaged. One hundred killed, 229 wounded, 500 captured or surrendered; total, 829.

Guilford Court House, South Carolina, March 15, 1781. Americans, 4,404 engaged. Seventy eight killed, 183 wounded, 1,046 missing; total, 1,307. British, 2,400 engaged. One hundred fifty nine killed, 331 wounded, 25 missing; total, 515.

Hobkirk's Hill, South Carolina, April 25, 1781. Americans, 1,500 engaged. Nineteen killed, 115 wounded, 136 missing; total, 270. British, 950 engaged. Thirty eight killed, 200 wounded, 20 missing; total, 258.

Siege of Augusta, Georgia, April 16-June 5, 1781. Americans, 10 killed, 30 wounded; total, 40. British, 300 missing.

Fort Ninety Six, South Carolina, June 19, 1791. Americans, 1,000 engaged. Forty killed, 115 wounded; total, 155. British, 550 engaged. Twenty five killed, 60 wounded; total, 85.

Jamestown Ford, Virginia, July 6, 1781. Americans, 20 killed, 80 wounded, 18 missing; total, 118. British, 20 killed, 55 wounded; total, 75.

Fort Griswold, Connecticut, September 6, 1781. Americans, 150 engaged. Ninety five killed, 55 wounded; total, 170. British, 800 engaged. Forty eight killed, 145 wounded; total, 193.

Eutaw Springs, South Carolina, September 8, 1781. Americans, 2,000 engaged. One hundred fourteen killed, 262 wounded, 32 missing; total, 408. British, 2,800 engaged. Eighty five killed, 351 wounded, 257 missing; total, 693.

Yorktown, Virginia, September 28-October 19, 1781. Americans, 16,000 engaged. Seventy two killed, 202 wounded; total, 274. British, 8,000 engaged. One hundred fifty six killed, 326 wounded, 70 missing, 7,073 captured or surrendered; total, 7,625.

SUMMARY.

Americans, killed, 3,112; wounded, 7,518; missing, 3,415; captured or surrendered, 8,064.

British, killed, 3,212; wounded, 8,314; missing, 1,237; captured or surrendered, 16,880.

Total British and Americans, killed, 6,324; wounded, 15,382; missing, 4,652; captured or surrendered, 24,944.

Killed, wounded, missing, captured or surrendered:

Americans	22,109
British	29,643
	<hr/> 51,752

Killed, wounded and missing:

Americans	14,045
British	12,763
	<hr/> 26,808

Killed and wounded:

Americans	10,630
British	11,526
	<hr/> 22,156

It would require too much space to give the numbers and losses in each of the battles of the Civil War. Those stated in the following table, compiled mainly from Livermore's *Numbers and Losses*, are for battles in which the total engaged was 50,000 or more.

NUMBERS AND LOSSES IN THE CIVIL WAR.

Shiloh, April 6-7, 1862. Federal, engaged, 62,682; killed, 1,754; wounded, 8,408; missing, 2,885; total loss, 13,047. Confederate, engaged, 40,335; killed, 1,723; wounded, 8,012; missing, 959; total loss, 10,694.

Williamsburg, May 4-5, 1862. Federal, engaged, 40,768; killed, 456; wounded, 1,410; missing, 373; total loss, 2,239. Confederate, engaged, 31,823; killed and wounded, 1,570; missing, 133; total loss, 1,703.

Fair Oaks, May 31-June 1, 1862. Federal, engaged, 41,797; killed, 790; wounded, 3,594; missing, 647; total loss, 5,031. Confederate, engaged, 41,816; killed, 980; wounded, 4,749; missing, 405; total loss, 6,134.

Gaines's Mill, June 27, 1862. Federal, engaged, 34,214; killed, 894; wounded, 3,107; missing, 2,836; total loss, 6,837. Confederate, engaged, 57,018; killed, wounded and missing, 8,751.

Seven Days', June 25 to July 1, 1862. Federal, engaged, 91,169; killed, 1,734; wounded, 8,062; missing, 6,053; total loss, 15,849. Confederate, engaged, 95,481; killed, 3,478; wounded, 16,261; missing, 875; total loss, 20,614.

Manassas and Chantilly, August 27-September 2, 1862. Federal, engaged, 75,696; killed, 1,724; wounded, 8,372; missing, 5,958; total loss, 16,054. Confederate, engaged, 45,527; killed, 1,481; wounded, 7,627; missing, 89; total loss, 9,197.

Antietam, September 16-17, 1862. Federal, engaged, 75,316; killed, 2,108; wounded, 9,549; missing, 753; total loss, 12,410. Confederate, engaged, 51,844; killed, 2,700; wounded, 9,024; missing, 2,600; total loss, 13,724.

Perryville, October 8, 1862. Federal, engaged, 36,940; killed, 845; wounded, 2,851; missing, 515; total loss, 4,211. Confederate, 16,000 engaged; killed, 510; wounded, 2,635; missing, 251; total loss, 3,396.

Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862. Federal, engaged, 106,007; killed, 1,254; wounded, 9,600; missing, 1,769; total loss, 12,653. Confederate, engaged, 72,497; killed, 595; wounded, 4,061; missing, 652; total loss, 5,309.

Stone's River, December 31, 1862, to January 1-2, 1863. Federal, engaged, 41,400; killed, 1,677; wounded, 7,543; missing, 3,686; total loss, 12,906. Confederate, engaged, 34,732; killed, 1,294; wounded, 7,945; missing, 2,500; total loss, 11,739.

Chancellorsville, May 1-4, 1863. Federal, engaged, 97,382; killed, 1,575; wounded, 9,594; missing, 5,676; total loss, 16,845. Confederate, engaged, 57,352; killed, 1,665; wounded, 9,081; missing, 2,018; total loss, 12,764.

Champion Hill, May 16, 1863. Federal, engaged, 29,373; killed, 410; wounded, 1,844; missing, 187; total loss, 2,441. Confederate, engaged, 20,000; killed, 381; wounded, 1,800; missing, 1,670; total loss, 3,851.

Assault on Vicksburg, May 22, 1863. Federal, engaged, 45,556; killed, 502; wounded, 2,550; missing, 147; total loss, 3,199. Confederate, engaged, 22,301.

Gettysburg, July 1-3, 1863. Federal, engaged, 88,289; killed, 3,155; wounded, 14,529; missing, 5,365; total loss, 23,049. Confederate, engaged, 75,000; killed, 3,903; wounded, 18,735; missing, 5,425; total loss, 28,063.

Chickamauga, September 19-20, 1863. Federal, engaged, 58,222; killed, 1,657; wounded, 9,756; missing, 4,757; total loss, 16,170. Confederate, engaged, 66,326; killed, 2,312; wounded, 14,674; missing, 1,468; total loss, 18,454.

Chattanooga, November 23-25, 1863. Federal, engaged, 56,359; killed, 753; wounded, 4,722; missing, 349; total loss, 5,824. Confederate, engaged, 46,165; killed, 361; wounded, 2,160; missing, 4,146; total loss, 6,667.

Mine Run, November 27-December 1, 1863. Federal, engaged, 69,643; killed, 173; wounded, 1,099; missing, 381; total loss, 1,653. Confederate, engaged, 44,426; killed, 110; wounded, 570; missing, 65; total loss, 745.

Wilderness, May 5-7, 1864. Federal, engaged, 101,895; killed, 2,246; wounded, 12,037; missing, 3,383; total loss, 17,666. Confederate, engaged, 61,025.

Spottsylvania, May 12, 1864. Federal, engaged, 65,785; killed and wounded, 6,020; missing, 800; total loss, 6,820.

Cold Harbor, June 1-3, 1864. Federal, engaged, 107,907; killed and wounded, 12,000.

Petersburg, June 15-18, 1864. Federal, engaged, 63,797; killed, wounded and missing, 8,150. Confederate, engaged, 41,499.

Atlanta, July 22, 1864. Federal, engaged, 30,477; killed, 430; wounded, 1,559; missing, 1,733; total loss, 3,722. Confederate, engaged, 36,934; killed and wounded, 7,000; missing, 1,000; total loss, 8,000.

Winchester, September 19, 1864. Federal, engaged, 37,711; killed, 697; wounded, 3,983; missing, 338; total loss, 5,018. Confederate, engaged, 16,377; killed, 276; wounded, 1,827; missing, 1,818; total loss, 3,921.

Cedar Creek, October 19, 1864. Federal, engaged, 30,829; killed, 644; wounded, 3,430; missing, 1,591; total loss, 5,665. Confederate, engaged, 18,410; killed, 320; wounded, 1,540; missing, 1,050; total loss, 2,910.

Boydton Plank Road, October 27-28, 1864. Federal, engaged, 42,823; killed, 166; wounded, 1,028; missing, 564; total loss, 1,758. Confederate, engaged, 20,324.

Franklin, November 30, 1864. Federal, engaged, 27,939; killed, 189; wounded, 1,033; missing, 1,104; total loss, 2,326. Confederate, engaged, 26,897; killed, 1,750; wounded, 3,800; missing, 702; total loss, 6,252.

Nashville, December 15-16, 1864. Federal, engaged, 49,773; killed, 387; wounded, 2,562; missing, 112; total loss, 3,061. Confederate, engaged, 23,207.

Assault at Petersburg, April 2, 1865. Federal, engaged, 63,299; killed, 625; wounded, 3,189; missing, 326; total loss, 4,140. Confederate, engaged, 18,576.

The greatest loss of general officers in any single engagement was that of the Confederates in the battle of Franklin, in which one major general and four brigadier generals were killed, one major general and five brigadier generals were wounded, and one brigadier general was captured. This was most remarkable, considering that the total number of Confederates engaged was only 26,897.

Neither the number of men lost in a particular battle nor the number lost by a particular regiment gives us an accurate idea of the dangers to which the participants were exposed, unless we know the proportion of the killed and wounded to the number engaged. Many regiments lost a greater per cent of killed and wounded in some small battle or skirmish than others lost in greater ones.

The charge of the Light Brigade has been celebrated in prose and verse as the most striking exhibition in history of men marching into the very jaws of death. The Light Brigade lost 36.7 per cent. in killed and wounded. Colonel

Fox gives a list of 63 Federal regiments and 52 Confederate regiments, each of which in a single engagement lost over 50 per cent. in killed, wounded, and missing; 24 of the Federal regiments lost over 60 per cent. Two Federal regiments, the 1st Minnesota and the 141st Pennsylvania, and two Confederate regiments, the 1st Texas and the 21st Georgia, each lost at Gettysburg over 75 per cent. In a single charge at Gettysburg, the 1st Minnesota took into action 262 officers and men and lost 50 killed and 174 wounded; seventeen officers, including the colonel, lieutenant colonel, major, and adjutant, being among the number. In the same battle the 26th North Carolina of the Confederate army went into the first day's fight with 800 men, losing 86 killed and 502 wounded; it participated on the third day in the charge of Pickett's division with 216 men; of these only 80 were left for duty the next day. The 5th New Hampshire, during its four-years' service, lost 295 men killed in action or died of wounds, the killed including 18 officers and 277 enlisted men. The Federal regiment that lost the greatest number, though not the greatest per cent., of killed and died of wounds, was the 1st Maine Heavy Artillery, recruited for artillery service but serving as an infantry regiment. Of its total enrollment of 2,202, it lost 423 in killed and died of wounds, or 19.2 per cent., all these losses occurring during a period of about ten months.

Undoubtedly there were other regiments, Federal and Confederate, the statistics of which are imperfect, whose losses were fully fifty per cent., or perhaps more; but the average per cent. of killed and died of wounds was far below that of the regiments above mentioned. It was about 4.7 per cent. of Colonel Fox's total of 2,326,168, and about 7 per cent. of Colonel Livermore's total of 1,556,698.

The figures given in the foregoing tables do not fully represent the fighting in campaigns such as those of Grant and Sherman in the Spring and Summer of 1864. The battles beginning with the first day's fight in the Wilderness, May 3, 1864, and ending with that of Spottsylvania, May 12, were really parts of one continuous battle in which the Federal loss, according to Colonel Livermore, was 26,815 in killed and wounded, and 4,183 missing. So the battles of the Atlanta campaign in the month of May, 1864, were really parts of one continuous battle in which the Federals, with an effective force of 110,123, lost in killed and wounded 10,528 and in missing, 1,240, and the Confederates, with an effective force of 66,089, lost in killed and wounded 9,187. Even these figures do not convey an accurate idea of the desperate fighting and the enormous losses in the last year of the war. Charles A. Dana, Assistant Secretary of War, in his "Recollections of the Civil War," p. 211, has compiled from the official reports a table showing the losses in the Army of the Potomac and the Army of the James in Grant's Richmond campaign, from the beginning, May 3, 1864, to the surrender at Appomattox, April 9, 1865. It shows the following totals:

Killed.	Wounded.	Captured and	
		Missing.	Total.
15,139	77,748	31,503	124,390

Some idea may be formed of these enormous losses if we consider that they far exceed the great army with which Sherman began his Atlanta campaign, and that they more than twice outnumber the army with which Rosecrans started on

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There are two problems with these methods. First, we consider that the *Arctostaphylos* with which *Arctostaphylos* began the Atlantic campaign is the same as the *Arctostaphylos* which ended the Atlantic campaign.



INDIANA INFANTRY.

his Chattanooga campaign. They also outnumber all the American troops engaged in the whole of the Mexican War. And yet these figures represent only the Federal losses and do not take into account those of the Confederates.

The magnitude of the battles of the Civil War, compared with those of the Revolution, will be seen by comparing the following summary of the losses at Chickamauga and Gettysburg with the summary given of the Revolutionary losses.

LOSSES AT CHICKAMAUGA.

	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Total.
Federals	1,657	9,756	4,757	16,170
Confederates	2,312	14,674	1,468	18,454
Total	3,969	24,430	6,225	34,624
Killed, wounded and missing:				
Confederates			18,454	
			-----	34,624
Killed and wounded:				
Federals			16,170	
Federals			11,413	
Confederates			16,986	
			-----	28,399

LOSSES AT GETTYSBURG.

	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Total.
Federals	3,155	14,529	5,365	23,049
Confederates	3,903	18,735	5,425	28,063
Total	7,058	33,264	10,790	51,112
Killed, wounded and missing:				
Federals			23,049	
Confederates			28,063	
			-----	51,112
Killed and wounded:				
Federals			17,684	
Confederates			22,638	
			-----	40,322

The statistics give us only a hint of the development of a citizen into a soldier, and, to understand this fully, we must read such books as General Humphreys's *Virginia Campaign* and General Cox's *Atlanta Campaign*. These are not mere eulogies, such as are found in regimental histories and memorial day addresses. They are careful statements of facts by men fully conversant with them. They tell of such heroic fighting on both sides as was never surpassed in any war in the world. The men of the North and the South that fought in 1864 in the Richmond and Atlanta campaigns were veteran soldiers, whose training and experience had raised them to the highest grade of efficiency. We read of repulses but of few panics. The men on both sides went where they were ordered, stood as long as they were commanded to stand, and retreated only when it was apparent to their officers that to stand longer would result in useless slaughter.

CHAPTER VII.

THE STORY TOLD BY THE STATISTICS CONTINUED—INDIANA STATISTICS.

SUMMARY OF TROOPS FURNISHED TO THE U. S. SERVICE—THE SAME REDUCED TO A THREE-YEAR BASIS—STATE TROOPS ADDITIONAL TO THE VOLUNTEER FORCE—NUMBER OF MILITARY COMMISSIONS ISSUED—WAR EXPENDITURES—KILLED AND DIED OF WOUNDS—CALL FOR TROOPS—INDIANA'S BATTLE RECORD—COMMANDERS OF THE MILITARY DISTRICT OF INDIANA—COMMANDERS OF DEPARTMENTS WHICH HAVE EMBRACED THE STATE OF INDIANA—NATIVITY OF INDIANA SOLDIERS—HEIGHT AND AGES OF INDIANA SOLDIERS—DELEGATES TO THE PEACE CONVENTION OF 1861—GRAND TOTAL OF ENLISTMENTS BY STATES, DURING THE CIVIL WAR—ANOTHER VIEW OF GOVERNOR OLIVER P. MORTON.

TROOPS MUSTERED INTO THE SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES.

Infantry.—Officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates.....	175,776
Cavalry.—Officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates.....	21,605
Artillery.—Officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates.....	10,986
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Grand total U. S. volunteers from Indiana.....	208,367
Reduced to a three-year basis.....	153,576

TERMS OF SERVICE.

For the term of three years.....	165,717
For the term of one year.....	21,642
For the term of nine months.....	742
For the term of six months.....	4,082
For the term of one hundred days.....	7,415
For the term of three months.....	6,308
For the term of sixty days.....	587
For the term of thirty days.....	1,874
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Grand total.....	208,367

SUMMARY OF TROOPS FURNISHED.

Commissioned officers at original organization.....	6,293
Non-commissioned officers and musicians at original organization.....	1,112
Enlisted men, privates, at original organization.....	137,401
Recruits, privates.....	35,836
Re-enlisted, veterans.....	11,718
Unassigned recruits, regular army, etc.....	16,007
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Grand total, troops furnished for U. S. service.....	208,367
Add State troops, (Indiana Legion), see statement below	51,400
<hr/>	
Grand total of troops furnished for U. S. and State service.....	259,767

ACCOUNTED FOR AND UNACCOUNTED FOR.

Officers and enlisted men accounted for officially.....	194,588
Enlisted men not accounted for on the returns, (including those who died in distant hospitals, by the wayside, stragglers, etc., never heard from).....	13,779
Grand total.....	208,367

STATE TROOPS ADDITIONAL TO THE VOLUNTEER FORCE.

The Indiana Legion, 1861-65.

Enlisted for home service and organized into companies, battalions and regiments employed in repelling rebel raids, guarding the Ohio River Border against Confederate invasion, etc.; 735 companies; aggregate number of men..... 51,400

NUMBER OF MILITARY COMMISSIONS ISSUED, 1861-65.

To officers of volunteers, U. S. service.....	15,430
To officers of the Indiana Legion, State service.....	3,159
To enrolling officers, draft of 1862.....	295
Total number of commissions issued during the war.....	18,884

WAR EXPENDITURES.

Paid by Counties, Townships, Cities and Towns:	
For relief of Soldiers' families.....	\$ 4,566,898
For miscellaneous military purposes.....	198,866
For local bounties to Soldiers.....	15,492,876
Paid by voluntary contributions:	
For relief of Soldiers through State sanitary commission.....	606,570
State appropriation, Act of March 4, 1865:	
For relief of Soldiers' families.....	1,646,809
Paid by the State:	
For expenditures on account of the war, charged to the United States.....	4,373,593
Total amount expended.....	\$26,885,612

KILLED AND DIED OF WOUNDS.

Commissioned officers of volunteers.....	652
Non-commissioned officers and enlisted men.....	23,764
Death of men returned as missing (estimated).....	5,500
Discharged for wounds and died after reaching home (estimated).....	5,500
Grand total.....	35,416

CALLS FOR TROOPS.

First Call—75,000 men—Three months service, April 15, 1861.
 Second Call—42,034 men—Three years service, May 3, 1861.
 Third Call—300,000 men—Nine months service, August 4, 1862.
 Fourth Call—100,000 men—Six months service, June 15, 1863.
 Fifth Call—300,000 men—Three years service, October 17, 1863.
 Sixth Call—500,000 men—One, Two or Three years service, July 18, 1864.
 Seventh Call—300,000 men—One, Two or Three years service, December 19, 1864.

INDIANA'S BATTLE RECORD.

TOTAL NUMBER OF ENGAGEMENTS IN WHICH INDIANA TROOPS PARTICIPATED.

Virginia	90
Tennessee	51

Georgia	41
Mississippi	24
Arkansas	19
Alabama	18
Kentucky	16
Louisiana	15
Missouri	9
North Carolina.....	8
Maryland	7
Texas	3
South Carolina.....	2
Indian Territory.....	2
Pennsylvania	1
Ohio	1
Indiana	1
Total engagements.....	308
Total States, 17.	

COMMANDERS OF THE MILITARY DISTRICT OF INDIANA.

(IN THE CIVIL WAR.)

Brigadier General Henry B. Carrington, from March 23, 1863, to April 15, 1863.
 Brigadier General Milo S. Hascall, from April 15, 1863, to June 8, 1863.
 Brigadier General Orlando B. Willcox, from June 8, 1863, to September 11, 1863.
 Colonel John S. Simonson, from September 11, 1863, to May 23, 1864.
 Brigadier General Henry B. Carrington, from May 23, 1864, to August 25, 1864.
 Brevet Major General Alvin P. Hovey, from August 25, 1864, to September 25, 1865.
 Brigadier General Thomas G. Pitcher, from September 25, 1865, to August 17, 1866.
 Lieutenant Colonel Thomas J. Wood, United States Army, was Chief Mustering Officer and Post Commander at Indianapolis, from May —, 1861, until October 11, 1861.

Colonel John S. Simonson, United States Army, succeeded Colonel Wood as Post Commander, which position he retained until August, 1862.

Colonel Henry B. Carrington, United States Army, reported at Indianapolis as Chief Mustering Officer for Indiana, and Commander of the Post at Indianapolis, August 18, 1862, and continued to discharge the duties of those positions until he, as Brigadier General, was assigned to command the District of Indiana, March 23, 1863.

MILITARY COMMANDERS OF DEPARTMENTS WHICH HAVE EMBRACED THE STATE OF INDIANA.

(In the Civil War.)

DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO.

Major General George B. McClellan, from May 3, 1861, to September 19, 1861.
 Brigadier General Ormsby M. Mitchell, from September 19, 1861, to November 9, 1861.
 Brigadier General Don Carlos Buell, from November 9, 1861, to August 19, 1862.
 Major General Horatio G. Wright, from August 19, 1862, to March 25, 1863.
 Major General Ambrose E. Burnside, from March 25, 1863, to November 16, 1863.

NORTHERN DEPARTMENT.

Major General Samuel P. Heintzelman, from February —, 1864, to October 1, 1864.
 Major General Joseph Hooker, from October 1, 1864, to July 5, 1865.

DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO.

Major General Edward O. C. Ord, from July 5, 1865, to August 6, 1866.

DEPARTMENT OF THE LAKES.

Major General Joseph Hooker, from August 6, 1866.

NATIVITY OF INDIANA SOLDIERS.
(In the Civil War.)

THIS TABLE SHOWS ALL THE FACTS THAT IT HAS BEEN POSSIBLE TO GATHER, EITHER FROM THE RECORDS OR FROM ESTIMATES MADE BY LATE OFFICERS.

There is no record of the nativity of about one-fourth of the soldiers who served from this State during the Civil War. A partial list is as follows:

Place of Birth.	Shown by Rolls.	Estimated.	Total.
Indiana	58,204	.....	.....
Ohio	22,911	.....	.....
New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania.....	9,228	.....	.....
Kentucky and Tennessee.....	7,677	.....	.....
Other Slave States.....	5,947	.....	.....
Michigan, Illinois and Wisconsin.....	2,124	.....	.....
New England States.....	902	.....	.....
Other Free States.....	146	.....	.....
Total American born.....	107,139	33,499	140,638
Germany	5,242	1,214	6,456
Ireland	2,985	112	3,097
England	1,084	29	1,113
Foreign Countries not designated.....	948	2,461	3,400
Canada	611	9	620
Scotland	245	.....	245
Total Foreign born.....	11,115	3,825	14,940
Grand Total reported and estimated.....	118,254	37,324	155,578

HEIGHT AND AGES OF INDIANA SOLDIERS.
(In the Civil War.)

EXHIBIT SHOWING THE HEIGHT AND AGES OF 118,254 INDIANA SOLDIERS IN THE UNITED STATES SERVICE, CIVIL WAR.

There is no record of the descriptions of about 38,000 soldiers from this State.

Height.	No. of men.	Age—Years.	No. of men.
Under 61 inches.....	501	Under 17 years	270
At 61 inches.....	293	At 17 years.....	634
At 62 inches.....	971	At 18 years.....	21,935
At 63 inches.....	2,503	At 19 years.....	10,519
At 64 inches.....	5,387	At 20 years.....	9,435
At 65 inches.....	9,171	At 21 years.....	9,705
At 66 inches.....	14,373	At 22 years.....	7,835
At 67 inches.....	15,328	At 23 years.....	6,789

At 68 inches.....	19,140	At 24 years.....	6,013
At 69 inches.....	15,472	At 25 years.....	4,891
At 70 inches.....	15,047	At 26 years.....	4,283
At 71 inches.....	8,706	At 27 years.....	3,738
At 72 inches.....	6,679	At 28 years.....	3,929
At 73 inches.....	2,614	At 29 years.....	2,769
At 74 inches.....	1,357	At 30 years.....	3,001
At 75 inches.....	406	31 to 34 years.....	8,361
Over 75 inches.....	336	35 years and over.....	14,127
Total reported.....		118,254	Total reported.....118,254

DELEGATES TO PEACE CONVENTION, 1861.

Held at Washington, District of Columbia, in February, 1861, to prepare a plan of adjustment of the difficulties between the national government and certain revolted States in the South.

In pursuance of a joint resolution of the Indiana Legislature, passed January, 1861, the following delegates to said convention were appointed by Governor Morton, February 1, 1861: Caleb B. Smith of Indianapolis, Pleasant A. Hackleman of Rushville, Godlove S. Orth of Lafayette, Thomas C. Slaughter of Corydon, Erastus W. H. Ellis of Goshen.

GRAND TOTAL OF ENLISTMENTS.

Summary of the number of men called for by the President of the United States, and furnished by, and credited to, the States and Territories during the Civil War.

States and Territories.	Quota.	Men Furnished.	Men paid Commutation.	Aggregate reduced to a three years' standard.	
				Total.	
Maine	73,587	70,107	2,007	72,114	56,776
New Hampshire	35,897	33,937	692	34,629	30,349
Vermont	32,074	33,288	1,974	35,262	29,068
Massachusetts	139,095	146,730	5,318	152,048	124,104
Rhode Island	18,898	23,236	463	23,699	17,866
Connecticut	44,797	55,864	1,515	57,379	50,623
New York	507,148	448,850	18,197	467,047	392,270
New Jersey	92,820	76,814	4,196	81,010	57,908
Pennsylvania	385,369	337,936	28,171	366,107	265,517
Delaware	13,935	12,284	1,386	13,670	10,322
Maryland	70,965	46,638	3,678	50,316	41,275
West Virginia	34,463	32,068	.....	32,068	27,714
District of Columbia	13,973	16,534	338	16,872	11,506
Ohio	306,322	313,180	6,479	319,659	240,514
Indiana	199,788	196,363	784	197,147	153,567
Illinois	244,496	259,092	55	259,147	214,133
Michigan	95,007	87,364	2,008	89,372	80,111
Wisconsin	109,080	91,327	5,097	96,424	79,260
Minnesota	26,326	24,020	1,032	25,052	19,693
Iowa	79,521	76,242	67	76,309	68,630
Missouri	122,496	109,111	.....	109,111	86,530
Kentucky	100,782	75,760	3,265	79,025	70,832
Kansas	12,931	20,149	2	20,151	18,706
Tennessee	1,560	31,092	.....	31,092	26,394
Arkansas	780	8,289	.....	8,289	7,836
North Carolina	1,560	3,156	.....	3,156	3,156

California	15,725	.....	15,725	15,725
Nevada	1,080	.....	1,080	1,080
Oregon	1,810	.....	1,810	1,773
Washington Territory	964	.....	964	964
Nebraska Territory	3,157	.....	3,157	2,175
Colorado Territory	4,903	.....	4,903	3,697
Dakota Territory	206	.....	206	206
New Mexico Territory	6,561	.....	6,561	4,432
Alabama	2,567	.....	2,567	1,611
Florida	1,290	.....	1,290	1,290
Louisiana	5,224	.....	5,224	4,654
Mississippi	545	.....	545	545
Texas	1,965	.....	1,965	1,632
Indian Nation	3,530	.....	3,530	3,530
Colored Troops	93,441	.....	93,441	91,789
Total	2,763,670	2,772,408	86,724	2,859,132
			2,859,132	2,320,272

ANOTHER VIEW OF GOVERNOR OLIVER P. MORTON.

* * * * *

At the outbreak of the war the attitude of Kentucky was uncertain. The sympathies of the governor, Beriah Magoffin, were wholly with the seceding states, and to President Lincoln's call for troops he had answered that "Kentucky will furnish no troops for the wicked purpose of subduing her sister southern states." It was Magoffin's purpose to force Kentucky to secede, or, failing in that, to assume the position of "armed neutrality." The farce planned by Magoffin was not successful in the land of Henry Clay and soon ran its course, but, while it lasted, Indiana was practically a border state. It was fortunate for the state and for the Union cause that at this time there was in the office of governor a man of unquestioned loyalty, of tremendous energy, and of indomitable will. In the four years that followed, the name of Oliver P. Morton became a household word throughout the United States. No governor in any northern state met with more bitter opposition; none worked for the success of the Union cause with more untiring energy, or looked after the welfare of the soldiers of his own state with more watchful and careful solicitude.

Morton was then in the prime of vigorous manhood—a man of far-seeing sagacity, of great endurance, of dauntless courage; a man who could have taken Cromwell's place in England, and who needed all of Cromwell's force of character to fill the place of governor of Indiana. Clearly foreseeing from the beginning the magnitude of the Rebellion and the tremendous efforts that must be made to suppress it, he often chafed under what he thought to be the puny and tardy measures of the Federal government. When the Federal authorities were too slow in supplying arms for the Indiana troops, he bought them on his own responsibility. When the government became short of ammunition, he established at Indianapolis an arsenal for its manufacture, soon having 600 men employed, and ammunition enough for the Indiana troops and some to spare to the government. When the legislature in 1863 adjourned, after refusing to make any appropriation to carry on the state government, he borrowed money sufficient for two years without closing a single state institution and without stopping the organization of a single regiment.

The President's proclamation calling for 75,000 volunteers was issued April 15 and six three-months' regiments with 4,683 men were required of the state of Indiana. Within a week 12,000 men had responded—twice as many as could then be armed. The four three-year regiments required under the President's call of May 3 were raised at once, and ten more besides in advance of the call in July, and before January 1, 1862, Indiana had 60,000 troops in the field.

The Morgan raid found Indiana almost destitute of armed soldiers, but within twenty four hours after Morgan had touched her borders 15,000 men were hastening to Indianapolis; and before two days had passed Morton had 30,000 assembled to repel the invaders.

No orator ever lived in Indiana whose speeches had such weight as those of Morton. He never attempted to be funny; he never indulged in the "spread-eagle" style of oratory; he never resorted to the tricks practiced by the modern professional "spell-binder." But under his sledge-hammer logic all opposition went down as the gates of Torquilstone went down under the blows of Richard the Lion-hearted. Probably no one speech ever delivered in America left such a deep impress upon the public mind as Morton's Masonic Hall speech in 1866.

Morton's care for the Indiana troops in the field was proverbial throughout all the armies. Surgeons and nurses were sent by him to every battle-field. Often he went himself to give his personal attention to the care of the wounded. His strong hand was the chief support of the Indiana Sanitary Commission, whose special business it was to care for the sick and wounded soldiers in the hospitals. No regiment passed through Indianapolis, either going to or returning from the front, that did not enjoy the fruits of his provident hospitality. His kind and sympathetic feeling for his suffering fellow men was not limited to soldiers of the Union armies. It extended to the Confederate prisoners confined at Indianapolis, and nowhere in the North were they more humanely treated.

He was omnipresent; now buried in the details of the work of carrying on the state government, or preparing troops for the field; now going about the state making speeches and infusing into the people some of his own enthusiasm; now visiting battle-fields and camps at the front—wherever he was most needed during the war he was always to be found. It was chiefly to his untiring efforts that Indiana enjoyed the distinction of having furnished to the Federal armies over seventy four per cent of the entire fighting population of the state. No obstacles stopped him; his tremendous energy overcame them all; no disasters dismayed him—they only strengthened his courage and inspired him with renewed determination. He will live in history as the greatest war governor of his time.



2d INDIANA CAVALRY.

the first of the two main parts of the book.

The first part of the book is devoted to a study of the history of the English language. It begins with a chapter on the prehistoric period, which deals with the languages spoken in Britain before the arrival of the Romans. This is followed by a chapter on the Old English period, which covers the years from the fifth to the eleventh centuries. The third chapter deals with the Middle English period, which spans the years from the thirteenth to the fifteenth centuries. The fourth chapter covers the Modern English period, which begins in the sixteenth century and continues to the present day. The second part of the book is devoted to a study of the structure of the English language. It begins with a chapter on the phonology of English, which deals with the sounds of the language. This is followed by a chapter on the morphology of English, which deals with the structure of words. The third chapter deals with the syntax of English, which deals with the structure of sentences. The fourth chapter covers the semantics of English, which deals with the meaning of words and sentences.

The book is written in a clear and concise style, and it is well illustrated with examples of English words and sentences. It is a valuable resource for students of the English language, and it is also a useful reference work for anyone who is interested in the history and structure of the English language. The book is divided into two main parts, the first of which is devoted to a study of the history of the English language, and the second of which is devoted to a study of the structure of the English language. The first part of the book is divided into four chapters, which deal with the prehistoric period, the Old English period, the Middle English period, and the Modern English period. The second part of the book is also divided into four chapters, which deal with the phonology, morphology, syntax, and semantics of English. The book is written in a clear and concise style, and it is well illustrated with examples of English words and sentences. It is a valuable resource for students of the English language, and it is also a useful reference work for anyone who is interested in the history and structure of the English language.



CHAPTER VIII.

BRIEF MILITARY HISTORY OF EVENTS OF THE CIVIL WAR.

SUMMARY OF THE CIVIL WAR—THE CIVIL WAR BY CAMPAIGNS—CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN GRANT AND LEE.

At twenty minutes after four o'clock, on Friday morning, April 12, 1861, the first gun was fired that inaugurated the Great American Civil War. The cause leading up to this event was not of recent origin; almost from the foundation of the government the slavery question had been a disturbing element in the politics of the Nation, and as early as 1820 so bitter had the feeling grown that when Missouri asked admission to the Union as a slave State, a threatened disruption was only prevented by the passage of an act through Congress known as the "Missouri Compromise." This bill, which was introduced by Henry Clay, of Kentucky, provided for the admission of Missouri as a slave State, but forever prohibited slavery north of a certain latitude named in the measure. The passage of this law, for a time, satisfied the extreme men of both sections; but in 1850, California demanded admission to the Union with a constitution forbidding slavery. The contest was re-opened with more determination and bitterness than had existed thirty years before. The trouble was again allayed by a series of compromise measures, carried through Congress by Clay.

For many years prior to 1860, the South had practically controlled legislation in Congress, and the passage of the Fugitive Slave Law, and the rendition by the Supreme Court of the Dred Scott Decision, created great indignation at the North, many declaring the acts unchristian and unworthy of a civilized nation, and some of the free States retaliated by passing what were known as Personal Liberty Acts, and when, in 1853, a bill introduced in Congress by Stephen A. Douglas of Illinois, was passed by that body, repealing the Compromise of 1820 and re-opening the slavery question north of the line described in that act, and giving to the settlers the right to determine for themselves whether slavery should exist within the boundaries of their state when admitted, the excitement became intense and created such a diversity of political opinion that no less than four distinct political parties appeared in the field in 1860 and asked for the suffrages of the people at the national election, to be held in November of that year.

One party nominated as its candidate for President John C. Breckenridge of Kentucky, then Vice-President of the United States, and Joseph Lane of Oregon for Vice-President, and declared in their platform of principles, that the constitution, of its own force, carried slavery into the territories, and that it was the duty of Congress to sanction and maintain the same by appropriate legislation.

Another party, led by Stephen A. Douglas of Illinois, and Herschel V. John-

ston of Georgia, its nominees for President and Vice-President, declared that Congress had neither the right to sanction or forbid slavery in the territories, but that the people thereof should determine the question for themselves.

A third party presented Abraham Lincoln of Illinois, as its leader, with Hannibal Hamlin of Maine for Vice-President, and denounced as false the doctrine that the constitution carried slavery into the territories; denied that they desired to interfere with the domestic relations of any state, but avowed their determination to resist the extension of slavery by congressional legislation.

Still a fourth party, with John Bell of Tennessee as its candidate for President and Edward Everett of Massachusetts for Vice-President, adopted the rather vague and indistinct platform of "The Union, the Constitution and the Enforcement of the Laws."

The contest for the supremacy was determined and bitter, and resulted in the election of Mr. Lincoln by a decided majority. As soon as the result was declared by the electoral college, South Carolina passed an ordinance of secession and withdrew from the Union, declaring that a sectional President had been elected, whose views were hostile to the institutions of the South. The action of South Carolina was followed by Mississippi, Florida, Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana and Texas, in the order named, and later by Virginia, Arkansas, Tennessee and North Carolina.

In February, 1861, delegates from the six first named states met at Montgomery, Alabama, and organized a new government under the name of the "Confederate States of America," adopted a constitution and elected Jefferson Davis of Mississippi, President, and Alexander H. Stephens of Georgia, Vice-President. After the secession of Virginia the seat of government was removed from Montgomery to Richmond, and remained there until the close of the war and the collapse of the Confederacy.

The secession movement was opposed by many of the prominent men of the South, among whom were John Bell of Tennessee, Herschel V. Johnston and Alexander H. Stephens of Georgia, and Robert E. Lee of Virginia; the two latter, however, after the secession of their native states, identified themselves with the cause and became prominent in history, Stephens as Vice-President of the Confederacy, and Lee as Commander-in-Chief of the armies.

John B. Floyd of Virginia, was Buchanan's Secretary of War, and in full sympathy with the secession cause. During his term of office, he had caused nearly all the arms and munitions of war belonging to the government to be placed in the forts and arsenals at the South, where they were seized and held by the insurgents.

Major Robert Anderson, with eighty soldiers of the United States army, was stationed at Fort Moultrie in Charleston Harbor, but about the end of the year 1860, abandoned it and threw his force into Fort Sumter, a much stronger work commanding the entrance to the harbor.

The authorities of South Carolina demanded of President Buchanan that he order Major Anderson back to Fort Moultrie, but he refused, and also refused to sell Fort Sumter to the State.

On this refusal of the President, the Southern members of his Cabinet resigned their offices and left the Capitol. General Lewis Cass of Michigan, Secretary of

State, also resigned, because the President would not send re-enforcements and supplies to Major Anderson.

In January, 1861, the steamer *Star of the West*, was dispatched with supplies for the garrison, but was fired upon and turned back by the Confederate batteries.

On the 4th of March, 1861, Mr. Lincoln was inaugurated President and one of the first acts of the new administration was to send re-enforcements and supplies to the fort.

The expedition left New York early in April, and the governor of South Carolina was notified of its departure, whereupon the Confederate government ordered General P. G. Beauregard, commanding the Southern forces at Charleston, to reduce the fort, and accordingly, on the morning of April 12, the Confederate batteries opened on the work, the fort returning the fire. The bombardment was continued until the afternoon of the 13th, when Major Anderson agreed to evacuate, which he did on Sunday, the 14th.

From the time of the secession of South Carolina until after the fall of Sumter, no preparation whatever was made for war at the North, and when the shock finally came the government was almost destitute of all that goes to equip an army; meanwhile at the South great activity was displayed in organizing, equipping and drilling their forces, so that when hostilities opened they had a large army fully ready for the field.

It required some time to convince the people of either section that there would be a war of any magnitude. At the South it was thought that the men of the North would not fight, while the people of the North did not believe that the South would dare oppose the authority of the government; but after the battle of Bull Run both were undeceived, and prepared for the great conflict that followed.

On the 15th of April the President called for 75,000 volunteers, which was responded to with alacrity.

The Confederates concentrated their forces at advantageous points in Virginia, and the Federal troops were gathered at Washington, District of Columbia, under General Irwin McDowell, and along the Ohio river under General George B. McClellan. Hostilities opened in West Virginia, at Phillipi, on the 3d of June, Rich Mountain on the 11th of July, and at Carrick's Ford on the 14th of the same month. These engagements all resulted in victories for the Federals, and in driving the Confederates from West Virginia. In July the army at Washington was advanced into Virginia; General McDowell, with a force of 50,000 men, moved toward the Confederates' fortified camp at Manassas Junction, Virginia, while General Patterson, with 20,000, moved up the Valley of Virginia to prevent General Johnston from re-enforcing General Beauregard at Manassas Junction.

General McDowell's and Beauregard's forces met at Bull Run, Virginia, about twenty five miles from Washington City, on Sunday morning, July 21, and a desperate battle ensued, lasting until late in the afternoon. General Johnston, with almost his entire command, 20,000 strong, successfully eluded General Patterson and marched to Bull Run, and just at the moment when victory was in the grasp of the Federal troops, his fresh forces rushed shouting on the field. The Federals, exhausted with the struggles of the day, under an almost tropical sun, could endure no more, and victory was turned, not only into defeat, but into a panic. These men, it will be remembered, were fresh from the fields, shops and

offices of the North, without drill or discipline, and nothing more could have been expected of them. Old and tried veterans have done the same when exposed to like circumstances; witness the French at Waterloo, on the arrival of Blucher.

General McClellan was now called to the command of the army at Washington, and set to work to repair the damages; but nothing further was done in the East during the year, except an attack by troops under Colonel Baker on the Confederates at Leesburg, or Ball's Bluff, Virginia. Baker was killed and his forces driven from the field.

In the West, General Nathaniel Lyon, with a force of 5,000, attacked General Sterling Price at Wilson's Creek, near Springfield, Missouri, on the 10th of August. Lyon was killed early in the fight, and after a desperate engagement, the Federals were defeated and retreated to Springfield.

Price now turned on Lexington, Missouri, and after a three days siege, compelled the garrison, under Colonel Mulligan, to surrender.

On the 7th of November General Ulysses S. Grant was defeated at Belmont, Missouri, and retreated to Cairo, Illinois.

1862.

The beginning of this year found both governments with great armies in the field, and hostilities opened in the West early in the year. On the 19th and 20th of January, General George H. Thomas defeated the Confederates under General George B. Crittenden and General Felix K. Zollicoffer, at Mill Springs, Kentucky, General Zollicoffer being among the killed.

On the 6th of February, Commodore Foote captured Fort Henry, on the Cumberland River, and on the 16th, Fort Donelson on the Tennessee surrendered to General Grant, after a three days' battle.

On the 6th, 7th and 8th of March, a great battle was fought at Pea Ridge, Arkansas, between the Federals commanded by General Samuel R. Curtis and the Confederates under General Price, in which the Confederates were overwhelmingly defeated. While this battle was in progress, Island No. 10, in the Mississippi River, an important Confederate position, was surrendered to General John Pope.

After the surrender of Fort Donelson to General Grant, he moved up the Tennessee River and encamped at Pittsburg Landing near Shiloh Church, and on Sunday morning, April 6, his position was furiously assailed by the Confederates under General Albert Sidney Johnston. The Confederates were successful at every point, and at nightfall the Union forces had been driven back to the Tennessee River. During the night General Don Carlos Buell's troops, who had marched through from Nashville, began to arrive, and on Monday morning General Grant turned on the Confederates and defeated them, both sides losing about equally, the aggregate loss being about 25,000 men. General Johnston was killed in the first day's engagement. General Henry W. Halleck now assumed command of the armies of Grant and Buell, and moved forward to lay siege to Corinth, an important railroad center in Mississippi, but on arriving before it found the enemy gone. On the 19th of September, General Price attacked General Grant at Iuka, Mississippi, but was defeated, and on the 4th of October, having united his forces with General Earl Van Dorn's, Price attacked General William S. Rosecrans at Corinth,

and was again defeated. Toward the close of the year, Grant undertook an expedition against Vicksburg, Mississippi. General William T. Sherman attacked Chicasaw Bluffs and was defeated, and the expedition proved a failure. Late in the summer, the Confederates under General Braxton Bragg and Kirby Smith moved round the Federal armies in Tennessee and invaded Kentucky. August 30, Smith defeated General William Nelson with a force of raw troops at Richmond, Kentucky, capturing almost the entire command. General Bragg moved toward Louisville, pursued by General Buell, who reached the city first. General Bragg now began to retire, followed by General Buell, who came up with him at Perryville on Chaplin Hills, on the 8th of October, and an undecisive battle was fought.

In the East, General McClellan, with the Army of the Potomac, moved on Richmond from Fortress Monroe, and after severe engagements at Yorktown, Seven Pines, Mechanicsville, Cold Harbor, Savage Station, Frazier's Farm and Malvern Hill, he had accomplished little and lost heavily. His army was now withdrawn for the protection of Washington, and ordered to report to General Pope. Pope was defeated by General Lee at Gainesville and in the second battle of Bull Run. General Lee boldly crossed the Potomac and invaded Maryland. General McClellan was restored to the command and, overtaking Lee, defeated him at South Mountain on the 14th of September, and at Antietam on the 17th and 18th, Lee retreating into Virginia. General McClellan was removed from the command and General Ambrose E. Burnside placed in his stead. General Lee took position at Fredericksburg, at which place he repulsed Burnside, with great loss, on the 13th of December. General Burnside was relieved at his own request, and was succeeded by General Joseph Hooker.

On the 21st of September, President Lincoln issued a proclamation in which he declared that on and after January 1, 1863, the slaves owned and held in any State then in rebellion against the United States should be declared thenceforward and forever free, provided, however, that if before the time named the insurgents would lay down their arms and return to their allegiance to the laws of the United States, then the proclamation to be void.

The promulgation of this document caused some dissatisfaction in the army, and great indignation at the North among the extreme men in opposition to the administration; but the great majority of the people, believing it to be a war measure, and necessary for the preservation of the Union, determined to stand by the President in his efforts to suppress the rebellion.

1863.

In April, General Hooker moved to Chancellorsville, Virginia, and here, on the 2d and 3d of May, he was defeated by General Lee and driven across the Rappahannock River. Lee then turned on General John Sedgwick at Fredericksburg, and on the 4th compelled him to retire to the north side of the same stream. In the battle of Chancellorsville, General "Stonewall" Jackson was killed, an irreparable loss to the South. Both armies remained quiet until July, when, on the 22d of that month, General Lee again crossed the Potomac, passing through Maryland into Pennsylvania. The Army of the Potomac followed. General Hooker resigned on the march and was succeeded by General George G. Meade. The two armies,

of about equal strength, met at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, on the 1st of July, and the most terrific battle of any age was fought, lasting three days. On the night of July 4th, General Lee retreated toward Virginia, and crossed the Potomac on the 13th and 14th, without opposition from the victorious army. The loss in both armies at this battle was appalling, General Meade's total being 23,186, and General Lee's 31,621, a grand total of 54,807. This ended the operations in the East for the year.

In the West a battle was fought on December 31, 1862, and January 1 and 2, 1863, at Stone's River, Tennessee, between the Federal army under General Rosecrans and the Confederate army under General Bragg. After three days' terrible fighting Bragg was repulsed with fearful loss. This portion of the army remained comparatively quiet until Fall, when General Rosecrans advanced into Georgia, and was attacked by Bragg at Chickamauga on the 19th of September and defeated on the 20th, and driven back to Chattanooga, with a loss of 15,851 men, while the Confederate loss, though victorious, was much heavier, being 17,804. Rosecrans was now sent to Missouri, and the command of the army was given to General Thomas, and General Grant assumed command of all the Western armies, and on the 23d, 24th and 25th of November General Bragg's army was defeated at Chattanooga, Orchard Knob and Missionary Ridge.

After General Sherman's repulse at Chicasaw Bluffs, at the close of the year 1862, a portion of his forces, under General John A. McClelland, proceeded up the Arkansas River and captured the garrison at Arkansas Post. General Grant, having collected an army near Vicksburg, crossed the Mississippi River below the city on the 30th of April, and on May 1st, defeated the Confederates at Port Gibson or Thompson's Hill, and on the 14th drove Johnston from Jackson, and then turning on General John C. Pemberton, defeated him at Champion Hills on the 16th, and again at Big Black River on the 17th. Pemberton was now shut up in Vicksburg, and Grant laid siege to the place, which surrendered on the 4th of July, after being under fire forty-seven days. A few days later Port Hudson, lower down the river, surrendered to General Nathaniel P. Banks, and the great Mississippi was open to the Gulf.

1864.

The first half of this year was very discouraging to the Union arms, the series of reverses during these six months making the outlook for a near termination of the war somewhat gloomy.

In February the expedition of General William Sooy Smith to Meridian, of which great results were expected, was brought to a sudden termination by the defeat and rout of Smith at Okolona, Mississippi.

In March General Napoleon B. Forrest, with a strong force, rode round the Federal armies in Tennessee and captured the garrison at Union City, and even made his way as far north as Paducah on the Ohio River. From here he again turned south, and appearing suddenly before Fort Pillow, Tennessee, demanded the surrender of the garrison, promising that the men who were colored should be treated as prisoners of war, but no sooner had the fort capitulated than an indiscriminate butchery followed, nearly the whole garrison perishing in the massacre.

In April, General Banks' Red River expedition in Louisiana resulted in great

loss of life and property and gained nothing; and in June, General Samuel D. Sturgis was overwhelmingly defeated at Guntown, Mississippi, and the remnant of his army was hurled back bleeding and broken to Memphis, with the total loss of his artillery and wagon train, and more than forty per cent of his army.

Sherman's advance on Atlanta, Georgia, had been attended with great loss of life and much less damage to his opponent than to himself.

In the East, General Grant's move on Richmond had met with bloody repulses at the Wilderness, Spottsylvania Court House and Cold Harbor, and by the first of July he was no nearer Richmond than McClellan had been in 1862. Grant had lost 60,000 men out of 140,000, with which he had left the Rapidan in May.

General Jubal A. Early, with an army of Confederates, had swept down the Valley of Virginia, crossed the Potomac, defeated General Lew Wallace at the Monocacy River and marched upon Washington, and was only deterred from capturing the Nation's Capitol by the unexpected arrival of a corps sent hurriedly from the army of the Potomac by Grant.

Thus we find, at the end of six months, nothing in the way of success had been secured to balance the severe reverses sustained; but the tide was about to turn, and the Union arms were pushing on to battle and final victory.

In July, General A. J. Smith defeated General Stephen D. Lee at Tupelo, Mississippi; in September and October, General Philip H. Sheridan almost exterminated Early's army in the Shenandoah Valley, Virginia, and forever ended the control of that fertile region by the Confederates.

In October General Price's invasion of Missouri had ended in the utter rout and destruction of a corps of 25,000 men, the flower of the trans-Mississippi Confederate army.

General Sherman had maneuvered General John B. Hood out of Atlanta, occupied the city and burned the great factories from which the Confederates derived the greater portion of their arms, clothing and munitions of war, and before the close of the year had marched through "Georgia to the Sea."

At Nashville, that grand old soldier, George H. Thomas, when ready, moved out and fell upon Hood's army, and so completely destroyed it that it was never again heard of as an organization.

General Grant had so invested Petersburg and Richmond that it was only a question of time when both should fall, and when the splendid army of Northern Virginia which, under General Lee, had so long resisted the assaults of the Federals, would be compelled to surrender.

We now find at the end of the year that the only Confederate forces of any magnitude are the armies under General Lee at Richmond, General Joseph E. Johnston in North Carolina and the garrison at Mobile, Alabama.

1865.

Nothing of any importance occurred this year until in March, when General Grant again began active operations at Petersburg, Virginia, and General Edward R. S. Canby laid siege to Mobile, Alabama, which surrendered to him on the 9th of April.

On the 2d day of April, General Lee abandoned Richmond and retreated toward

Lynchburg, Virginia, but was compelled to surrender to General Grant at Appomattox Court House, Virginia, April 9th. A few days later General Johnston surrendered his army in North Carolina to General Sherman, and the Great Civil War was ended.

THE CIVIL WAR BY CAMPAIGNS.

GRANT'S CAMPAIGNS IN THE WEST.

1. Belmont, Missouri, Grant's First Battle, November 7, 1861.
 1. He went from Cairo down the Mississippi River in transports to Belmont.
 2. He was forced to retreat, and returned to Cairo.
2. Capture of Fort Henry, February 6, 1862.
 1. Grant moved overland from Cairo.
 2. Commodore Foote passed up the Ohio and Tennessee Rivers with 15,000 men in transports.
 3. The garrison escaped to Fort Donelson.
 4. The fort was surrendered February 6.
3. Capture of Fort Donelson, February 16, 1862.
 1. Commodore Foote moved down the Tennessee and up the Ohio and Cumberland Rivers.
 2. Grant moved overland.
 3. Naval attack.
 4. The land attack.
 5. The escape of Generals Floyd and Pillow.
 6. The surrender of Fort Donelson by General Buckner.
 7. The Confederate lines broken. Bowling Green on the east to Columbus on the west fell with Fort Donelson.
 8. A new Confederate defense was established along the Charleston and Memphis Railroad, from Memphis on the west to Chattanooga on the east.
4. Battle of Shiloh or Pittsburg Landing, April 6 to 7, 1862.
 1. Grant moved up the Tennessee River in transports.
 2. Buell was ordered from Nashville to join Grant.
 3. First day's battle.
 4. Second day's battle.
 5. Retreat of the Confederates to Corinth.
 6. Fall of Island No. 10, April 7th.
5. Corinth Evacuated May 30, 1862.
 1. General Halleck assumed command.
 2. The movement against Corinth.
 3. Corinth evacuated.
 4. Halleck was promoted to general-in-chief and Grant was again placed in command.
 5. Abandonment of Fort Pillow, May 10.
6. Battle of Iuka, September 19, 1862.
7. Battle of Corinth, October 3 and 4, 1862.
8. Grant's First Movement on Vicksburg.
 1. Grant moved through La Grange and Holly Springs to Oxford.
 2. Sherman co-operated by moving from Memphis down the Mississippi to attack Vicksburg from the north.
 3. Grant's base of supplies was destroyed at Holly Springs, December 20.
 4. The movement failed. Grant retired to Memphis.



ADDITIONAL IMAGES



INDIANA SOLDIERS.

They were not allowed to sleep near the Great Circle, and were forced to sleep in the open air. A few days later, several persons were killed by the Indians. General Sherman, and his family, were

1. *What is the purpose of the study?*

1. *Journal of the American Chemical Society*, 1910, 32, 1111.

1. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1990; 263: 1025-1026.

1890-1891. The first of these was the **Ohio and Chesapeake** line, which was the first to be established.

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where \mathbf{A} is the 2×2 matrix

the river flows from the center of Green on the east to Columbus on the west, and is about 100 feet deep.

...the line was pushed along the Charleston and
...the line was pushed from the west to Chattanooga.

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1. *Journal of the American Statistical Association*, 1991, 86, 1033-1041.

• *Journal of the American Medical Association* (1997) 277:1001-1005

1. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1990; 263: 1025-1026.

1. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1997; 277: 1033-1037.

1. The first step is to identify the problem or question that needs to be answered. This involves understanding the context and the specific requirements of the task.

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Next, we presented a second trial and threat was again placed in the left hand.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF DEATH: Mrs. Mary Ann, day 1.

1946-1947

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the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are illiterate has increased from 1.2 billion to 1.5 billion. The number of illiterate people in the world is expected to reach 1.7 billion by the year 2015. The number of illiterate people in the world is expected to reach 1.7 billion by the year 2015.

...the
... ..

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and the following are the results of the regression analysis:



INDIANA SOLDIERS.

9. The Siege and Surrender of Vicksburg, July 4, 1863.
 1. Grant moved from Memphis to Milliken's Bend in transports.
 2. The canal project; its failure.
 3. He marched down to Hard Times. The transports ran the batteries of Vicksburg.
 4. Grierson's cavalry raid from La Grange to Baton Rouge.
 5. Naval attack on Grand Gulf, April 29.
 6. Battle of Port Gibson, May 1.
 7. Battle of Raymond, May 12.
 8. Battle of Jackson, May 14.
 9. Battle of Champion Hills, May 16.
 10. Battle of Big Black River, May 17.
 11. Siege of Vicksburg for six weeks.
 12. General Joseph E. Johnston endeavored to rescue Pemberton from Vicksburg.
 13. General Sherman was sent to hold Johnston back.
 14. Surrender of Vicksburg.
 15. Fall of Port Hudson.
10. General Grant went to the relief of Rosecrans at Chattanooga.
 1. Battles of Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge.

BUELL AND BRAGG.

1. Movement to Chattanooga an objective point.
 1. Buell left Corinth by way of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad for Chattanooga, rebuilding the road which had been destroyed.
 2. General Bragg left Tupelo by way of the Mobile Railroad.
 3. Bragg arrived at Chattanooga in advance of Buell.
2. Bragg's invasion of Kentucky.
 1. Kirby Smith's movement to London, Lexington, and Frankfort.
 2. The race between Buell and Bragg for Louisville.
 3. Buell reached Louisville a day ahead of Bragg.
 4. Buell received re-enforcements. Bragg retreated.
 5. Battle of Perryville, October 8, 1862.
 6. Bragg retreated to Chattanooga, and Buell went to Nashville.
 7. General results of the campaign.
 8. Buell was superseded by General Rosecrans, October 30, 1862.
3. Battle of Murfreesboro, December 31, 1862, to January 2, 1863.
 1. General Bragg was ordered north. He went to Murfreesboro.
 2. Morgan made his great raid into Indiana and Ohio.
 3. General Rosecrans moved from Nashville to attack Bragg.
 4. Battle of Murfreesboro, or Stone's River.
 5. Bragg's retreat toward Chattanooga.
4. Movement to Chattanooga.
 1. Rosecrans advanced to Chattanooga, which was abandoned by Bragg.
 2. Concentration of Confederate forces.
 1. General Buckner brought troops from Knoxville.
 2. General Walker brought forces from Johnston's army, from the region of the Mississippi.
 3. Longstreet was dispatched with a heavy corps from Lee's army.
 4. All available troops were sent from Georgia.
5. Battle of Chickamauga, September 19-20, 1863.
 1. Rosecrans was defeated, and shut up in Chattanooga.
 2. Rosecrans was relieved of command. General George H. Thomas succeeded him, October 19, 1863.

3. The army was in imminent danger of surrender.
6. Concentration of Union Forces.
 1. Hurlbut's corps was brought from Memphis.
 2. General Sherman brought forces from Vicksburg.
 3. General Hooker brought 20,000 men by rail from the east, by way of Wheeling, Cincinnati, Louisville, Nashville, to Chattanooga.
 4. General U. S. Grant was put in command of all the forces.
7. Raising the Siege of Chattanooga.
 1. Battle of Lookout Mountain, November 24, 1863.
 2. Battle of Missionary Ridge, November 25, 1863.
 3. Bragg was defeated, and retreated south.
8. General Sherman sent to the relief of Burnside at Knoxville.
9. General Grant was appointed General-in-chief, and went to the Army of the Potomac. General Sherman succeeded to his command.

SHERMAN'S MARCH TO THE SEA.

1. Sherman's March to Atlanta.
 1. General Sherman succeeded General Grant in the West, March 12.
 2. General Bragg was superseded by General J. E. Johnston, December 19.
 3. Sherman advanced to Atlanta May 1 to July.
 1. Battle of Resaca.
 2. Battle of Dallas.
 3. Battle of Kenesaw Mountain.
 4. Johnston retreated across the Chattahoochee River.
 5. Johnston was superseded by John B. Hood, July 17.
 6. Defeat of Hood and the fall of Atlanta.
 1. General Hood made three furious assaults upon the Union lines July 20, 22, 28.
 2. Death of General McPherson.
 3. Sherman entered Atlanta September 2.
2. Hood's March North.
 1. His object was to destroy Sherman's base of supplies and to drive him from Georgia.
 2. Battle at Allatoona, October 5.
 3. General Thomas was sent to cope with Hood.
 4. Hood marched westward across northern Alabama, crossed the Tennessee at Florence and began the invasion of Tennessee.
 5. Battle of Franklin, November 30.
 6. Battle of Nashville, December 15 and 16.
 7. Retreat of Hood and pursuit by Thomas to the Tennessee.
 8. Hood's army was almost destroyed; the remnants gathered at Jackson, Mississippi.
3. Sherman's March to the Sea.
 1. Destruction of railroads.
 2. Alarm South and North.
 3. Capture of Fort McAllister.
 4. The capture of Savannah, December, 1864.
4. Sherman's March through the Carolinas.
 1. Capture of Columbia, February 17, 1865.
 2. Fall of Charleston, February 18.
 3. Fall of Fort Fisher, January 15, 1865.
 4. Surrender of Wilmington, February 22.
 5. Formation of a Confederate army under Joseph E. Johnston.

5. Sherman's Final Campaign.

1. Battle at Bentonville, March 19.
2. Retreat of the Confederate army.
3. News of the surrender of Lee.
4. The surrender of Johnston, April 26. His army was at Greensboro, and Sherman's at Raleigh, when the surrender took place.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

1. General George B. McClellan was appointed General-in-chief, November 1, 1861, to succeed General Scott, who resigned.
2. The organization of the Army of the Potomac.
3. Different routes toward Richmond.
 1. By rail through Gordonsville.
 2. Down the Potomac to Acquia Creek; thence to Fredericksburg and then by rail to meet the Confederate army.
 3. Down the Chesapeake and up the York or James River. This was McClellan's plan.
 4. The President wished the army to march overland, defend the capital, defeat the Confederates, and take Richmond. Lincoln yielded to McClellan's plans on condition that an army was left to defend Washington.
4. Movement on Richmond.
 1. The army embarked at Alexandria in April, 1862.
 2. McClellan's command was limited to the Army of the Potomac.
 3. Fall of Yorktown, May 3, and retreat of the Confederates.
 4. Battle of Williamsburg, May 5, 1862.
 5. Irwin McDowell was ordered, with 40,000 troops, to join McClellan.
 6. General Johnston sent General Jackson up the Shenandoah Valley to threaten Washington and prevent McDowell's arrival.
 1. Battle of Winchester, March 23.
 7. Battle of Fair Oaks, May 31, and Seven Pines, June 1.
 8. Confederate concentration of forces.
 1. Beauregard came from Corinth.
 2. Jackson came from the Shenandoah Valley.
 9. Stuart's cavalry made a raid around the Federal army.
 10. McClellan changed his base from the York River to the James.
 11. Seven days' battle.
 1. Mechanicsville, June 26.
 2. Gaines' Mill, June 27.
 3. Savage Station, June 29.
 4. Glendale or Frazier's Farm or White Oak Swamp, June 30.
 5. Malvern Hill, July 1.
 12. McClellan withdrew to Harrison's Landing.
 13. Lee began his first invasion of the North.
 1. General Banks defeated at Cedar Mountain, August 9, 1862.
 2. General Pope defeated at Bull Run, August 29 and 30.
5. Invasion of Maryland.
 1. Battle of South Mountain, September 14, 1862.
 2. The fall of Harper's Ferry, September 15, 1862.
 3. The battle of Antietam, September 17, 1862.
 4. The retreat of Lee up the Shenandoah Valley.
 5. McClellan relieved of command at Warrenton, November 5, 1862. Ambrose E. Burnside succeeded him.

6. Fredericksburg.
 1. Lee moved his army to Fredericksburg.
 2. Burnside moved his army to Falmouth, opposite Fredericksburg.
 3. Battle of Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862.
 4. Retreat of Burnside to Falmouth.
 5. Burnside superseded by Joseph Hooker, January 26, 1863.
7. Chancellorsville.
 1. Battle of Chancellorsville, May 1 to 4, 1863.
 1. Stonewall Jackson killed.
 2. Stoneman cavalry raid.
 2. Hooker returned to Falmouth.
 3. Lee began his second invasion of the North.
 4. He marched down the Shenandoah Valley.
 5. Four thousand prisoners under Robert H. Milroy were taken at Winchester.
 6. General Hooker marched north to meet Lee's army.
8. Gettysburg Campaign.
 1. General Hooker was superseded at Frederick by George G. Meade, June 28, 1863.
 2. First day's battle, July 1.
 3. Concentration of Confederate and Union forces.
 4. Second day's battle, July 2.
 5. Third day's battle, July 3.
 6. The defeat and retreat of Lee up the Shenandoah Valley.
 7. Meade followed to the Warrenton and Brandy Station.
9. Grant's Overland Campaign.
 1. General Grant was made General-in-chief—with the rank of Lieutenant General—receiving his commission, March 9, 1864.
 2. Battle of the Wilderness, May 5 and 6, 1864.
 3. Battle of Spottsylvania Court House, May 8 to 18, 1864.
 4. Auxiliary movements.
 1. Sheridan's raid toward Richmond, May.
 2. General Butler's movement against Richmond, May.
 3. General Early sent to threaten Washington.
 1. Battle of Winchester, September 19.
 2. Battle of Cedar Creek, October 19.
 5. Battle of North Anna, May 23 to 27.
 6. Battle of Cold Harbor, June 1 to 12.
 7. Attack on Petersburg, June 15 to 19, 1864.
 8. Siege of Richmond and Petersburg.
 1. Mine explosion, July 30, 1864.
 2. Capture of Weldon Railroad, August 18.
 3. Lee's attack upon Fort Steadman, March 25, 1865.
 4. Battle of Five Forks, April 1, 1865.
 9. Abandonment of Richmond and Petersburg, April 3, 1865.
 10. Retreat and surrender of Lee.
 1. Retreat through Amelia Court House, Jetersville, Deatonville.
 2. Battle of Little Sailor's Creek, and capture of Ewell's corps.
 3. Surrender of Lee at Appomattox Court House, April 9, 1865.
10. Final Surrender of Confederate Forces.
 1. Taylor's surrender of all troops east of the Mississippi River in the Mississippi Valley, May 4, 1865.
 2. Sam Jones' surrender at Tallahassee, Florida, May 10, 1865.
 3. Jeff Thompson's surrender at Chalk Bluff, Arkansas, May 11, 1865.
 4. E. Kirby Smith's surrender of all troops west of the Mississippi River, May 26, 1865.

The following is the correspondence between General U. S. Grant and General R. E. Lee, which resulted in the surrender of the Confederate Army of Northern Virginia at Appomattox Court House, Virginia, April 9th, 1865, thus practically ending the Civil War:

I.

"April 7, 1865.

"GENERAL:—The result of the last week must convince you of the hopelessness of further resistance on the part of the Army of Northern Virginia in this struggle. I feel that it is so, and regard it as my duty to shift from myself the responsibility of any further effusion of blood, by asking of you the surrender of that portion of the Confederate States army known as the Army of Northern Virginia.

"U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant General.

"GENERAL R. E. LEE."

II.

"April 7, 1865.

"GENERAL:—I have received your note of this date. Though not entertaining the opinion you express on the hopelessness of further resistance on the part of the Army of Northern Virginia, I reciprocate your desire to avoid useless effusion of blood, and therefore, before considering your proposition, ask the terms you will offer on condition of its surrender.

R. E. LEE, General.

"LIEUTENANT GENERAL U. S. GRANT."

III.

"April 8, 1865.

GENERAL:—Your note of last evening, in reply to mine of same date, asking the condition on which I will accept the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia, is just received. In reply, I would say, that peace being my great desire, there is but one condition I would insist upon, namely, that the men and officers surrendered shall be disqualified for taking up arms against the Government of the United States until properly exchanged. I will meet you, or will designate officers to meet any officers you may name for the same purpose, at any point agreeable to you, for the purpose of arranging definitely the terms upon which the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia will be received.

U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant General.

"GENERAL R. E. LEE."

IV.

"April 8, 1865.

"GENERAL:—I received, at a late hour, your note of today. In mine of yesterday I did not intend to propose the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia, but to ask the terms of your proposition. To be frank, I do not think the emergency has arisen to call for the surrender of this army; but as the restoration of peace should be the sole object of all, I desired to know whether your proposals would lead to that end. I cannot, therefore, meet you with a view to surrender the Army of Northern Virginia; but as far as your proposal may affect the Confederate's States' forces under my command, and tend to the restoration of peace, I should be pleased to meet you at ten A. M. tomorrow on the old stage road to Richmond, between the picket lines of the two armies.

"R. E. LEE, General.

"LIEUTENANT GENERAL U. S. GRANT."

V.

"April 9, 1865.

GENERAL:—Your note of yesterday is received. I have no authority to treat on the subject of peace; the meeting proposed for ten A. M. today could lead to no good. I will state, however, general, that I am equally anxious for peace with yourself, and the whole North entertains the same feeling. The terms upon which peace can be had are well understood. By the South laying down their arms they will hasten that most desirable event, save thousands of human lives, and hundreds of millions of property

not yet destroyed. Seriously hoping that all our difficulties may be settled without the loss of another life, I subscribe myself, etc.

"U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant General.

"GENERAL R. E. LEE."

VI.

"April 9, 1865.

"GENERAL:—I received your note of this morning on the picket line, whither I had come to meet you, and ascertain definitely what terms were embraced in your proposal of yesterday with reference to the surrender of this army. I now ask an interview, in accordance with the offer contained in your letter of yesterday, for that purpose.

"R. E. LEE, General.

"LIEUTENANT GENERAL U. S. GRANT."

VII.

APPOMATTOX COURT HOUSE, Virginia, April 9, 1865.

"GENERAL:—In accordance with the substance of my letter to you of the 8th instant, I propose to receive the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia on the following terms, to-wit: Rolls of all the officers and men to be made in duplicate, one copy to be given to an officer to be designated by me, the other to be retained by such officer or officers as you may designate. The officers to give their individual paroles not to take up arms against the Government of the United States until properly exchanged; and each company or regimental commander sign a like parole for the men of their commands. The arms, artillery, and public property to be packed and stacked, and turned over to the officers appointed by me to receive them. This will not embrace the side arms of the officers, nor their private horses or baggage. This done, each officer and man will be allowed to return to his home, not to be disturbed by United States authority so long as they observe their paroles and the laws in force where they may reside.

"U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant General.

"GENERAL R. E. LEE."

VIII.

"HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA, April 9, 1865.

"GENERAL:—I have received your letter of this date containing the terms of surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia as proposed by you. As they are substantially the same as those expressed in your letter of the 8th instant, they are accepted. I will proceed to designate the proper officers to carry the stipulations into effect.

"R. E. LEE, General.

"LIEUTENANT GENERAL U. S. GRANT."

CHAPTER IX.

GENERAL OFFICERS—FIELD AND STAFF.

ROSTER OF HENRY COUNTY SOLDIERS WHO ATTAINED GENERAL OR STAFF RANK—
BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF GENERAL WILLIAM GROSE AND FAMILY—JUDGE
MACY'S EULOGY OF GENERAL GROSE—GENERAL GROSE'S FAREWELL TO HIS
OLD BRIGADE—BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF COLONEL JOHN STINSON HOOVER
AND THE HOOVER FAMILY—BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF LIEUTENANT COLONEL
MARTIN LUTHER BUNDY AND FAMILY, INCLUDING MAJOR OMAR BUNDY,
U. S. A.—BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF MAJOR JOHN C. LIVEZEY AND FAMILY—
BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF MAJOR SAMUEL VANNOTE TEMPLIN AND FAMILY—
BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF COLONEL MILES MURPHEY AND FAMILY, IN-
CLUDING GEORGE WASHINGTON GOODWIN AND FAMILY AND BENJAMIN
FRANKLIN MURPHEY AND FAMILY.

The name of each officer, mentioned below, is followed by his postoffice address
at the time of enlistment. The dates given, except for brevet rank, are the dates
of actual muster into the service of the United States, not the date of commission.

BREVET MAJOR GENERAL U. S. VOLUNTEERS.

WILLIAM GROSE, New Castle. Brevet Major General Volunteers August
13, 1865, for gallant and meritorious service during the war. Resigned December
31, 1865.

BRIGADIER GENERAL U. S. VOLUNTEERS. FULL RANK.

WILLIAM GROSE, New Castle. Colonel 36th Indiana Infantry, September
16, 1861. Brigadier General Volunteers, July 30, 1864.

BREVET COLONEL AND AID DE CAMP U. S. VOLUNTEERS.

JOHN S. HOOVER, New Castle. Enlisted at Centralia, Marion County,
Illinois. Private, Company K, 31st Illinois Infantry, August 15, 1861. Quarter-
master Sergeant, August 18, 1861. First Lieutenant, Company K, April 24, 1862.
Captain and Aid de Camp Volunteers, February 29, 1864. Major and Aid de
Camp Volunteers, February 17, 1865. Brevet Lieutenant Colonel and Colonel
Volunteers, March 13, 1865, for faithful and meritorious service during the recent
campaigns. Honorably mustered out September 6, 1865.

BREVET LIEUTENANT COLONEL U. S. VOLUNTEERS.

MARTIN L. BUNDY, New Castle. Additional Paymaster Volunteers with

rank of Major, August 31, 1861. Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Volunteers, August 15, 1865, for faithful and meritorious service during the war. Honorably mustered out April 15, 1866.

PAYMASTER WITH RANK OF MAJOR.

ELIHU GRIFFIN, Ogden. Additonal Paymaster Volunteers, November 13, 1862. Resigned February 6, 1865. Claimed at Ogden as a Henry County soldier, living at Crown Point, Lake County, Indiana, at the date of his appointment.

BREVET MAJORS U. S. VOLUNTEERS.

JOHN C. LIVEZEY, New Castle. Sergeant, Company C, 36th Indiana Infantry, September 16, 1861. Second Lieutenant, July 10, 1862. Captain, October 19, 1863. Captain and Commissary of Subsistence Volunteers, March 2, 1864. Brevet Major Volunteers, March 13, 1865, for meritorious service in his department during the war. Resigned July 7, 1865.

SAMUEL V. TEMPLIN, Blountsville. Private, Company C, 36th Indiana Infantry, September 16, 1861. Appointed Corporal and Sergeant. Promoted First Lieutenant, June 24, 1864. Transferred to Company H, 30th Regiment reorganized. Captain and Commissary of Subsistence Volunteers, February 2, 1865. Brevet Major Volunteers, August 30, 1865, for faithful and meritorious service. Honorably mustered out in September, 1865.

INSPECTOR GENERAL, STATE OF INDIANA, WITH RANK OF COLONEL.

MILES MURPHEY, New Castle. Appointed April 27, 1861. Resigned October 1, 1861.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER GENERAL, STATE OF INDIANA, WITH RANK OF CAPTAIN.

BENJAMIN F. MURPHEY, Middletown. Appointed May 15, 1861. Resigned September 20, 1861.



Spencer

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$$S_{\text{eff}} = S_{\text{eff}}^{\text{gauge}} + S_{\text{eff}}^{\text{ghost}} + S_{\text{eff}}^{\text{matter}} + S_{\text{eff}}^{\text{gauge-ghost-matter}}$$
[illegible]

the corner of the law, where he stands
 at the age of the President of the United States.

He has spent the past 10 years in the classroom, teaching the young people who have spent the long preparatory years at home. He has been a teacher, a principal, a superintendent, the wider problems of education. He has been a member of the National Education Association, the Civil War Round and, of course, the National Endowment for Democracy, getting a full share of the rewards of all. He has been a frequent speaker, taking attractive part in many of the programs of the National Endowment, addressing, as a rule, the young people, the students and children, advocating, as a rule, the cause of the young people.



Mr. J. C. Allen

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF WILLIAM GROSE,

PIONEER, LEGISLATOR, JUDGE, COLONEL, BRIGADIER GENERAL AND BREVET
MAJOR GENERAL U. S. V.

The subject of this memoir, General William Grose, was first called to arms at Dayton, Montgomery county, Ohio, on December 16, 1812. He was the hardy descendant of a hardy race. Indeed, looking back upon the environment of the pioneer, it could be claimed that he was a hero at the start—one of the fittest by natural endowment to cope with stern conditions. At maturity General Grose was a man of commanding stature. His head was high and well set, eyes dark and eloquent and his countenance was stamped with kindness and resolution. His father came from a patriotic family of Pennsylvania. His mother, whose maiden name was Mary Hubbell, was from the state of New Jersey, and is said to have been of equally heroic stock. Both of his grandfathers served in the War of the Revolution, and his grandfather Grose was killed while in that service. The father of General Grose was a soldier during our last war with England, in 1812-15, and served under William Henry Harrison. With his parents, when but an infant in arms, he arrived at Fayette county, Indiana, in 1813. But in 1829 the family took up their residence about six miles from New Castle, near New Lisbon, becoming identified with the early settlement of Henry County, which was the home of General Grose throughout his subsequent career. At this period of his history young Grose was known as a hardy, energetic man, exhibiting those traits which most win the good will and confidence of men. He was one of a large family of children, the sons of which helped to clear the forest and till the soil. He ruled the circumstances of his own life. Very early he began to carve his way out of the wilderness toward order and competency. Like Washington, Lincoln and Grant, he too could wield the historic axe. Chopping cord-wood and hauling merchandise from Cincinnati to New Castle, a distance of one hundred miles, gave him the first lift toward the larger ambitions of his later years. It is almost needless to note that his opportunities for an early education were meagre, but for the defects of time and place his extraordinary efforts made ample amends. How well he stood the tests that mark a man as educated among his fellows, is written upon the noble story of his life. His language was plain and persuasive, his manners refined and courteous. He gained the power to concentrate his attention upon the subject in hand and he possessed large capacity for growth. Against the discouragements of his lot, ever struggling forward, he pursued his studies in his spare hours as best he could. Soon his aptitude for intellectual achievement led him to the door of the law, where he entered in 1834, but not until twelve years later, at the age of thirty-three, did he pass the examination admitting him to practice in the supreme court of the state. Thus briefly may be told his struggle through those long preparatory years, at the end of which we find him eager and worthy to master the wider problems of life. He continued the practice of his profession until the Civil War broke out and resumed that calling upon his return home, gaining a full share of the rewards of toil. He is said to have been a fluent and popular public speaker, taking an active part in politics during the campaigns of Jackson and VanBuren, advocating, as a staunch Democrat, the principles to

which his party stood pledged; and that he could force an argument home with grace and precision, no one need doubt. He remained a Democrat in political faith up to the time of Pierce's administration, when Douglas, who voted for the Kansas-Nebraska bill, declared: "I could travel from Boston to Chicago by the light of my own effigies." But, behold, in 1856 this nebulae became focused and a new star arose in the national sky, and General Grose came into his own and remained loyal to the Republican party during the remainder of his life, having been one of the delegates in the convention at its organization. He was a member of the legislature in 1856-57, and in 1860 was elected judge of the common pleas court, a court for the transaction of probate business, but finally abolished and its jurisdiction transferred to the circuit court. From this office, at the request of Governor Oliver P. Morton, he passed to the pursuits of war, contributing his best strength to the abolition of the slave power and to the perpetuity of the union. He also held many minor offices, among which we find that he was elector for the Fifth Indiana Congressional District on the Democratic ticket in 1852, and post-master at New Lisbon for some years.

The Thirty Sixth Regiment was organized at Camp Wayne, near Richmond, August 30, 1861, and William Grose was made Colonel by Governor Morton and was mustered into the service of the United States September 16th following his appointment. "Then began the hard task of trying night and day to cease to be citizens and learn to be soldiers." The measles was the most serious foe the regiment encountered during those first months, except fear that the war would close before they should win a fight. But the longed-for moment arrived and the Thirty Sixth had its first taste of the wine of war at Pittsburg Landing on Sunday evening, April 6, 1862. After the battle of Shiloh, which lasted all day Sunday and Monday, Colonel Grose wrote home saying, "I feel proud of my officers and men and shall leave it to them to say whether I said, 'Come,' or 'Go, boys.'" General Nelson answered this question by promoting Colonel Grose to the command of the Tenth Brigade, of which his regiment formed a part, it having been assigned to the Fourth Division of Buell's army, under General Nelson, which brigade, previous to Grose, had been commanded by Colonel Jacob Ammen. The story of the Thirty Sixth Regiment is told elsewhere, and through it are traced the fortunes of General Grose in war. He was the hero of one hundred days of continuous fighting, during his last, the Atlanta campaign. He was in command of a regiment, a brigade, or a division to the end of the war, and was commissioned Brigadier General of volunteers in July, 1864, and Brevet Major General in August, 1865. He took part faithfully and bravely in all the battles of the Army of the Cumberland, Shiloh, Stone's River, Chickamauga, siege of Chattanooga, Lookout Mountain, and on through the hard-fought Atlanta campaign, to Nashville. Upon two occasions the General's horse was shot from under him, but he escaped as usual, although repeatedly sharing dangerous positions. Twice did he receive a gunshot wound, which injuries in after life were always a source of much suffering. It is a record of which the Thirty Sixth Indiana may well be proud. There is but one voice as to General Grose's devotion to duty. All vouch for his splendid record as a leader of men in action. After the regiment was mustered out General Grose was detailed as president of a court martial to sit at Nashville, Tennessee, by order of General

Thomas. On June 6, 1865, he took formal leave of his troops. A part of his farewell address reads: "Take home and into the future with you the heart-felt gratitude of your humble commander for his lot having been cast with such valiant soldiers and kind-hearted gentlemen." And throughout his official reports he speaks of his "boys" in words of warmest praise.

Returning to New Castle at the conclusion of his services, he was appointed, on January 1, 1866, collector of the internal revenue for the Fifth District, which post he filled for eight years, discharging his duties with honest fidelity. For a number of years he was one of the commissioners for building hospitals for the insane, having special charge of the East Haven Asylum. In 1888 he was elected joint state senator for the counties of Fayette and Henry. The enthusiasm of his later years was addressed to all matters of public moment, and he took particular pride in the reunions of the Thirty Sixth Regimental Association, over which he was chosen president as by one vote.

He was twice married,—on December 22, 1836, to Rebecca Needham, the mother of his children, and February 17, 1884, to Mrs. Martha Black. Of his children, four are still living: Sarah Margaret, wife of John M. Moore, of Albuquerque, New Mexico; Almira Ella, wife of Courtland C. Clements, of Washington, D. C.; the living sons are Adolphus, of Chicago, Illinois, and James L., of Los Angeles, California. On May 23, 1879, William Grose and his wife Rebecca were parted by death, after forty-two years of wedded life. She died loving and beloved. Mrs. Martha Grose, who was the widow of Dr. Black, of Delaware county, resides at New Castle. She is a charming lady, youthful for her years and very devoted to the memory of her distinguished husband, General Grose, with whom she passed seventeen happy years.

In his religious views General Grose was not pronounced, but he often attended the services of the church and contributed to its charities, voicing his loyalty more by deed than by word. He was a member of the order of Masons and of the Grand Army of the Republic. During the last five years of his life his vigor gradually declined, but he lived until his years numbered four score and seven. He died on July 30, 1900.

General Grose had two sons and one son-in-law who served faithfully in the Civil War and whose records are as follows:

Madison Grose, New Castle. Corporal, Company B, 8th Indiana Infantry (3 months). Mustered in April 25, 1861. Mustered out August 6, 1861. Principal Musician, 36th Indiana Infantry. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Mustered out March 5, 1862. Private, Company E, 9th Indiana Cavalry. Mustered in December 19, 1863. Promoted Second Lieutenant May 10, 1865. Mustered out August 28, 1865.

John W. Grose, New Castle. Musician, Regimental Band, 36th Indiana Infantry. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Mustered out March 5, 1862.

John M. Moore, New Castle. First Lieutenant, Company G, 84th Indiana Infantry. Mustered in September 3, 1862. Wounded at Chickamauga, Georgia, September 20, 1863, while acting as Aid de Camp to his brigade commander, General Walter C. Whitaker. Honorably discharged, account of wounds, January 5, 1864.

JUDGE MACY'S EULOGY OF GENERAL GROSE.*

I knew of a great many of the members of the regiment before the war—got acquainted with others during the war, and always had a warm admiration for it. As a military organization, it has a splendid history, and its achievements entitle it to a front rank among Indiana regiments, and everybody knows that Indiana regiments, as a class, take front rank of those in the galaxy of States.

You had the good fortune to have one of the best commanders that ever left the State, and although he did not remain long with you, on account of his promotion to a higher command, your regiment felt the inspiration of his military genius, and partook of his martial spirit. His leadership impressed itself with lasting imprint upon your organization. I think Colonel, afterwards General, William Grose, one of the very best, if not the best, brigade and division generals Indiana ever sent to the field. I do not forget, and feel sure that you do not, that in the outset of your services, down probably to the battle of Shiloh, there was some complaint among your boys that General Grose was tyrannical and exacting in his treatment of his men. I have letters yet, written at the time, from boys of the regiment, breathing a spirit of vengeance against him because of these things, but after Shiloh I never heard any 36th Indiana man, or any man, in fact, serving under him, talk against General Grose as an officer. He had the military judgment at the outset of the war to know that absolute leadership by the commander and unquestioning obedience from subordinates is the only effective military organization; that the subordinate must yield his personal independence and individual liberty and render absolute obedience to his superior, and that the superior must not only accept but must exact obedience from his subordinate, and with this assumption of power become responsible for the conduct of both. He was not without warm feeling for his comrades and all his strictness and severity in command grew out of that same stern sense of duty that led him and yourselves to give up the pleasures and ambitions of life to become soldiers. I think General Grose the most splendid figure I ever saw on the battle field. He sat his horse like a centaur, calm, collected, serene: his very presence commanded confidence and gave assurance of victory. We have all seen him under fire and I don't believe any of us ever saw a sign of fear, of uneasiness, of nervousness, doubt or uncertainty. His voice when giving commands rang out with the clearness and incisiveness of a bugle call. All his movements about the field were of a deliberate, self-confident character to inspire in his men a feeling that victory would come. He never lost his head either in the flush of victory or in the face of impending disaster. He was absolutely fearless of danger. If he was not in fact a perfect stranger to physical fear, he possessed such supreme command of himself that no man ever suspected that he possessed it. He was of all men that I ever knew pre-eminently the man of iron, and was above all things able to command himself. The most feeling that I ever saw him show upon the field of battle was in the Atlanta campaign, at the time his aid, a young lieutenant, was killed. He and his staff were sitting their horses near the head of our regiment when a

* The 36th Indiana Regimental Association held its annual re-union at Winchester, Indiana, September 11, 1904. Judge John W. Macy of the Randolph Circuit Court is the author of this just and appropriate eulogy. In the Civil War Judge Macy was Sergeant in Company A, 8th Indiana Infantry and was mustered in August 2, 1862. He was mustered out as First Sergeant June 14, 1865. As a soldier he served under General Grose through many arduous campaigns and hard fought battles.

bursting shell struck the lieutenant and he fell from his horse. He was the General's favorite staff officer and bosom friend. The General instantly dismounted, knelt by the prostrate form of the dying soldier, folded him in his arms a moment, arose, wiped from his eyes the gathering tears, remounted his horse and turned to the foe, a face calm, serene and determined, without any outward sign of the mental anguish which possessed his soul.

General Grose was cast in heroic mold; had he lived in the day of the Crusades he would have been a Chevalier Bayard and followed the glorious banner of the cross. He lived in a day little less romantic and far more glorious, and fought efficiently for a cause no less sacred and with results vastly more enduring and beneficial to mankind.

I knew him during the war, as a soldier in the ranks knows a general officer; after the war I was honored with his personal friendship for many years and I want to pay this humble tribute to his memory and to join with you, the veteran survivors of his beloved old 36th—for he never mentioned his regiment without showing pride in its membership and history—in paying honest tribute to his memory and in the perpetuation of the story of his services.

Nature made him a heroic figure; and intense love of country and lofty ambition, a patriot, whose services were priceless, and whose reward is the sincere admiration of his countrymen.

GENERAL GROSE'S FAREWELL TO HIS OLD BRIGADE.

The following is General Grose's farewell to his old Brigade:

*Headquarters Third Brigade, First Division,
near Nashville, Tenn., June 6th, 1865.*

SOLDIERS OF THE THIRD BRIGADE:

The object for which we have been associated together having been accomplished, we are now about to separate and most of us join our families and friends at home, while some of you continue for further duty. You have acted well your part, faithfully and bravely, in the great struggle of your country for the maintenance of right and justice over wrong and oppression. You will feel better that you have done your part for your country, than to have stood as idle spectators. Since we are compelled to separate, I feel thankful that I leave you in the enjoyment of an enviable reputation, a reputation of which your friends can boast and you feel proud. Your toils, hardships and perils will be attended with the perpetuation of the National Government with greater power and glory than ever before.

Treasure up for our fallen comrades a kind remembrance as heroes of their age, in a great and good cause.

Take home, and into the future with you, the heartfelt gratitude of your humble commander for his lot having been cast with such gallant soldiers and kind-hearted gentlemen. God bless and take care of you. Good-bye.

WILLIAM GROSE, Brigadier General.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF MARTIN LEX BUNDY,

PIONEER, LEGISLATOR, JUDGE, MAJOR AND BREVET LIEUTENANT COLONEL U. S. V.

Henry county, Indiana, may feel proud of the record of her many prominent citizens, some to the manor born, others whose early years and subsequent training to careers of usefulness entitle her to claim them as properly her own, though born elsewhere. Of the latter is Martin Lex Bundy. Though born in Randolph County, North Carolina, November 11, 1817, he was reared by his grandfather, Christopher Bundy, who in 1818 came to Indiana, and in the spring of 1821 purchased a farm adjoining the tract on which New Castle was afterward located. The grandfather died in 1834 at Salisbury, the old county seat of Wayne County. Notwithstanding his being a Quaker, grandfather Bundy served as a soldier throughout the Revolutionary War for independence, and reared his grandson, the subject, to a firm and solid belief in the principles of universal liberty and love of country. The boyhood days of Martin L. differed but little from the average youth of that early period. School privileges were not of the best as compared with our present advanced system of public instruction, and the boy, who then progressed in his studies beyond the average, was spurred to increased activity by superior home influences that brought out his ambition to achieve a place among the best and ablest men whose lives and records become a proper and worthy standard for emulation. With noble aspirations and an inherent determination to succeed, he applied himself to his studies and after completing the common schools, studied under the private tuition of Judge John Davis, of Madison county. He then spent a brief term at Miami University, then under the presidency of R. H. Bishop, D. D., who, conceiving a strong liking for his pupil, advanced him by private instruction. The difficulties which beset his pathway to a higher education were innumerable. There was no father's or benefactor's purse upon which to draw for expenses; he was obliged to defray them from the slender earnings made under difficulties that would have discouraged one less determined. Before he became a pupil of Dr. Bishop he was employed by William Silver, who kept a store at New Castle. This gentleman had secured a star-route mail contract between Centreville and Noblesville, via New Castle, and young Bundy was employed to ride the route, horseback. In those days express companies were unknown. Centreville was an important, thriving place of business, Middletown, a mere hamlet, and Anderson could not boast of a population to exceed one hundred. R. N. Williams was the chief factotum in official life, holding all the offices. General Stevenson was county clerk, recorder and postmaster at Noblesville. Hence young Bundy's efforts to climb the ladder to fame and position were not supported by a very alluring prospect. The late Henry Shroyer, a saddler by trade, who died in June, 1902, at ninety two years of age, was the only man living in late years who knew young Bundy when carrying the mail between Middletown and Noblesville in 1835. General Stevenson was a subscriber for a Philadelphia paper, and when the youthful mail carrier reached a country office, once each week, he was questioned as to the news; finally he would take out Stevenson's paper and read it to the assembly. Those were stirring days in congress and news from the national capital was eagerly sought. It was during the last half of



M. L. Bundy

Jackson's administration, when men like Webster, Clay, Calhoun and Hayne were prominent figures in political debate, and impassioned oratory commanded the highest admiration of the people. For the services he thus rendered the contractor in carrying the mail he received five dollars per month and board. He often refers to that period as the "happiest year of my life." It required five days to make the round trip. As the chief disseminator of news he became very widely and favorably known by the families along the entire route, and he was often called upon to make purchases for the good housewives and daughters who could not leave home to go on a "shopping" tour. Often did he purchase a dress pattern, sometimes in compliance with instructions, and when that could not be done would select according to his own judgment, almost invariably pleasing the lady who desired the goods. In this way, and through their appreciation of his service, he added to his earnings, which he carefully saved.

From Pendleton to Noblesville the distance was fourteen miles, seven of which were through a dense forest. It was no uncommon sight to see deer and other wild animals crossing the road in the forest, and wolves were not at all scarce, but young Bundy was never molested. In June, 1837, he was made deputy recorder under Dr. Reed, who had been elected to the office. This enabled him to resume his studies, giving a full year at Oxford in 1838. Among his classmates were John Bishop, son of President R. H. Bishop, of Miami University, George L. Andrews and M. D. LaPorte. He remained in the recorder's office until 1841, and became favorably and well known among the prominent men of the county, who thus saw in the hard working, studious youth the able and useful man of the future. He began the study of law in the office and under the tutorship of Judge Jehu T. Elliott, his brother-in-law, and applied himself so diligently to his studies that he was admitted to the bar a year later, 1842. Judge Bundy, in referring to those days of study, feels that he was particularly fortunate in being able to prepare himself under Judge Elliott, who afterward was upon the circuit bench for twenty five years in the Eighth Judicial District, and later elevated to the supreme bench, where he served for six years. The district bar of that period was noted for its many able representatives, among whom are mentioned Judge Elliott, already referred to; General William Grose, who died five years ago; Joshua H. Mellett, deceased, who became circuit judge; James Raridan, John S. Newman, Caleb B. Smith and Samuel W. Parker, all of whom became prominent in other counties. Grose and Mellett entered into practice in 1845. Mr. Bundy did not give his entire time to his profession after admission to the bar. He was elected county treasurer in 1844, serving a term of three years, and, declining a renomination, he returned to the bar with renewed zeal, although business was not brisk in the courts at that time. Such men as Parker would sit for a week without a case. Judge Perry, of Richmond, who died recently at an advanced age, was then upon the bench. The general practice was all under the common law, and the Indiana Reports consisted of but four volumes. Mr. Bundy was very popular with the older members of the bar, and the cordial, friendly relations thus sustained greatly assisted him. He devoted his entire energies to the practice, and was a close attendant at the sessions of the court throughout the entire circuit. The work of those days was replete with incidents and the school of practice and association productive of much good. Sometimes he would be called upon to sit as master in

chancery to hear some important case, the next day conducting an action in law. His close attention to the interests of his clients during the first ten or twelve years of his practice insured him a good living, although his family was a large one.

Judge Bundy, while not a politician in the common application of the term, was a strong admirer of Henry Clay and was quite active in advancing the cause of the Whig party. In 1848 he was delegate to the Philadelphia convention which nominated Zachary Taylor for the presidency. He gave him a most cordial support after the nomination was made, but his preference for the Great Commoner was sincere, and his zeal unabated throughout the entire session of the convention. The same year he was elected to the legislature and served with much credit in that body until the closing session of 1849. Three years later he was elected judge of the court of common pleas, and re-elected in 1856.

Like a large majority of the old-line Whigs, Judge Bundy was among those who saw the necessity for a new party, and on the organization of the Republican party he cordially gave his assistance to the movement. He formed the acquaintance of many representative men at the Philadelphia convention, in 1848, among the number being John C. Fremont, and he was a strong admirer of the great "Pathfinder." The Judge was a delegate to the state convention in 1856, and by that body was chosen to represent the party at the Philadelphia convention of that year, earnestly supporting Fremont for the nomination. He again met General Fremont and family, and there received from the hands of the General's wife, Jesse (Benton) Fremont, a copy of the distinguished general's life. At the expiration of his second term as judge, in 1860, he was again elected representative to the legislature. He was chosen alternate to Colonel Miles Murphey, delegate to the Chicago National Republican Convention in 1860, which nominated the immortal Lincoln for President. In 1861 when a United States senator was to be chosen, Judge Bundy made the presentation speech which resulted in the nomination of Henry S. Lane, whose record in the United States Senate during the memorable days of the Civil War is still gratefully remembered by the old soldiers and representative men of that period. During that almost disheartening period, Governor Morton had no more able or hearty supporter than Judge Bundy, who enjoyed his confidence and friendship throughout the terrible struggle. In August, 1861, in recognition of his ability, President Lincoln tendered him the appointment of paymaster in the army, which he accepted, remaining in the service until the Spring of 1866, when he resigned and was immediately commissioned Lieutenant Colonel by brevet "for faithful and meritorious service." While paymaster Judge Bundy paid out in round numbers twenty five million dollars for the government. He was stationed with headquarters at St. Louis, Missouri; again at Louisville, Kentucky, and subsequently at Indianapolis, Chicago and Detroit.

In 1864 Judge Bundy organized the First National Bank of New Castle, of which he was elected president, continuing in that capacity for ten years. In 1874 he organized the Bundy National Bank, of which he was also president until December, 1877, when he retired. In 1868 Judge Bundy was appointed, by the Secretary of the United States Treasury, national bank examiner for the State of Indiana, and served until his resignation in 1874. With such ability and faithfulness had he performed the duties incident to the position, that Secretary Sherman

strenuously urged his acceptance of the appointment of examiner of national banks for Alabama and Tennessee, and he again entered the service of the government, holding the position until the Winter of 1879. Few men have filled so creditably as many important stations in public life, and the record is one to which he and his children can refer with pride. The magnitude of the work while examiner for Indiana may be better understood by saying that the number of banks which required his supervision was one hundred; and all this in connection with his private interests required a comprehensive knowledge of almost innumerable details of procedure that are beyond the capability of the average man. The Judge was also interested in the construction of the New Castle and Richmond railroad, now a part of the Pennsylvania system. He was its president and a director, and is the only member now living of the directory at that time. So thorough was his knowledge of any class of business to which he gave his thought and energy that he has recently been consulted by officers of the Pennsylvania road touching matters of contracts, etc., made while he was president.

Judge Bundy was married December 6, 1839, to Amanda Elliott, and for many years they celebrated the anniversary of that event; on the 6th of December, 1901, the sixty second was celebrated. No event of a similar character is known in Henry County, and it is more than probable there are few to be found in the State. Amanda Elliott was born in Wayne County, April 7, 1821, and died at New Castle, Indiana, July 30, 1903. Two days later her remains were interred in South Mound Cemetery. She was the daughter of Abraham and Jane Elliott, the latter a victim of the cholera scourge of 1833. Abraham Elliott was one of the earliest lawyers of Henry County and died in 1848. Judge Bundy married early in life, being but twenty two years of age and his wife barely eighteen. To Judge Bundy and his wife were born ten children, eight of whom are living: Eugene H. was judge of the Henry Circuit Court over eight years; Loring is editor of the Examiner, at Connersville; Martin L., Jr., holds a position in the Indian Office, Department of the Interior, at Washington, D. C.; James P. is a merchant, doing business in the state of Washington; Omar, who graduated from West Point in 1882, is a major in the Sixth U. S. Infantry, now stationed at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. Elsewhere in this history will be found a complete statement of his military services to date; Olivia Jane is the widow of James L. Peed, a former merchant of Elwood; Emma H. is the wife of David W. Chambers, an attorney of New Castle; Lillian is the wife of William H. Bouslog, residents of Bay St. Louis, Hancock County, Mississippi.

The fraternal relations of Judge Bundy are exemplified in the Grand Army of the Republic. He always, when possible, attends the reunion. He was present at the encampment at Milwaukee, at Indianapolis and at the recent session held at Detroit. Religiously, his early inclinations were toward the Society of Friends. His wife was a devoted member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

In recapitulation of the life and service of Judge Bundy, a brief summary is made because the life history of such a man could only be given in a volume equal to the size of this work, of several hundred pages. Commencing as a poor boy and bereft of parents at an early day, and later of the grandfather who loved him as a son, he was forced to make his way in the world unaided except by those principles of integrity and determination which came to him as a heritage and

stimulated him during the life of his grandfather. From a rider of a star route in the mail service, he worked his way upward until he became a prominent young attorney and treasurer of his county; judge of the circuit court of his district; a representative in the general assembly of his adopted state; an honored and prominent official of the government during the dark days of the Civil War; an adjuster and examiner of our national system of finance in its operation in the States, and the head of banking institutions with highest reputation for legitimate and honorable dealing, and was an active promoter of private institutions and corporations in the business world that have done much to advance the prosperity of his city, county and state. What more can be crowded into so honorable a career, and what greater monument to his worth as a citizen can be erected to his credit. When the sun of life shall set, when the wisdom of the Creator shall be evidenced by his passage from life's labors to what mankind terms death, let us believe that it is in truth but a quiet rest from which our Redeemer says the awaking will be to an eternal joy for such as he. For in truth his life has been all that those words imply, "Be thou faithful unto death and I will give thee a crown of life."

MAJOR OMAR BUNDY, U. S. A.

Omar Bundy, Major in the United States Army, is the son of Judge Martin L. and Amanda Bundy. He was born in New Castle, Indiana, June 17, 1861, and was educated in the public schools of his native town and at "Old Asbury," now Depauw University, Greencastle, Indiana. He was appointed a cadet at the United States Military Academy, West Point, New York, on the recommendation of Congressman Milton S. Robinson, whose congressional district included Henry County. He entered the Academy, July 1, 1879, graduating therefrom June 13, 1883, when he was made a Second Lieutenant in the Second Infantry, U. S. A. He was transferred to the Third Infantry, U. S. A., May 13, 1884, and was promoted to a First Lieutenant in that regiment to date from May 26, 1890. He became a Captain in the Sixth Infantry U. S. A., April 26, 1898, and was made a Major in the same regiment, July 12, 1904. A more complete and detailed statement of his military service will be found in the chapter of this history, entitled, "United States Military and Naval Academies."

Major Omar Bundy was married in New Castle, Indiana, November 27, 1889, to Addie L. Harden, daughter of William H. and Emma L. (Stratton) Harden. The ceremony was performed, in the Presbyterian Church of New Castle, by the Reverend Frank C. Hood, the then pastor. This was the first wedding solemnized in the present Presbyterian Church building.

The parents of Mrs. Omar Bundy were old settlers of Henry County, where they have always been held in high esteem. Her father, who is still living, was Treasurer of Henry County, serving from August 5, 1889, to August 5, 1891.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF JOHN STINSON HOOVER.

BREVET COLONEL U. S. V., MERCHANT AT MIDDLETOWN AND NEW CASTLE, GRAIN DEALER AND STATE SENATOR, NEBRASKA.

The Hoover family in Eastern Indiana is an old and respected one. This family takes its root in North Carolina whence the ancestor of the Indiana branch of the family came in 1806-7, settling in Wayne County, just north of the present site of Richmond. The family was a numerous one, consisting of David, who named the city of Richmond, Frederick, Andrew, Henry and two or more sisters. Frederick Hoover, the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, married and reared a large family of children, among whom was a son, Samuel, who was born May 10, 1809, at the homestead, a little northeast and within sight of Richmond. This child, destined to act a considerable part in Henry County in after years, was brought up on the home place and as a young man worked on his father's place in Summer and attended the country school of that period during the Winter. He is remembered even now as a young man of great mental vigor, splendid physical powers and unusual charm of manner.

In May, 1832, he was married to Lean Stinson, near New Castle. The Stinson family came to Indiana from Tennessee, in 1819, and settled first, in Franklin County, near Brookville. In 1825, they moved to Henry County and became identified in interest with that community. Mrs. Lean (Stinson) Hoover died at Hastings, Nebraska, July 26, 1894, while on a visit to her daughter, Mrs. William H. Lynn, and was buried there. Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Hoover were the parents of nine boys and two girls who were named as follows: John S., William H., Frederick, De Witt C., David, Harrison, James M., Leander, George A., Sarah Catharine, now the widow of Samuel A. Wilson, formerly of Muncie, and Anna Louisa, now Mrs. William H. Lynn, of Hastings, Nebraska.

In 1832 Samuel Hoover came to New Castle and entered the service of Jacob Thornburgh, as a clerk, Mr. Thornburgh being a pioneer merchant of New Castle. Soon after his marriage, as above noted, he moved to Laporte County, Indiana, where he remained a little more than a year, returning to New Castle in the Fall of 1833, which, from that time, became his permanent home. It was during this sojourn of his parents in Laporte County that John Stinson Hoover was born.

Samuel Hoover and his family have been important factors in the civil and military history of Henry County. In early life he took great interest in public events and was exceedingly active in all matters pertaining to the county's welfare and throughout his career was followed by the respect and good will of its people. He was elected Probate Judge of the county and served acceptably in that position from August 13, 1836, to August 13, 1843, a full term of seven years. He was afterwards elected clerk of the courts and served in that capacity from August, 1843, to August 14, 1850. Such was the confidence of the people in him that he was thus continued in office for a full period of fourteen years. Politically, he was a Whig until that party ceased to exist, when he became a Republican and so remained throughout his life. He died in New Castle, August 2, 1869, and at his own request, his remains were buried in the Hoover Cemetery, on the David Hoover farm, immediately north of Richmond.

JOHN STINSON HOOVER.

While this sketch treats incidentally of Samuel Hoover and his entire family, it has particular reference to the career of John Stinson Hoover, the first born son of Samuel and Lean Hoover. He was born in Laporte County, Indiana, April 10, 1833, and when less than a year old was brought by his parents to New Castle where he continued under his parents' roof until he became of age. As a young man, he learned the printer's trade in the office of the New Castle Courier. In 1855 he went to Anderson, Indiana, where for a period of ten months he published the Madison County Democrat. Soon after this venture, he went to Illinois and the beginning of the Civil War found him at Centralia, Marion County, that State. On August 15, 1861, he enlisted as a private in Company K, 31st Illinois Infantry, of which the late John A. Logan, who achieved so much distinction in the Civil War, was Colonel. An acquaintance had been formed at Centralia between Logan and young Hoover, in a purely accidental way, but that acquaintance ripened into a friendship which continued without interruption to the day of General Logan's death. Within three days after his muster into the service, Mr. Hoover was made Quartermaster Sergeant of the regiment, an appointment wholly within the gift of his Colonel. His promotions, step by step, were rapid as will be seen from the roster of the field and staff officers preceding this sketch, the close of the war finding him a Colonel, this being the only instance during the Civil War of a soldier from Henry County serving in all the grades of the army from private to Colonel. His first battle was at Belmont, Missouri, and he was with his regiment at the taking of Forts Henry and Donelson. He was retained on garrison duty at Fort Donelson and thus missed the battle of Shiloh, but he rejoined the main army in time to take part in the Siege of Corinth. Here he was detailed as an Aid de Camp to General Henry M. Judah, but was soon transferred to the staff of his old Colonel, who had, in the meantime, become a Brigadier General. Excepting a brief period during which he was attached to the staff of General Michael K. Lawler, he continued on the staff of General Logan as his personal and confidential Aid de Camp, until the close of the war. Thus the military history of John A. Logan is substantially the military history of John S. Hoover, the two being so closely associated from the beginning to the end. After the fall of Vicksburg, Logan became Major General and was placed in command of the 15th Army Corps. At this time Hoover was promoted from Lieutenant to Captain, in which rank he served his chief throughout the Atlanta Campaign.

In the Presidential campaign of 1864, Captain Hoover accompanied General Logan in his political tour through Illinois, and after the election the two went to Washington City and called upon President Lincoln. In the meantime the army under General Sherman had reached Savannah, Georgia, where Logan and Hoover joined their old command in time to take part in the campaign through the Carolinas. For gallant service in the Carolinas, Captain Hoover was promoted to the rank of Major. After the surrender of Lee at Appomattox Court House, Virginia, and the surrender of Johnston's forces in North Carolina, Logan and Hoover marched with the army under General Sherman through Virginia to Washington City and there took part in the grand review of all troops by the President at the close of the war. At this time Major Hoover was promoted

Lieutenant Colonel and Colonel by brevet for faithful and meritorious service during the Civil War. No soldier from Henry County, Indiana, has a brighter military record than Colonel John Stinson Hoover. He was finally mustered out of the service September 6, 1865.

Colonel Hoover was not the only representative of his family in the war. His father, Samuel Hoover, was connected with the army for some months in the Paymaster's Department, and Frederick, De Witt C., David, Harrison and James M., brothers of John S. Hoover were all in the army as is shown in their respective regiments elsewhere in this history.

For two years after his retirement from the army, Colonel Hoover was a commercial traveler with headquarters at Cincinnati, Ohio. In 1867 he returned to his old home in Henry County. He engaged in mercantile business first, at Middletown, and then at New Castle, and continued therein until 1872 when he became proprietor of the Taylor House, the leading hotel of the place, which he conducted successfully until 1876. In that year Colonel Hoover disposed of his hotel property and determined to go West and while looking for a location was induced by George Hazzard, the author of this History, who then had large property interests in Nebraska, to go to Hastings, Adams County, that State, a move he has never regretted. There he engaged in the grain trade but in 1878 removed from Hastings to Blue Hill, Webster County, Nebraska. He was one of the earliest settlers of that place where he continued in the grain business, his experience in that line having been altogether satisfactory. Since moving to Blue Hill, Colonel Hoover has represented the counties of Webster, Franklin and Nuckolls in the Nebraska State Senate. He was for a time, also, State Oil Inspector and for six years was postmaster of Blue Hill. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic and of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion. Politically, he has been an active Republican since the organization of the party.

November 7, 1867, at Middletown, Henry County, Indiana, Colonel Hoover was married to a most estimable woman, Louisa F. Lynn, a native of Poughkeepsie, New York, and a daughter of George and Ann (Allison) Lynn. To this happy union were born three children, namely: William G., now residing in Kansas City, Missouri; Clara E., now Mrs. B. Koehler of Geneva, Fillmore County, Nebraska, and Howard L., in business at San Francisco, California. Mrs. Hoover died at Blue Hill, Nebraska, April 23, 1887. Only two members of this branch of the Hoover family are now living in Henry County, to wit, David Hoover, at New Castle, and Leander, in Franklin Township, near Lewisville.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF JOHN C. LIVEZEY,

SERGEANT, LIEUTENANT, CAPTAIN, BREVET MAJOR, U. S. V. IN THE CIVIL WAR,
AND MERCHANT.

John C. Livezey was born in New Castle, Indiana, August 23, 1842. His ancestors were of old English stock and adherents of the Quaker faith, who came to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and settled there at the time of the Penn Treaty. His grandparents were Nathan and Rebecca Livezey to whom were born nine children, six boys and three girls. Nathan, junior, the father of the subject of this sketch, the fifth son, was born in Philadelphia, October 4, 1813, and in his early manhood was there married to Abi Piast.

In 1839, Nathan Livezey, senior, and his wife came to Indiana, bringing their grown sons and daughters with them. The elder Livezey and most of the family settled in Prairie Township, this county, but Nathan, junior, made his home at New Castle, where he continued to live until the day of his death. To Nathan and Abi (Piast) Livezey were born seven children, Rachel, who died in infancy; John C., the subject of this sketch; William E.; Evaline, now widow of Frank Siders, residing in Tacoma, Washington; Julia, now Mrs. John R. Harvey, residing in New Castle; Josephine, now Mrs. Edward Kohler, residing in Hyner, Pennsylvania, and Nathan, now deceased, all being born in New Castle. John C., as a boy, lived at home and attended school in New Castle until nearly eighteen years of age, when he went to work to learn the carpenter trade under his father, at which he worked steadily until the beginning of the Civil War. The patriotic impulses of the time quickly stirred him to action and he took such a lively interest in the recruiting of what became Company C, 36th Indiana Infantry, and developed such manifest ability in military affairs that he was mustered into the service of the United States, as Sergeant of that company, September 16, 1861. In time, as vacancies occurred in the company, he was made Second Lieutenant and later Captain, and the history of that gallant regiment became his history until he was transferred to a wider field of usefulness in the army, being made Captain and Commissary of Subsistence, March 2, 1864. In this position he was attached to the staff of General William Grose, commanding a brigade in the First Division, Fourth Corps, Army of the Cumberland. Later, he was transferred to the staff of General Joseph G. Knipe, commanding a brigade in the First Division, Twentieth Army Corps, then operating in front of Atlanta. After the fall of Atlanta, he was made Division Commissary of Subsistence and placed on the staff of General Alpheus C. Williams, commanding a division of the Twentieth Corps, under General Henry W. Slocum. In this position he went through with "Sherman to the Sea." When General Sherman's army started on its victorious march northward from Savannah, Georgia, Captain Livezey continued with the same corps through the Carolinas and Virginia to Washington City, where he took part in the grand review of the Federal armies held in the Nation's Capital at the close of the war.

From the foregoing it may be readily seen that the experience of Captain Livezey was much more varied than fell to the lot of the ordinary young soldier in the Civil War. From the time of his muster into the service to that historic day.



John. C. Siverly



John. C. Liversy

April 26, 1865, when General Joseph E. Johnston surrendered, on the fields of North Carolina, the battered remnants of the Confederate armies, Captain Livezey had fulfilled every duty with distinguished credit, and near the close of the war, March 13, 1865, was made a Brevet Major U. S. Volunteers "for gallant and meritorious service."

He resigned from the army July 7, 1865, and returned to his home in New Castle, where he has since resided, wearing the honors of his military service with easy dignity. Soon after his return from the army he engaged in the hardware business and has continued in that business ever since.

On August 27, 1866, he married Mary McCall and to this union were born two children, Gertrude, now Mrs. Charles H. Johnson of New Castle, and Frank, who is now in the hardware business with his father. Mrs. Livezey died March 22, 1900, beloved by her many friends and respected by all who knew her. She was a home woman, devoted to her family and to the domestic virtues.

On May 6, 1902, Major Livezey was united in marriage to Mary P. Waldron of New Castle. Miss Waldron, now Mrs. Livezey, is a native of Maine. Her father was a soldier in the Civil War, serving in a Maine regiment. He came to New Castle with his family in 1883 and here engaged in manufacturing. He lived in New Castle until his death and his widow now makes her home with Major and Mrs. Livezey.

Fraternally, Major Livezey is a member of Fidelity Lodge, No. 59, I. O. O. F., New Castle. He is also a member of the George W. Lennard Post, G. A. R. For nearly twenty years, Major Livezey has been secretary of the regimental association of his old regiment in which he takes great interest, and it is due to his untiring efforts, as secretary, that so many enjoyable reunions of the regiment have been held.

Major and Mrs. Livezey are both consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in New Castle. He has never sought public preferment but has been content with devotion to his family and business interests.

His brother, William E. Livezey, who is a resident of New Castle, also entered the army during the Civil War, as Corporal, Company G, 84th Indiana Infantry. He was mustered into the service of the United States, August 10, 1862. Appointed Sergeant and mustered out of the service June 14, 1865.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF SAMUEL VANNOTE TEMPLIN.

PRIVATE, CORPORAL, LIEUTENANT, CAPTAIN, BREVET MAJOR U. S. V. IN THE CIVIL WAR, AND MERCHANT.

The parents of Samuel Vannote Templin were Cyrus K. and Eliza (Lennington) Templin. Cyrus K. was a native of Indiana, having been born in Delaware County, near Blountsville, Henry County, June 6, 1822. Eliza Lennington was also a native of Indiana, having been born near Economy, Wayne County, in the same year. The two were united in marriage in 1842. Mr. Templin, who was a blacksmith by trade, moved his family about the year 1845 to the then village of Blountsville where he opened a blacksmith shop and continued to ply his trade.

To this union five children were born, namely: Samuel V., John Henry, James L., Clarinda and Cyrus K. Samuel V. Templin, the oldest child and the subject of this sketch, was born in Delaware County, near Blountsville, June 4, 1844, and was a child of tender years when his parents removed to the last named place. Cyrus K., the father, died at Blountsville, December 22, 1854, and his widow, who survived him many years, died at Losantville, Indiana, October 9, 1898, in her seventy sixth year, while on a visit to her son, Samuel V., at that place. The early death of her husband had left Mrs. Templin with a large family of children to care for and but slender means. Samuel V., the oldest child, was called upon to assume some share of the burden and was thus early accustomed to responsibility and inured to work. His employment during the Summer by the farmers of the neighborhood eked out the scanty means of the family but left him limited opportunities for self improvement. In the Winter, however, he attended the country school and secured such education as the schools of that period afforded. In 1860 he commenced clerking in a store at Blountsville for Thomas R. Stanford, junior, with whom he remained for about a year. In the Spring of 1861 he went to Ashland, Henry County, to clerk for Lycurgus L. Burr, who was then the proprietor of a general store in that village, but he was not destined to continue long in that employment. The Civil War had commenced and in August, 1861, he enrolled his name in a company being recruited by Pyrrhus Woodward, George W. Lennard and James W. Connell, of New Castle, which organization became Company C, 36th Indiana Infantry. With this company young Templin was mustered into the service of the United States, as a private, September 16, 1861. He served as a private for more than two years when he was appointed Corporal, then Sergeant and June 24, 1864, was promoted First Lieutenant. The history of the 36th Indiana in all of its marches, skirmishes, campaigns and battles, Shiloh, Siege of Corinth, Perryville, Stone's River, Chickamauga, Lookout Mountain, and the many battles of the Atlanta Campaign, up to the time of the muster out of the regiment by reason of the expiration of its term of enlistment, September 21, 1864, is the military history of Samuel V. Templin.

His record in the Civil War, however, was not permitted to terminate with the service of his old regiment. The veterans and recruits of the 36th Indiana were gathered together and formed into one company and transferred to the 30th Indiana Infantry, reorganized, and it became Company H of that regiment with Templin as its First Lieutenant. He was selected for this position from all the

souls is now on deposit in the State House. That was probably the last time this historic flag will be carried in public.

Much could be said as to the sterling character of Major Samuel Vannote Templin. He was a valiant soldier, loyal to his cause and faithful in duty. His several promotions indicate the estimation in which he was held by his superiors in command. As a private citizen since peace succeeded war, he is no less esteemed. He stands among the representative men of Henry and Randolph Counties and is honored by all. He has carried into his civil life the same qualities that characterized him as a soldier, and by his energy and resolution has achieved notable success. In his family relations, he is a devoted husband and father whose family have ever been a chief object of solicitude and care.



Miles Murphy

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF MILES MURPHEY,

PIONEER, MERCHANT, LEGISLATOR, AND COLONEL AND INSPECTOR GENERAL,
STATE OF INDIANA, CIVIL WAR.*

Miles Murphey—New Castle. A history of the one would be quite incomplete without a history of the other, their interests being so closely identified and interwoven.

Miles Murphey was born in North Carolina November 14, 1806, and died at New Castle, February 17, 1882. He came with his father, Miles Murphey, Sr., to Indiana, settling first in Wayne County, near Centreville, where they remained until 1822, and then with the family moved to Henry County, settling on Flat-rock, and as I am credibly informed occupied what is known as the John Payne farm, southeast of New Castle. He came to New Castle in 1828 and from that time until his death, embracing a period of about fifty four years, he went in and out before this people and no man among them all was more highly honored, more loved and respected and whose death was more deeply felt, mourned and deplored.

October 10, 1830, he was united in marriage with Elizabeth Carpenter. To them were born Dewitt Clinton Murphey, Mrs. George W. Goodwin and Leander E. Murphey of Chicago, which city has been his residence since 1862. (Since deceased.)

The first born, Dewitt, lost his life when a lad of about seven years of age by being burned to death in a queensware crate with which he and several of his youthful companions were playing and which, while the crate filled with loose straw was turned over him, caught fire. It was the tragic ending of a most promising life. In passing it may be proper here to remark that Mrs. George W. Goodwin is probably the oldest person, now living, born within the corporate limits of New Castle. Others following in their order are Mrs. Robert B. Smith, William H. Murphey and John Thornburgh.

October 30, 1880, Colonel and Mrs. Murphey celebrated their fiftieth wedding anniversary. It was a notable affair in very many respects, but more especially from the fact that the original ceremony was performed by Jacob Thornburgh and the anniversary ceremony by the latter's son, John Thornburgh, who said in part: "Isn't it a lesson? Fifty years ago at about this hour my father, Jacob Thornburgh, a man who was during his brief life honored and respected by all and whose memory is today revered by those who knew him best, united according to the forms of law this venerable, this happy couple, Colonel Miles Murphey and Elizabeth Murphey, who for fifty long and eventful years, have trodden the path of life together. They ought to be happy. Fifty years of married life, continued and joyous, is allotted to but few, and now it seems wonderfully appropriate, indeed it gives the son of his father pleasure unspeakable to, in a manner, confirm the bonds which he so firmly and securely sealed a half century ago. As his representative I would say, as I know he would say, 'May your wedded life continue for many, many years and no sorrow or distress ever cross your path.'"

Mrs. Murphey died November 30, 1890, surviving her husband for a period of

*This is a paper prepared by the Author, at the especial request of the Henry County Historical Society, and read by him before that body, at its annual meeting held in New Castle, April 25, 1903.

something more than eight years. She was a remarkable woman, as her husband was a remarkable man, and it can be said of them that as they were lovers in the beginning so they continued to be until the end.

RETROSPECTIVE.

In portraying the life and character of such a man as Colonel Miles Murphey, it is certainly profitable to go back to the beginning of his manhood career and follow his course through to the end. His life was a busy one. Born on a farm and in a measure designed to follow bucolic pursuits he remained attached to the farm and to parental authority until shortly after he became of age. But the truth of history asserts that Colonel Murphey was not destined to spend his life in agricultural pursuits. He had from his standpoint taken a more ambitious view of the situation and his father, noticing his apparently set inclination, if not determination, advised the young man that as he did not seem to be cut out for a tiller of the soil he had better fix himself up, go to town and try if he could not find something to do that would be more suitable to his tastes and desires. To town he came and just at that time an incident occurred which in a way determined, probably for all time, the life and career of two of the then foremost young men of New Castle. The incident is as follows, and as your speaker has it from Judge Martin L. Bundy: "William Silver was at that time the leading merchant of New Castle. His store was located on what is now known as the Citizens' State Bank corner. He wanted a clerk. For this position there were two applicants, the one being the subject of this sketch and the other the late Judge Jehu T. Elliott. Very simple things sometimes determine events. In this case the application of Colonel Murphy was accompanied with the fact that he could, in addition to his own services, furnish Mr. Silver with one hundred dollars for investment in his business. A hundred dollars in those days was about equivalent to what a thousand would be now. It turned the scale and Colonel Murphy secured the coveted position."

In this connection is it not pertinent to suggest that such action on the part of Mr. Silver changed the whole course of life as it related to these two men and gave to New Castle and Eastern Indiana one of the greatest and most successful merchants, and to the town, county and State one of its best, brightest and highest members of the bar and the judiciary? With this incident is it not also at this time and for the preservation of the history of New Castle, proper to refer briefly to the confreres of Colonel Murphey? 'Tis not a long array of names, but they all were for the most part, willing workers among the pioneers of our now beautiful, progressive and prosperous city. I mention Isaac Bedsaul, Dr. Joel Reed, Dr. James V. Wayman, Jacob Thornburgh, Henry Shroyer, George B. Rogers, Abraham Elliott, William and Eli Murphey, Jehu T. Elliott, John Powell, Asahel Woodward, Alan Shepherd, Wilson Clift, Wesley Goodwin, Alexander McDowell, Esquire Ross, Samuel Hawn, Jacob Brenneman, Martin L. Bundy, Adam Beam, John Shroyer, Rotheus Scott, Rene Julian, Jesse H. Healey, Jacob Elliott, David Macy, Nathan Livezey, Joshua Chappell, John Taylor, Thomas Ginn, James Iliff, William Wayman, Joshua H. Mellett, John Barrett, Lot Bloomfield, Ralph Berkshire, Edmund Johnson, George W. Julian, Mathew S. Ward, L. D. Meek, David Bowers, Samuel Hazzard, Joshua Holland, Alexander Chambers, John Alexander,

Captain Pyrrhus Woodward, Hiram Thornburgh, Miles L. Reed, John W. Grubbs, Isaac R. Howard, Samuel Roof, Samuel Dunlap, Samuel Pickering, Jesse Shelley, Winford W. Shelley, Samuel Hoover, Colonel Edmund Johnson and George Lowe. These names are of those who became a part and parcel of New Castle's then thrifty population in the years ranging from 1819 to about 1850. They have all gone before, except Martin L. Bundy and in the nature of things he must sometime follow. In the language of the early pioneer they have "blazed the way," and let us all hope and believe there will be a reunion of the old pioneers far surpassing in beauty of scene, in magnificence of conception, in happiness of hearts and in fullness of soul any and all earthly gatherings in which they participated and with which they were so familiar.

Miles Murphey, during the latter years of his busy life, was indeed and in truth New Castle's grand old man. He was everyone's friend, and to the call of the suffering, the oppressed and the distressed, no man responded more fully or more freely. He was the Christian gentleman. He believed in God and during a long series of years was steadfast, faithful and devoted to the church of which he was an honored member and which, in its early start, had him for its principal and most reliable support. The Christian Church of New Castle owes very much indeed to Colonel Miles Murphey and memory of his stewardship, his manifold labors, his Christian zeal, his unselfishness and his sacrifices for its good, for its welfare, should be kept green in the minds and hearts of all those who were workers with him or of those who have, since his death, taken upon themselves the labor of love, the devotion to and the work for the Master, for which he was so noted.

The home character of a man has much to do with the estimation in which he is held by his friends and neighbors. The home life of Colonel Murphey was exceptionally charming and delightful. His home was his castle. It was his place of rest and refreshment. It was where he most bestowed his love and affection; a love and an affection that lasted for a period of more than fifty years. These years were not all glad sunshine, but even so, no wave of trouble, no lowering cloud, no cup of sorrow, was permitted to engulf, to overwhelm or to drown the love, the loyalty and the fidelity which dominated his household.

In personal appearance Colonel Miles Murphey was, probably, the most notably conspicuous figure among all his confreres. His was a commanding presence such as would and did, always attract attention. Tall and straight, until in the later years of his life his form was bent with the infirmities of age, lithe and strong, he was the personification of perfect, physical manhood. One who knew him well, referring especially to the time when he was Colonel of the Militia and his appearance on horseback, said: "I thought then and I think now, looking back to that period that he was the handsomest man I ever saw."

Colonel Murphey was, in the main, what we understand as a self made man. His education was such only as could be obtained at that time through the medium of the primitive country school, whose curriculum embraced principally the three R's, Reading, 'Riting and 'Rithmetic. But, notwithstanding, with this meagre education, reinforced by a large gift of native talent, decided ambition and a determination to win, he rapidly forged to the front and soon became the well informed man, the advanced trader and the successful merchant.

In connection with others, Miles Murphey was the pioneer grain dealer

and pork packer of New Castle. This in time induced the idea of a larger field of action and operation in these lines and, consequently, in 1862, the firm of Miles Murphey and Company opened a commission house in Chicago. This firm consisted of Colonel Murphey, Benjamin F., Robert P. and Leander E. Murphey. It is not necessary to follow the course of business as it relates to this venture. Suffice it that the firm for several years did a large commission business and during that period and for many years after, Colonel Miles Murphey was one of the most popular men in any way connected with the Chicago Board of Trade, and the members of that great commercial organization always held him in the very highest esteem.

Colonel Murphey at one time was regarded as probably the wealthiest man, not only in New Castle, but in Henry County. He met with reverses, not all through fault or neglect of his own, but, as his great fortune gradually slipped away from him he never for a single moment lost his courage. He never cried or whimpered, he never lost his rest or his sleep but bore it manfully, bravely, heroically and uncomplainingly.

Colonel Murphey was a strong advocate of internal improvements and to that end gave freely of his time, his labor, and his means. He was influential in the building of the Whitewater canal extending from Cambridge City to Cincinnati and was a director in its affairs until 1849. In 1850 he, along with the late Judge Elliott, Judge Martin L. Bundy, John Powell, Daniel Bradbury and others became not only personally interested but completely bound up pecuniarily and otherwise in the building of the Cincinnati, Logansport and Chicago Railroad. Of the history of the building of this now great link in the greatest railroad system in the world, the Pennsylvania, Judge Bundy, the last remaining of them all, is best fitted to tell the story. Your speaker knows it to be a fact that but for his, Judge Bundy's strenuous efforts in behalf of all concerned, what remained of the fortunes of himself, Colonel Murphey, Judge Elliott, and others would have been swept away. And right here it is pertinent to state that the friendship which existed between these three was quite as close in loyalty and devotion, the one to the other, as that which is reputed to have existed between Damon and Pythias.

Colonel Murphey's last official position came to him at the very outset of the Civil War. The sounds of the guns firing upon Fort Sumter had scarcely died away when the strong but imperative summons of Indiana's Great War Governor, Oliver P. Morton, was flashed over the wires to New Castle, demanding the immediate presence of Colonel Murphey at Indianapolis to take his position as Inspector General on the Governor's staff to which place he had been appointed April 27, 1861. As such officer Colonel Murphey directed and aided in the outfitting of more than 50,000 Indiana volunteer soldiers, consisting of infantry, cavalry and artillery. It may be taken for granted that his work was well performed since no word of complaint or criticism was ever heard in relation to the matter.

My task, a pleasurable one, is well nigh finished but it is not complete. A full history of Colonel Miles Murphey, taking into consideration all of his life with the accompanying and really necessary side lights would make a large volume. He was a pioneer, the record of whose life is worth the preservation. He was a noble man in the strict sense of the word. His confidence in his fellow men was implicit. He was open in speech, in action and never, under any circumstance or under any

provocation, permitted his temper to run away with his better judgment. He believed in the equality of men and in his social relations never for a moment sought to elevate himself at the expense of his friends and neighbors. He was the most hospitable of men and at his house the way-faring man though a stranger found welcome and to all no matter whom, the latch string to his door always hung outward. As the husband and father he was the most devoted and the most indulgent. No favor was ever asked and no boon ever craved that was not granted if within his power to bestow. Because of such men, of such pioneers, is seen the necessity for historical societies, for archives in which may be stored and kept their history and from which future generations may learn the worth and character of those who preceded them upon the stage of action and so learning to pronounce the verdict so often rendered: "They built better than they knew."

One thing further before closing. I desire to refer to the State of North Carolina and to East Tennessee with especial reference to the emigrants from these points to Eastern Indiana and the apparent influence said emigrants had upon the growth, morally, commercially and economically of this, the best and richest spot in our famed and favorite Hoosierland. They were indeed a hardy, thrifty body of men and women. They braved all hardships and to them we owe very much of what we are today. They hated slavery as they hated oppression of every kind and description and they delighted in doing good to their fellow men. In a general way I mention a few of these emigrants from the old north state and East Tennessee, as for instance: the Murpheys, Harveys, Elliotts, Millikans, Thornburghs, Shelleys, Holladays, Hoovers, Paynes, Rogers and very many others, collectively and individually, who, by their industry cut away the forests, tilled the soil, built school houses, erected churches and in other ways made it easy for their descendants to continue the work so well begun, until it can be said truthfully, the wilderness has been made to blossom as the rose. So all honor to the Old North State and to East Tennessee, not forgetting in this connection to say a good word for those once famous places: "Dobson's Cross Roads" and "Beard's Hatter Shop."

It is now twenty-one years since Colonel Miles Murphey died. Had he lived until now he would have been near the rounding out of a century. He lived to see vast, wonderful changes; he was a commander in the march of progress and improvement; he was a builder; he assumed great risks and in all and through all maintained his character, his credit, his honor, his loyalty to home, to town, to county, to state, to nation and to religion. Paraphrasing a couplet of a well known old song, it can be truly said of Colonel Miles Murphey: He was a fine American gentleman, one of the olden kind.

Probably the most conspicuous trait of Colonel Miles Murphey was his even, unruffled temper. Whether he abode in prosperity or dwelt 'neath adversity's wing 'twas always and ever the same. At one time when there seemed a strong probability that he might lose his entire fortune there were a number of friends in council during one day's forenoon. At noon the Colonel went to his dinner and not reporting to the afternoon conference as soon as he was reasonably expected and after those assembled had waited his coming for some time they sent for him and found that he was soundly, peacefully enjoying his accustomed afternoon nap.

Although not an extravagant dresser he was uniformly well costumed. He

generally wore the best the market afforded. His son Dick (Leander E. Murphey) was the costliest dresser, I think, that, at the period referred to, ever lived in New Castle. His father, who indulged his every want and wish remonstrated with him one time relative to his extravagance in dress. The matter was compromised by the father accepting Dick's proposition that he (Dick) would only purchase a suit of clothes when the father had supplied himself in that direction, the agreement being for the following year. Soon the Colonel bought a fine suit of broad-cloth whereupon Dick did likewise and the Colonel discussing the matter said, "Well, well, Dick, you have just had a new suit." "That is true," says Dick, "but you know the agreement." The outcome of it all resulted in the fact that the total expenses of the year were not in the least curtailed.

No one better enjoyed a joke than the Colonel even though it might be at his expense. In his time it was much different from now in the method of travel and transportation. Because he had been to New York, Philadelphia, and Washington City he was looked upon then as one who had been far away from home and who had seen very much of the outside world. Being in Philadelphia at one time he concluded a ride about the city of brotherly love would do him good, so visiting a livery, he was not long in securing the proper animal, as he thought for the occasion. The liveryman furnished him with a trained trotting horse, that is, a horse educated to go the faster the harder you pulled on the reins. The colonel mounted the animal and started under a steady pull and the pull increasing the animal kept going faster and faster until finally he had reached what might be termed a lightning gait. He (the Colonel) with his horse going like mad, was shortly the cynosure of all eyes. It was a hot day, the heat standing at about 100 degrees in the shade. The perspiration was streaming down his face; his linen coat was dripping wet and his trousers' legs, from the incessant bobbing up and down, had crawled up and up until the bottoms were away above his knees. By this time he had left the city, still going at lightning speed, when in sheer desperation he dropped the reins with the full intention of jumping from the back of the apparently unmanageable animal. The moment, however, the reins were dropped, that moment the horse stopped and so suddenly as to nearly unhorse the rider. The Colonel's own description of this famous ride was one among the most laughable I ever listened to and he enjoyed it apparently more than anybody else. Colonel Murphey was a lover of horses and about the beginning of the Civil War owned the finest, handsomest, pair of large bod-tailed bays ever seen in New Castle, or for that matter, in Eastern Indiana. They took the first premium at all state and county fairs wherever shown. They were taken to Chicago shortly after Miles Murphey and Company opened a commission house in that city.

His home, the old brick residence now occupied by his daughter, Mrs. George W. Goodwin, and built in 1844 was noted for its unbounded hospitality. His wife, known to all neighbors and friends as "Aunt Betsey," always kept up the entertainments. On one occasion the Colonel had come down town with some distinguished guests and stood talking together on the Murphey corner. That unique, irrepressible character whose equal then or now has not been discovered, Harvey W. Alexander, seeing his opportunity to play a joke, walked briskly up to the group and bidding them good morning, said, "Excuse me Colonel, but my wife is sick and would like to know the prospect of getting your wife to go over and

wash for her today." The effect can well be imagined but explanations soon set matters at ease.

Colonel Murphey was not, in the strict sense of the word, a politician and yet within the limits of his town, county and State he occupied a well defined position touching all matters which might affect for good or evil the affairs of the municipality the State or the nation. Politically, he was a Democrat and so remained until the time of the Kansas-Nebraska trouble when he with many other Democrats left their party and became Republicans. He was intensely anti-slavery and was against the further extension of that then greatest national evil. He was a delegate to the national convention at Chicago and helped with voice and labor in the nomination of the now immortal Lincoln and during the great campaign which followed and which resulted in the triumphant election of Lincoln, Colonel Murphey was an active participant. He was a great admirer of Lincoln, at whose home in Springfield, Illinois, he was several times a guest and always delighted to talk to him. In the latter years of Colonel Murphey's life, he became a member of the Democratic party voting with it on national questions but otherwise acting independently of all parties. He was not a seeker after office preferring always mercantile and commercial pursuits, nevertheless he was honored by being elected county treasurer in 1833 and representative together with David Macy in 1837. On August 4, 1829, he was commissioned Major of the 48th Regiment Indiana Militia and on August 22, 1831, he was promoted Colonel of the same regiment, thus gaining the title by which he was most familiarly known and which badge of distinction he worthily wore and sustained until his death.

FAMILY RECORD OF COLONEL MILES MURPHEY.

Miles Murphey, born in North Carolina, November 14, 1806; died in New Castle, Indiana, February 17, 1882.

Elizabeth (Carpenter) Murphey, born in New Jersey, May 10, 1807; died in New Castle, Indiana, November 30, 1890.

Miles Murphey and Elizabeth Carpenter were married in New Castle, October 10, 1830, the ceremony being performed by Jacob Thornburgh, Justice of the Peace. They were the parents of the following named children, all born in New Castle:

De Witt Clinton Murphey, born April 22, 1831; died December 16, 1838.

Maria Louisa Murphey, born August 15, 1834; married to George W. Goodwin, in New Castle, September 1, 1852, the ceremony being performed by the Reverend Samuel K. Hoshour.

Leander Elliott Murphey, born March 23, 1840; married Helen Mary Elliott, in New Castle, May 26, 1863, the ceremony being performed by the Reverend James S. Ferris. He was twice married, his second wife being Minnie Rosalia Bruske. They were married in Chicago, Illinois, August 26, 1886, the ceremony being performed by the Reverend F. A. Noble, pastor of the Union Park Congregational Church. Miss Bruske was the daughter of Edward H. and Johannah E. (Fryer) Bruske, and was born in Germany, November 9, 1853. She came to America, with her parents, in the following year. She was educated in the public schools of East Saginaw, Michigan, where the family resided. Later she went to Chicago. She lived there with her husband until his death, March 18, 1904, and since that event, she has divided her time between Chicago and East Saginaw.

Helen Mary (Elliott) Murphey was born July 21, 1842, and died July 5, 1871.

All of the above named, who are dead, are buried in South Mound Cemetery, New Castle.

GEORGE WASHINGTON GOODWIN.

George Washington Goodwin, noted above, as having married the only daughter of Colonel Miles and Elizabeth Murphey, was born at Portsmouth, Ohio, September 28, 1824, and died in New Castle, Indiana, April 2, 1900. He was the son of Wesley and Jane Goodwin, old settlers of Henry County. In 1828, Wesley Goodwin started west from Portsmouth, having no determinate point in view. Himself and family, traveling by wagon on their way to the West, arrived in New Castle, about the time of the Presidential election, in the Fall of 1828. At that time, the election laws of Indiana, as in all new States, were very lax, and although he had been in the State but a short time, Mr. Goodwin had the legal right to vote, and he decided to remain at the new county seat long enough to exercise that privilege, intending to proceed on his journey westward, immediately after the election. He remained, cast his vote for Andrew Jackson, and never went further, living in and near New Castle, until his death.

He was born in the State of New York, January 23, 1791, and early in life was taken by his parents to Portsmouth, Ohio. He died July 29, 1860. His wife, Jane Stewart, was born April 19, 1797, and died September 8, 1870. Both are buried in South Mound Cemetery. They were the parents of three children, namely: Richard, George Washington, and a daughter, Prudence, who became the wife of Hugh Diven, of Cambridge City, Indiana. All are now deceased.

Wesley Goodwin early took an important position in the affairs of Henry County and maintained the same until his death. He became a large landowner and purchased from the State the whole of school section sixteen, one mile west of New Castle. It is on this section of land that the New Castle Rolling Mill is now situated. Mr. Goodwin built a large, commodious house for a residence and drover's hotel, which for very many years stood as a landmark, where the residence of Mahlon D. Harvey now stands. Before the advent of railroads, it was the custom of drovers to travel through the country, buying stock of every kind that was fit for market and driving the same to Cincinnati, Ohio. Wesley Goodwin's place became noted, far and wide, as a favorite rendezvous for drovers and the author, as a boy, can well remember seeing hundreds of hogs and cattle turned into the Goodwin fields for the night, the next day to be driven onward towards the Queen City.

Wesley Goodwin was associated with Colonel Miles Murphey and others in the first firm that ever killed and packed hogs in New Castle. Later, he had a store in New Castle, which was operated by his son, Richard, who was a partner in the business. George W. Goodwin became a clerk in this store when he was fourteen years old and continued in that capacity until he was twenty one.

Wesley Goodwin was a genial and companionable man, progressive and enterprising. His son, George W. Goodwin, to whom this sketch has especial reference, left the store of his father and brother in 1846 and became the proprietor of a tin and stove store in Cambridge City. This he successfully operated for two years or more. In the Fall of 1849 he joined the great army of adventurers who,

1797). They remained in Wayne County, making their home near Dublin. They were the parents of twelve children. In their later life, they moved to Des Moines, Iowa, where they lived, died and are buried.

Their second son, Benjamin Franklin Murphey, was born near Dublin, September 10, 1824. He lived with his parents until he was seventeen years old, when he went to live with his uncle, Colonel Miles Murphey, at New Castle, and became a clerk in his general store. Thus began his long, active commercial life.

At New Castle, on May 5, 1847, he married Mahala Elizabeth Swazey, who was born December 21, 1830, and died April 11, 1862, at Middletown, Indiana. She is buried in South Mound Cemetery, New Castle. Young Murphey early developed such excellent business ability that in 1846 his uncle established a branch store at Middletown and the nephew took a half interest therein. Soon after his marriage, he moved permanently to Middletown where he took charge of the business and resided until 1863. He soon became a leader in the business and social affairs of Middletown and vicinity. Before the Panhandle railroad was built, he was largely engaged in handling the live stock business of the county, dealing in the buying and selling of cattle and hogs and driving them to Cincinnati. Along with the late Joseph Yount, he took an active part in building the railroad from New Castle to Middletown. After the road was completed, he built a large packing house there and for a number of years did a large packing business. He was prosperous, had the confidence of the people and was universally regarded as a noble, generous hearted man.

In 1859-60 Mr. Murphey built a brick residence, which was then the finest in the county, and is still well preserved and occupied by the widow of the late Simon Summers. This house is now pointed out to strangers and others as the work of one of the most enterprising and progressive men that ever lived in the community.

When the Civil War began, he was very active in support of the Government, as he had also been in his advocacy of Lincoln's election. Soon after his uncle, Colonel Miles Murphey, was made Inspector General of Indiana, Benjamin F. accepted a call from Governor Morton, went to Indianapolis, and took the position of Captain and Assistant Quartermaster General on the Governor's staff, in which capacity he rendered efficient service until the Fall of 1861, when he resigned and returned to Middletown to resume charge of his business. Soon after this his wife died as above stated.

The children born to Benjamin F. and Mahala E. (Swazey) Murphey were Elnor Caroline, born December 4, 1849; died August 23, 1853; Laura Jane, born June 13, 1852; died January 12, 1854; George Henry, born November 20, 1854; died March 7, 1864; Emma Louise, born September 10, 1857; now residing near Indianapolis, Indiana; Olive, born July 16, 1860; afterwards wife of Morris P. Borden, of Chicago; died February 17, 1897; Mahala Frances, born March 22, 1862; died in infancy. All of the above who are deceased, except the daughter, Olive (Borden), are buried by the side of their mother. Mrs. Borden is buried in Oak Woods Cemetery, Chicago.

In 1863, Mr. Murphey disposed of his business interests in Middletown to his brother, Milton M., and moved to Chicago, Illinois, where he became a member of the then well known commission house of Miles Murphey and Company, as is described more fully in the preceding sketch of Colonel Miles Murphey.

On February 25, 1864, while a member of the above named firm, Benjamin F. Murphey was married at New Castle to Harriet D. Elliott, daughter of William and Eliza Elliott, and a niece of the late Judge Jehu T. Elliott. She was born at Centreville, Wayne County, Indiana, December 5, 1827, and died in New York City, at the residence of her daughter, September 29, 1903.

At the end of a year, Mr. Murphey withdrew from the firm of Miles Murphey and Company and went to New Orleans and Charleston and perhaps other points in the South, where he engaged in the buying and selling of cotton. In April, 1865, he was in Washington City and was present at Ford's Theatre, the night of April 14, 1865, and witnessed the assassination of President Abraham Lincoln.

After the close of the war, Mr. Murphey returned to Chicago and organized the commission house of B. F. Murphey and Company, of which Benjamin F. Allen, of Des Moines, Iowa, was the silent partner. At the end of a few years, this firm was dissolved and Mr. Murphey organized the B. F. Murphey Packing Company, which he actively and successfully conducted until his death.

He was for many years a member of the Chicago Board of Trade of which association he was long a director, and for a time, vice president, and also acting president. He was very popular with his fellow members of this great aggregation of traders and was universally recognized as a broad-gauged and progressive man. On the occasion of his death, April 14, 1883, the Board of Trade adjourned out of respect to his memory and adopted appropriate resolutions.

His union with Harriet D. Elliott was an exceedingly happy one. They were the parents of the following named children: A daughter, born January 31, 1866; died in infancy; Frank Elliott Murphey, born February 21, 1868; married to Netta Canon, daughter of Lindsay and Naomi Canon, of Peoria, Illinois, in Chicago, February 10, 1897, now resident in Indianapolis, where he is one of the resident agents of the N. K. Fairbanks Company of Chicago; Harriet Arathusa, born March 3, 1871, now the wife of William B. T. Keyser, of New York City, to whom she was married October 25, 1892. Her husband is in active business in the metropolis. The infant daughter above mentioned and Mr. and Mrs. Murphey are buried in Oak Woods Cemetery, Chicago.

ADDENDA.

Colonel Miles Murphey, after leaving the service of William Silver, established a store for himself and was for many years the leading merchant of New Castle, having first a primitive structure, then a frame, and later a brick, on what is now known as the "Murphey Corner." The firm was originally Miles Murphey alone, followed by M. and W. (William, his brother) Murphey, and then by M. and D. (Daniel, his nephew) Murphey.

When George W. Goodwin was a youth, his father was a leading mail contractor, and the former, for many years, carried the mail from New Castle to Dublin, Milton and other points.

EXPLANATION OF MILITARY TERMS AND ABBREVIATIONS.

ARMY.—All troops, serving in a specified district, were designated as belonging to an army named after the principal river in the district, except in the then far West. Thus the forces operating in Maryland and Virginia became—The Army of the Potomac; in Virginia, troops not belonging to the Army of the Potomac, operating along the James River became—The Army of the James; in Western Tennessee and along the Mississippi River—The Army of the Tennessee; in Middle Tennessee—The Army of the Cumberland; in Kentucky and along the Ohio River—The Army of the Ohio; on the lower Mississippi—The Army of the Mississippi; on the Gulf of Mexico—The Army of the Gulf; west of the Missouri River—The Army of the Frontier. In most instances, as the war progressed, these armies were drawn entirely away from the river after which they were named but continued to bear the name, as when Sherman marched from Atlanta to the Sea, he took with him the Army of the Tennessee.

ARMY CORPS.—Two or more divisions, usually three, commanded by a Major General.

DIVISION.—Two or more brigades, usually three, constituted a division, commanded by a Major General. In the Civil War, the brigade, in many instances, being commanded by a Colonel, the division was commanded by a Brigadier General.

BRIGADE.—A body of troops, either artillery, cavalry, infantry, or mixed, consisting of two or more regiments, under command of a Brigadier General or the ranking Colonel in the brigade. In the Civil War, a brigade usually consisted of four regiments of cavalry or infantry, with a battery of light artillery attached.

DISCREPANCY BETWEEN DATES OF MUSTER.—In some of the batteries and regiments there is an apparent discrepancy between the dates of muster for the men and for the organization of the battery or regiment. This arises from the fact that the men were mustered in as fast as recruited, while the battery or regiment was not fully organized and the field and line officers commissioned, until the number of men enlisted for it approximated the maximum number required. In other instances, the muster-in of the men is after the organization of the battery or regiment. This arises from the fact that men were recruited after the field and line officers were commissioned.

ENROLLMENT.—The entry of a soldier's name on the roll of a company, in process of formation, or on the regimental roll, at the time of enlistment. After enrollment it was necessary to pass a physical examination and to be accepted by the surgeons before a soldier could be accepted by the United States officers for muster-in.

MUSTER-IN.—After acceptance for service, each soldier took the oath of allegiance to the United States and an oath of obedience to all superior officers. This constituted muster-in.

MUSTER-OUT.—Honorable discharge at the end of the term of enlistment.

RECRUIT.—A new member enlisted in a company or battery, after the same had been mustered into the service of the United States. One not a member of the organization at the date of its original muster.

RE-ORGANIZATION IN THE FIELD.—When a regiment was so depleted in numbers that its members were consolidated into new companies, as in the case of the 71st Indiana Cavalry, the companies being reduced from twelve to four, it was said to have been re-organized in the field. Again the 30th Indiana Infantry was re-organized in the field, by having consolidated with it, the veterans and recruits of the 36th Indiana Infantry, and perhaps others. Again the 20th Indiana Infantry, after it had veteranized, was re-organized in the field, by having consolidated with it the veterans and recruits of the 7th and 19th Regiments of Indiana Infantry.

U. S. A.—United States Army.

U. S. C. T.—United States Colored Troops.

U. S. V.—United States Volunteers.

VETERAN.—During the Civil War soldiers, who had served through one term of enlistment and had then re-enlisted, were specifically designated as veterans.

VETERANIZED.—When a sufficient number of the men of a battery of light artillery or a regiment of cavalry or infantry re-enlisted to enable it to retain its battery or regimental formation, the organization was said to have veteranized.

VETERAN RESERVE CORPS.—Soldiers whose term of enlistment had not expired, who were unfitted, by reason of wounds or disease, for duty at the front, but who were convalescent in hospitals or camps in the rear, were organized into new companies and regiments and assigned to duty in guarding Confederate prisoners, supply trains on the way to the front, railway bridges, and in keeping lines of communication open and in performing all duties in the rear, from which able bodied soldiers could be relieved for duty at the front.

CHAPTER X.

ARTILLERY.

ROSTERS OF HENRY COUNTY SOLDIERS IN BATTERIES OF LIGHT ARTILLERY—HISTORIES OF ARTILLERY ORGANIZATIONS—RECAPITULATION OF ARTILLERY.

Henry County furnished no fully organized battery of light artillery in the Civil War, but was represented in different batteries, which are arranged in the following order: Second, Fourth, Twelfth, Nineteenth and Twenty Fifth, after which follow in a condensed form, the Third and Fourteenth combined, the Seventh, Thirteenth, Fifteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Twentieth, Twenty Second, Twenty Third and Twenty Fourth.

In some of the batteries there is an apparent discrepancy between the dates of the muster for the men and for the organization of the battery. This arises from the fact that the men were mustered in as fast as recruited, while the battery was not fully organized and its officers commissioned, until the number of men enlisted for it approximated the maximum number required. In other instances, the muster-in of the men is after the organization of the battery. This arises from the fact that men were recruited after the officers were commissioned.

In the Civil War, a battery of light artillery, when recruited to its maximum strength, was officered and divided as follows: Captain, Senior and Junior First Lieutenants, Senior and Junior Second Lieutenants, First Sergeant, Quartermaster Sergeant, six duty Sergeants, twelve Corporals, two Buglers, six Artificers, one Wagoner and one hundred and twenty seven privates, total one hundred and sixty one.

Each battery was equipped with six guns of six-pound calibre, either brass or steel, six caissons, an artificer's wagon and one hundred and ten horses, besides six wagons for transportation of camp equipage and battery supplies, each gun and caisson being drawn by six horses.

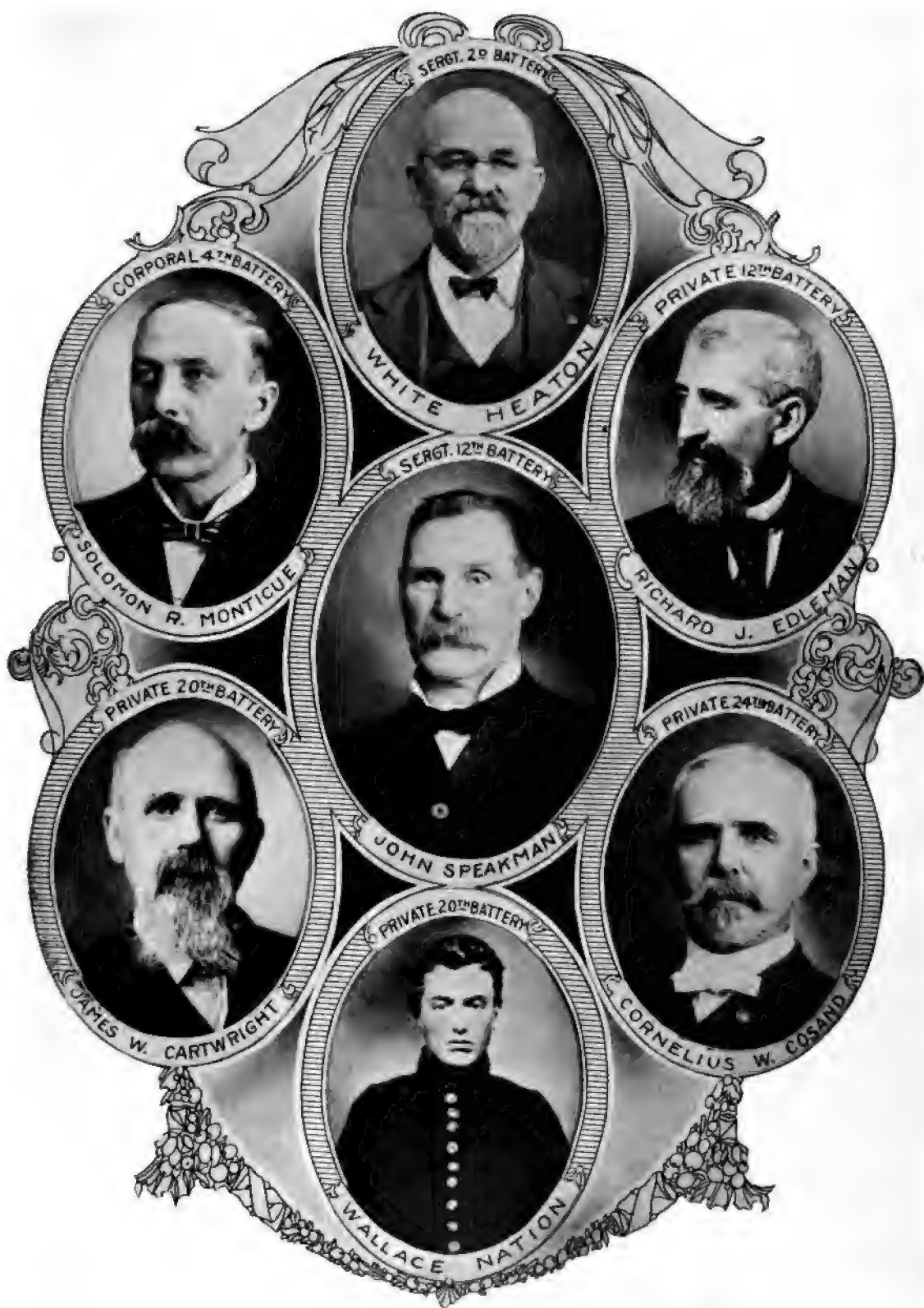
All parts of batteries, following, in which Henry County was represented, are from organizations as above described.

SECOND BATTERY, LIGHT ARTILLERY, INDIANA VOLUNTEERS.

MUSTERED FOR THREE YEARS.—RE-ORGANIZED IN THE FIELD.

In the following roster, the name of each officer and man is followed by his postoffice address at the time of enlistment. The date of muster for the officers is the date they were actually mustered into the service of the United States and not the date of commission.





INDIANA ARTILLERY.

FIRST LIEUTENANT.

John Stewart, Raysville. Mustered in January 5, 1865. Mustered out July 3, 1865.

SECOND LIEUTENANT.

John Stewart, Raysville. Mustered in November 21, 1864. Promoted First Lieutenant.

SERGEANT.

James L. Whitesel, Knightstown. Mustered in September 1, 1861. Mustered out September 1, 1864.

CORPORALS.

White Heaton, Knightstown. Mustered in September 1, 1861. Appointed Quartermaster Sergeant. Mustered out September 1, 1864.

William H. H. Goodlander, Luray. Mustered in August 14, 1861. Mustered out September 1, 1864.

PRIVATES.

Ross E. Bennett, Knightstown. Mustered in October 15, 1864. Recruit. Mustered out July 3 1865.

Arthur L. Branson, Knightstown. Mustered in October 15, 1864. Recruit. Appointed Bugler. Mustered out July 3, 1865.

John H. Brosius, Knightstown. Mustered in September 21, 1863. Recruit. Died at Fort Smith, Arkansas, April 21, 1864.

John H. Brown, Lewisville. Mustered in December 7, 1864. Recruit. Mustered out July 3, 1865.

Samuel Carson, Knightstown. Mustered in September 1, 1861. Mustered out September 1, 1864.

George H. Clutch, Knightstown. Mustered in September 1, 1861. Appointed Corporal, Sergeant, First Sergeant. Mustered out September 1, 1864.

Richard B. Coats, Knightstown. Mustered in October 26, 1861. Mustered out October 26, 1864.

John J. Cole, Knightstown. Mustered in October 26, 1861. Appointed Wagoner. Mustered out October 26, 1864.

Ephraim Confare, Knightstown. Mustered in September 1, 1861. Appointed Quartermaster Sergeant. Promoted First Lieutenant, Company H, 2nd Missouri Light Artillery, December 9, 1863; Captain, Company K, February 20, 1864. Resigned June 27, 1864.

Maurice Flynn, Knightstown. Mustered in September 1, 1861. Mustered out September 1, 1864.

Lindsey Freeman, Lewisville. Mustered in November 30, 1864. Recruit. Mustered out July 3, 1865.

Peter Fritz, Knightstown. Mustered in August 14, 1861. Mustered out September 1, 1864.

Enoch Gough, New Castle. Mustered in October 18, 1864. Recruit. Mustered out July 3, 1865.

Dennis Hardy, Knightstown. Mustered in September 22, 1863. Recruit. Mustered out June 3, 1865.

William Hewitt, Knightstown. Mustered in February 21, 1862. Recruit. Mustered out February 24, 1865.

Alfred Hewitt, Knightstown. Mustered in September 1, 1861. Died at Fort Scott, Kansas, November 27, 1861.

Alonzo Hinshaw, Knightstown. Mustered in September 1, 1861. Veteran. Captured near Camden, Arkansas, April 18, 1864. Held in Confederate prisons at Tyler and Hempstead, Texas, until December, 1864. Exchanged. Mustered out February 24, 1865.

William H. Hoover, New Castle. Mustered in October 6, 1864. Recruit. Appointed Sergeant. Mustered out July 3, 1865.

Theodore Hopper, Lewisville. Mustered in November 26, 1864. Recruit. Mustered out June 3, 1865.

Robert I. Hudelson, Knightstown. Mustered in September 21, 1863. Recruit. Appointed Corporal. Mustered out July 3, 1865.

Thomas M. Hurt, Knightstown. Mustered in December 8, 1864. Recruit. Mustered out June 3, 1865.

James N. Lewis, New Castle. Mustered in October 18, 1864. Recruit. Mustered out July 3, 1865.

Franklin May, Knightstown. Mustered in September 23, 1863. Recruit. Mustered out July 3, 1865.

George W. Meuser, Knightstown. Mustered in September 1, 1861. Appointed Sergeant. Mustered out September 1, 1864.

Emery H. Mullen, New Castle. Mustered in October 18, 1864. Recruit. Mustered out July 3, 1865.

William B. Risk, Greensboro. Mustered in August 14, 1861. Veteran. Appointed Corporal. Mustered out July 3, 1865.

John D. Roberts, Knightstown. Mustered in September 22, 1863. Recruit. Mustered out July 3, 1865.

Joseph Roberts, Knightstown. Mustered in September 23, 1864. Recruit. Mustered out July 3, 1865.

Henry C. Ross, Knightstown. Mustered in September 1, 1861. Mustered out September 1, 1864.

Albert Shipman, Knightstown. Mustered in August 14, 1861. Veteran. Mustered out June 6, 1865.

Henry M. Smith, Knightstown. Mustered in September 1, 1861. Mustered out September 1, 1864.

John Stewart, Raysville. Mustered in October 5, 1864. Recruit. Promoted Second Lieutenant.

George Swartz, New Castle. Mustered in October 18, 1864. Recruit. Mustered out July 3, 1865.

HISTORY OF THE SECOND BATTERY, LIGHT ARTILLERY, INDIANA VOLUNTEERS.

The Second Indiana Battery was organized at Rising Sun, July, 1861. Organization completed and battery mustered in at Indianapolis, August, 1861. The battery left for the field September 10, 1861. Joined General Fremont's Grand Army, at Jefferson City, Missouri, and saw active service in Missouri, Kansas, Indian Territory and Arkansas. In September, 1864, the battery returned to Indianapolis where the non-veterans were mustered out. The battery was re-organized at Indianapolis, October, 1864, and joined the Army of the Cumberland, at Nashville, Tennessee. It was mustered out of the service at Indianapolis in July, 1865. During its entire service the battery marched eleven thousand five hundred miles.

This battery bore an honorable part in the following engagements:

Round Grove, Cherokee Nation	June 5, 1862.
Lone Jack, Missouri.....	September 1, 1862.
Newtonia, Missouri.....	October 28, 1862.
Fort Wayne, Arkansas.....	October 26, 1862.
Cane Hill, Arkansas.....	November 28, 1862.
Prairie Grove, Arkansas.....	December 7, 1862.
Van Buren, Arkansas.....	December 28, 1862.
Perryville, Choctaw Nation.....	August 26, 1863.
Cotton Gap, Arkansas.....	September 1, 1863.
Buffalo Mountain, Arkansas.....	October 24, 1863.

Prairie D'Ane, Arkansas.....April 10-13, 1864.
 Moscow, Arkansas.....April 13, 1864.
 Poison Spring, Arkansas.....April 18, 1864.
 Jenkins' Ferry, Arkansas.....April 30, 1864.
 Dardanelle, Arkansas.....May 10, 1864.
 Fort Smith, Arkansas.....July 27, 1864.
 Nashville, Tennessee.....December 15-16, 1864.

FOURTH BATTERY, LIGHT ARTILLERY, INDIANA VOLUNTEERS.

MUSTERED FOR THREE YEARS.—RE-ORGANIZED IN THE FIELD.

In the following roster, the name of each officer and man is followed by his postoffice address at the time of enlistment. The date of muster for the officers is the date they were actually mustered into the service of the United States and not the date of commission.

SECOND LIEUTENANT.

Oliver H. Bowman, Greensboro. Mustered in January 1, 1865. Mustered out August 1, 1865.

PRIVATE.

James W. E. Ball, Lewisville. Mustered in August 20, 1863. Recruit. Appointed Corporal. Mustered out July 20, 1865.

Oliver H. Bowman, Greensboro. Mustered in September 5, 1863. Recruit. Appointed Sergeant. Promoted Second Lieutenant.

John B. Campbell, Middletown. Mustered in August 26, 1863. Recruit. Mustered out July 20, 1865.

William H. Cantley, Greensboro. Mustered in September 1, 1863. Recruit. Appointed Corporal. Mustered out July 20, 1865.

Ephraim Chrisman, Middletown. Mustered in October 25, 1864. Recruit. Mustered out August 1, 1865.

Francis Dillon, Greensboro. Mustered in October 2, 1863. Recruit. Mustered out July 20, 1865.

Benjamin F. Fawcett, Greensboro. Mustered in September 12, 1863. Recruit. Died at Nashville, Tennessee, April 30, 1864.

David Foreman, Greensboro. Mustered in October 26, 1864. Recruit. Mustered out August 1, 1865.

Joseph Foreman, Greensboro. Mustered in October 26, 1864. Recruit. Mustered out August 1, 1865.

Samuel Graves, Middletown. Mustered in October 18, 1864. Recruit. Mustered out August 1, 1865.

Thomas Gray, Greensboro. Mustered in October 20, 1863. Recruit. Appointed Corporal. Mustered out August 1, 1865.

John S. Hart, Middletown. Mustered in October 18, 1864. Recruit. Mustered out August 1, 1865.

Charles C. Hedrick, Middletown. Mustered in October 18, 1865. Recruit. Mustered out August 1, 1865.

Branson Hiatt, Greensboro. Mustered in October 2, 1863. Recruit. Mustered out July 20, 1865.

George F. Macy, Greensboro. Mustered in October 2, 1863. Recruit. Appointed Sergeant. Mustered out August 1, 1865.

Jesse B. Monticue, Knightstown. Mustered in September 1, 1863. Recruit. Mustered out July 20, 1865.

Solomon R. Monticue, Knightstown. Mustered in August 20, 1863. Recruit. Appointed Corporal. Mustered out August 1, 1865.

Andrew Reynolds, Lewisville. Mustered in August 20, 1863. Recruit. Appointed Corporal. Mustered out August 1, 1865.

William Shepherd, Greensboro. Mustered in October 8, 1863. Recruit. Appointed Corporal. Mustered out August 1, 1865.

Milton M. Spencer, Greensboro. Mustered in September 12, 1863. Recruit. Appointed Corporal. Mustered out August 1, 1865.

Townsend G. Stevens, Lewisville. Mustered in August 20, 1863. Recruit. Mustered out June 27, 1865.

HISTORY OF THE FOURTH BATTERY, LIGHT ARTILLERY, INDIANA VOLUNTEERS.

The Fourth Indiana Battery was organized at Indianapolis, September, 1861, and joined the army under General Buell at Louisville, Kentucky. It moved with the army to Nashville, Tennessee, and thence to Savannah on the Tennessee River, but for want of transportation was unable to cross and take part in the battle at Shiloh. It participated in the campaign through Northern Alabama and Middle Tennessee, returning to Nashville in August, 1862. During General Bragg's invasion of Kentucky, the battery took part in the movements that finally drove the enemy from that State. After the battle at Stone's River, Tennessee, in which it bore a conspicuous part, the battery moved with the army against Tullahoma, Tennessee. In the advance toward Chattanooga, it was briskly engaged at Hoover's Gap, Tennessee, and Dug Gap, Georgia. On September 19 and 20, 1863, this battery took part in the famous battle at Chickamauga, Georgia, but no Henry County soldiers were in the battery at that time. November 24 and 25, 1863, the battery was engaged at Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge, Tennessee.

Re-organized in the field, October, 1864, the battery joined the Army of the Cumberland, at Nashville, and after the battle at that place, December 15 and 16, was in garrison at Fort Rosecrans, until muster out, at Indianapolis, in August, 1865. Henry County was not represented in the original organization of the battery. All of her soldiers in this organization came in as recruits in August and September, 1863, and October, 1864, and nearly all of them were detailed for duty in the 19th Indiana Battery and served continuously with that battery from March, 1864, to June, 1865. Therefore, their history is more intimately connected with the last named battery. Indiana has erected a monument to this battery at Chickamauga.

TWELFTH BATTERY, LIGHT ARTILLERY, INDIANA VOLUNTEERS.

MUSTERED FOR THREE YEARS.

In the following roster, the name of each officer and man is followed by his postoffice address at the time of enlistment. The date of muster for the officers is the date they were actually mustered into the service of the United States and not the date of commission.

FIRST LIEUTENANT

Adam A. Steadler, Sulphur Springs. Mustered in January 25, 1862. Resigned April 25, 1862.

CORPORALS.

John Speakman, New Castle. Mustered in December 18, 1861. Appointed Sergeant. Mustered out December 22, 1864.

George Leach, Lewisville. Mustered in December 19, 1861. Discharged, disability, January 19, 1863.

PRIVATES.

Levi Abbott, New Castle. Mustered in December 30, 1861. Mustered out December 30, 1864.

David R. Bell, Sulphur Springs. Mustered in March 3, 1862. Died at Nashville, Tennessee, January 2, 1863.

George W. Bell, Sulphur Springs. Mustered in February 6, 1862. Died at Honey Creek, Indiana, October 6, 1862.

Samuel G. Culp, Sulphur Springs. Mustered in February 6, 1862. Died at Nashville, Tennessee, April 30, 1862.

William H. Darr, New Castle. Mustered in December 18, 1861. Veteran. Appointed Sergeant. Mustered out July 7, 1865.

Richard J. Edleman, Sulphur Springs. Mustered in February 6, 1862. Discharged, disability, January 23, 1863.

Adam Harvey, Sulphur Springs. Mustered in January 22, 1862. Mustered out January 21, 1865.

Joel R. Harvey, New Castle. Mustered in December 18, 1861. Discharged, disability, September 22, 1862.

Joseph Harvey, Sulphur Springs. Mustered in January 22, 1862. Veteran. Appointed Corporal. Mustered out July 7, 1865.

Miles Harvey, New Castle. Mustered in December 19, 1861. Veteran. Mustered out July 7, 1865.

Philander T. Harvey, Sulphur Springs. Mustered in January 22, 1862. Veteran. Mustered out July 7, 1865.

Samuel Hendricks, Sulphur Springs. Mustered in February 6, 1862. Veteran. Appointed Sergeant. Mustered out July 7, 1865.

William L. Newman, Sulphur Springs. Mustered in February 13, 1862. Missing April 18, 1862.

John J. Rife, Sulphur Springs. Mustered in January 22, 1862. Veteran. Appointed Corporal. Mustered out July 7, 1865.

William Rife, Sulphur Springs. Mustered in January 22, 1862. Veteran. Appointed Sergeant. Mustered out July 7, 1865.

Oliver P. Scott, Sulphur Springs. Mustered in January 22, 1862. Died at Nashville, Tennessee, March 14, 1862.

George W. Warner, Sulphur Springs. Mustered in March 3, 1862. Died at Nashville, Tennessee, April 1, 1862.

George W. Woy, Sulphur Springs. Mustered in March 3, 1862. Mustered out March 2, 1865.

HISTORY OF THE

TWELFTH BATTERY, LIGHT ARTILLERY, INDIANA VOLUNTEERS.

The Twelfth Indiana Battery was organized at Jeffersonville, December, 1861. Went into camp at Indianapolis on the 22d day of the same month. The organization was finally completed and the officers mustered into service January 25, 1862. On February 7th the Battery returned to Jeffersonville and went into camp at Camp "Joe" Wright, where it remained until the 22d, when it was sent to Louisville, Kentucky. Three days later, it embarked at that point on the steamboat, Atha Wathan, for Nashville, Tennessee, where it arrived March 7th and remained until March 29th when, as a part of General Buell's army, it started on the march to Savannah, Tennessee, reaching there on April 8th. Soon afterwards it crossed the Tennessee River and went into camp on the battlefield of Shiloh. On May 13th, the battery marched to Hamburg Landing, near Shiloh Camp.

where it was given siege guns preparatory to the advance on Corinth, Mississippi, afterwards participating in the siege of that place and all the battles and skirmishes incident thereto. After the fall of Corinth, May 30, 1862, the battery moved with General Buell's army through Iuka, Mississippi; Florence, Athens, Huntsville and Stevenson, Alabama. At the last named place it took the cars for Nashville, and went into camp on St. Cloud Hill, where Fort Negley was then building. The battery remained at Fort Negley, during the remainder of its term of service, except a half of the battery which was sent to Chattanooga, Tennessee, after the battle of Chickamauga, and placed in Fort Wood until after the battle of Missionary Ridge in which it took an active part. As a part of the garrison of Nashville, this battery took part in several of the minor battles and skirmishes around that place, in the Fall of 1862. At the battle of Nashville, December 15 and 16, 1864, the battery took a conspicuous part.

A large part of the battery veteranized, the non-veterans being mustered out December 22, 1864. The battery was finally mustered out of the service and discharged at Indianapolis, July 7, 1865.

Sergeant John Speakman, of New Castle, was one of the first of the Henry County soldiers to join this battery, and he was largely instrumental in bringing to it the other soldiers from this county. The facts for this brief history were furnished by Sergeant Speakman.

This Battery bore an honorable part in the following engagements:

Corinth, Mississippi. (Siege of).....	April 30 to May 30, 1862.
Missionary Ridge, Tennessee.....	November 25, 1863.
Nashville, Tennessee.....	December 15-16, 1864.

NINETEENTH BATTERY, LIGHT ARTILLERY, INDIANA VOLUNTEERS.

MUSTERED FOR THREE YEARS.

In the following roster, the name of each officer and man is followed by his postoffice address at the time of enlistment. The date of muster for the officers is the date they were actually mustered into the service of the United States and not the date of commission.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

Charles M. Butler, Knightstown. Mustered in April 1, 1863. Resigned September 27, 1863.

John S. Gilbreath, Knightstown. Commissioned March 2, 1865. Not mustered. Mustered out as Sergeant, June 10, 1865.

QUARTERMASTER SERGEANT.

Charles M. Butler, Knightstown. Mustered in August 20, 1862. Promoted Second Lieutenant.

SERGEANT.

Henry C. Woods, Knightstown. Mustered in August 20, 1862. Wounded at Chickamauga, Georgia, September 20, 1863. Mustered out June 10, 1865.

CORPORALS.

John S. Gilbreath, Knightstown. Mustered in August 20, 1862. Appointed Sergeant. Promoted Second Lieutenant.

James P. Elder, Knightstown. Mustered in August 20, 1862. Mustered out June 10, 1865.

BUGLER.

Aaron M. Gunckle, Spiceland. Mustered in August 20, 1862. Mustered out May 29, 1865.

ARTIFICERS.

Charles L. Meair, Lewisville. Mustered in August 20, 1862. Discharged, disability, February 26, 1863.

Daniel Elliott, Henry County. Mustered in August 20, 1862. Discharged, disability, March 20, 1863.

PRIVATES.

Oliver Allee, Knightstown. Mustered in January 6, 1864. Recruit. Captured near Bentonville, North Carolina, March 17, 1865. Paroled. Mustered out June 18, 1865.

William W. Brown, Knightstown. Mustered in October 12, 1864. Recruit. Mustered out June 10, 1865.

George K. Brownfield, Knightstown. Mustered in August 20, 1862. Appointed Corporal. Died at Chattanooga, Tennessee, September 25, 1863, account of wounds at Chickamauga, Georgia, September 20, 1863.

Lewis Bunker, Lewisville. Mustered in August 20, 1862. Mustered out June 10, 1865.

Mathias Burris, Knightstown. Mustered in January 6, 1864. Recruit. Mustered out June 10, 1865.

Shady Childers, Greensboro. Mustered in August 28, 1862. Mustered out June 10, 1865.

William H. Dakins, Lewisville. Mustered in April 1, 1864. Recruit. Mustered out June 10, 1865.

Francis Dovey, Knightstown. Mustered in August 20, 1862. Appointed Corporal. Wounded in the Atlanta Campaign, July 24, 1864. Mustered out May 25, 1865.

Robert H. Downs, Lewisville. Mustered in August 20, 1862. Captured near Bentonville, North Carolina, March 17, 1865. Paroled. Mustered out June 10, 1865.

Samuel Elliott, Knightstown. Mustered in December 31, 1863. Recruit. Mustered out June 10, 1865.

Austin S. Freeman, Cadiz. Mustered in March 19, 1864. Recruit. Mustered out June 10, 1865.

Benjamin S. Hollingsworth, Knightstown. Mustered in August 20, 1862. Mustered out June 10, 1865.

Henderson O. Hosier, Wayne County. Kennard after the Civil War. Mustered in August 20, 1862. Mustered out June 10, 1865.

Joseph L. Hubbard, Knightstown. Mustered in August 20, 1862. Appointed Corporal. Mustered out June 10, 1865.

William Jamison, Lewisville. Mustered in August 20, 1862. Mustered out June 10, 1865.

Alexander Jester, Blountsville. Mustered in March 31, 1864. Recruit. Mustered out June 10, 1865.

James R. Jester, Blountsville. Mustered in August 20, 1862. Mustered out June 10, 1865. Also said to have served in the regular army after the Civil War. Record is incomplete in this History.

James M. Jones, Knightstown. Mustered in March 19, 1864. Recruit. Mustered out June 10, 1865.

William R. Jones, Greensboro. Mustered in August 20, 1862. Appointed Corporal. Mustered out July 3, 1865.

William Kirman, Knightstown. Mustered in August 20, 1862. Mustered out June 10, 1865.

William H. Knight, Knightstown. Mustered in August 20, 1862. Mustered out June 10, 1865.

George W. Koons, Dan Webster. Mustered in March 31, 1864. Recruit. Mustered out June 10, 1865.

Gamaliel B. Macy, Greensboro. Mustered in August 20, 1862. Discharged, disability, May 17, 1864.

Lambert Macy, Greensboro. Mustered in August 20, 1862. Mustered out June 10, 1865.

Timothy Mead, Knightstown. Mustered in August 20, 1862. Killed at Perryville, Kentucky, October 8, 1862.

Harriman Morris, Lewisville. Mustered in August 20, 1862. Appointed Corporal. Mustered out June 10, 1865.

Richard Murphey, Knightstown. Mustered in August 20, 1862. Appointed Corporal. Mustered out June 10, 1865.

Edenburgh H. Poston, Knightstown. Mustered in August 20, 1862. Died at Louisville, Kentucky, October 29, 1862.

Elihu Powell, Knightstown. Mustered in August 20, 1862. Mustered out June 10, 1865.

Henry H. Saint, Greensboro. Mustered in March 11, 1864. Recruit. Mustered out June 10, 1865.

Henry Scott, Knightstown. Mustered in August 20, 1862. Killed at Perryville, Kentucky, October 8, 1862.

John J. Shelton, Knightstown. Mustered in December 31, 1864. Recruit. Mustered out June 10, 1865.

Henry Taylor, Millville. Mustered in April 6, 1864. Recruit. Mustered out June 10, 1865.

Benjamin Waddell, Lewisville. Mustered in August 20, 1862. Died at Danville, Kentucky, November 8, 1862.

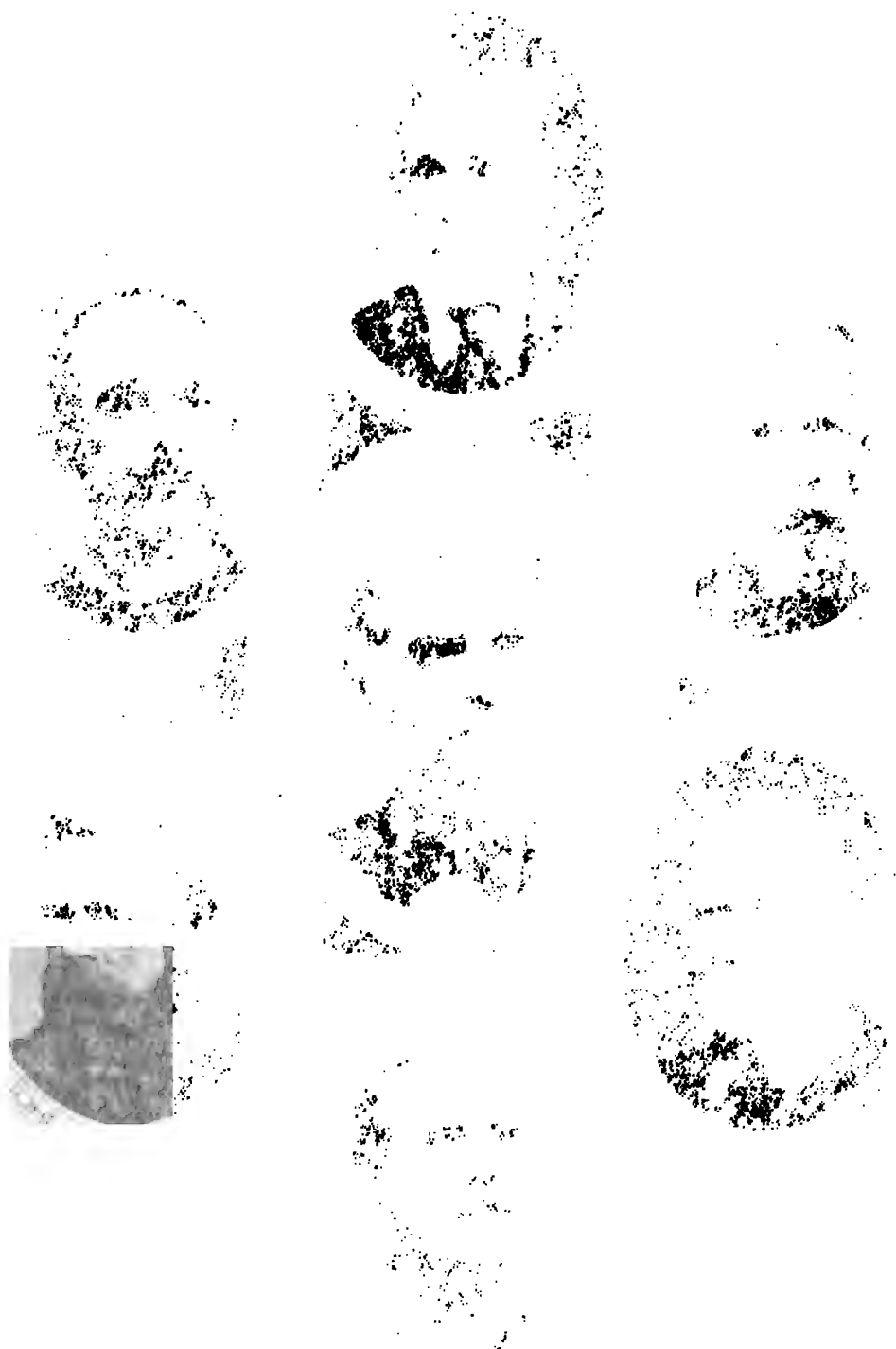
Charles M. Waddell, Lewisville. Mustered in August 20, 1862. Mustered out June 10, 1865.

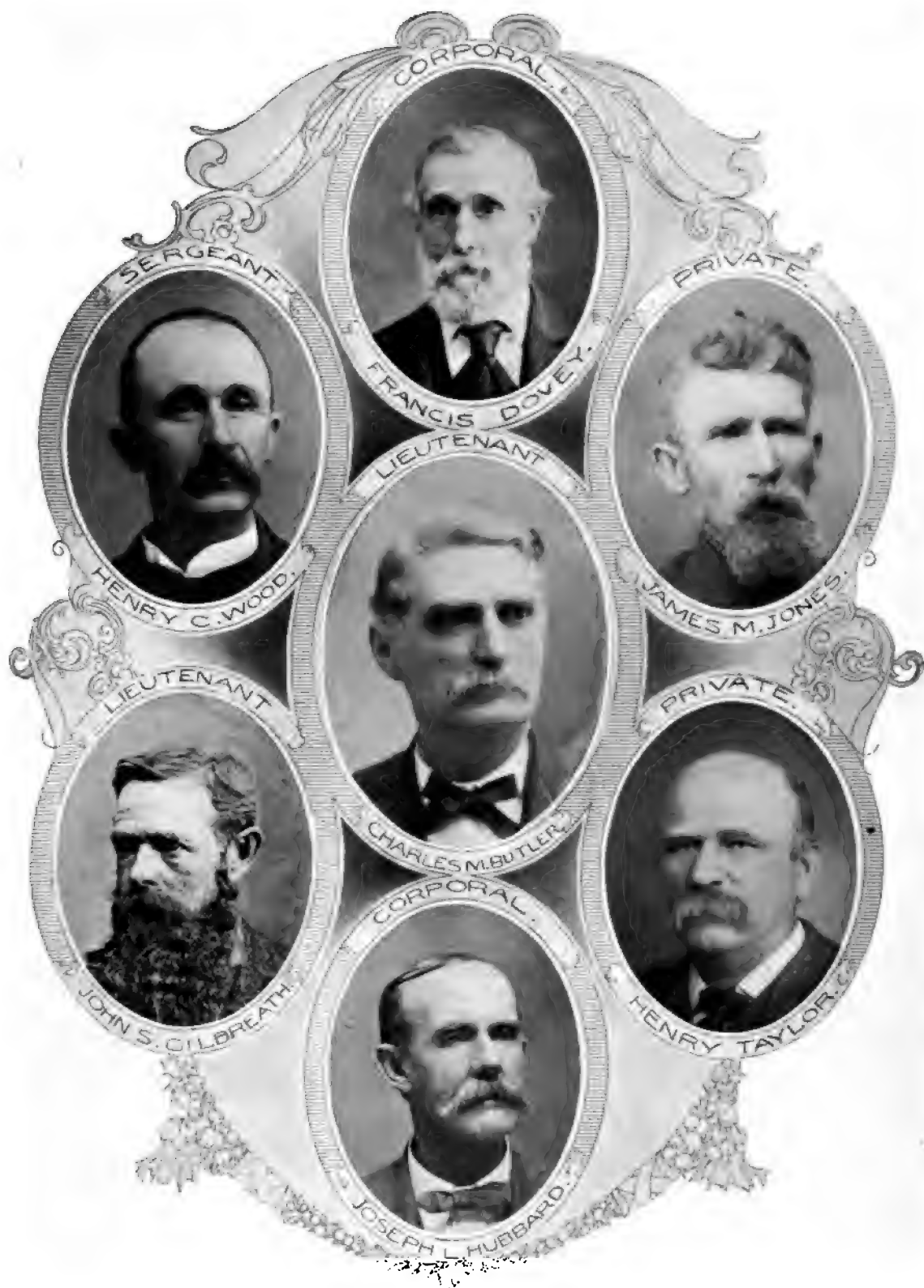
Lorenzo D. Waddell, Lewisville. Mustered in August 20, 1862. Mustered out June 10, 1865.

Jabez Wilson, Knightstown. Mustered in January 6, 1864. Recruit. Mustered out June 10, 1865.

HISTORY OF THE NINETEENTH BATTERY, LIGHT ARTILLERY, INDIANA VOLUNTEERS.

The Nineteenth Battery of Indiana was organized and mustered into the service of the United States at Indianapolis on the 5th day of August, 1862, with Samuel J. Harris as Captain. It was sent to Louisville, Kentucky, very shortly after and joined the Army of the Ohio, upon its return to Louisville, at the time of the invasion of Kentucky by General Bragg. In the campaign against Bragg through Kentucky it was an active participant, moving from Louisville, with its division, under command of General James S. Jackson, it took part in the battle of Perryville, on the 8th of October. In this engagement the battery was sent across the enemy's right to the left of Chaplin Hills, and posted on the right, on a high level ridge, from which position it kept up a steady fire against the enemy for three hours and a half. The loss of the battery in this engagement was eighteen. After the battle of Chaplin Hills, or Perryville, the battery moved, with the army, in pursuit of the enemy as far as Crab Orchard, Kentucky. Returning from Crab Orchard by way of Lebanon to Woodsonville, Kentucky, it there remained until December, when it was sent to Glasgow, and from there to Murfreesboro, Tennessee. While in Kentucky the battery was frequently engaged in severe marches with the infantry after the forces of the Confederate General, John H. Morgan. The battery reached Murfreesboro after the battle of Stone's River and was assigned





19th INDIANA BATTERY.

to the Fourth Division of the Fourteenth Army Corps, under command of General Joseph Reynolds, and with it remained until the 24th of June, 1863, when it marched with its division in General Rosecrans' campaign through Middle Tennessee.

This battery on the Chickamauga campaign, and during the battle of Chickamauga, was attached to the Second Brigade, Fourth Division, Fourteenth Army Corps. Colonel Edward A. King, of the Sixty Eighth Indiana, was in command of the brigade, the division was under the command of Major General Joseph J. Reynolds; Fourteenth Corps, Major General George H. Thomas. The battery crossed the Tennessee River with King's Brigade, and accompanied the brigade over Sand Mountain, Lookout Mountain, and was with the Fourteenth Corps in all its marching, and bore with it the hardships of the campaign. In the concentrating of the army of General Rosecrans this battery moved with Colonel King's Brigade from Pond Spring, Georgia, on the afternoon of September 18th, marching all night, and reaching the Chickamauga battlefield about daylight on the morning of the 19th. General Reynolds, in his report concerning the first day's engagement at Chickamauga, September 19th, states that his division, to which Colonel King's Brigade was attached, "was ordered first to take position in line of battle northeast of Glenn's house, and "while taking this position the division was ordered to advance immediately to McDonald's and enter into the action then progressing on our left. I at once reported in person to the corps commander, and, in accordance with his instructions, directed the Third Brigade (Turchin's) to take position southeast of Kelly's cross-roads. The Second Brigade (King's) was about leaving the main road to take place on the right of the Third when I met General Palmer in the road, who represented that his command had gained upon the enemy, but was nearly out of ammunition and in great need of assistance to enable him to hold what he had gained, at least until they could replenish ammunition. This, although not the precise position indicated to me for the Second Brigade, was very close to it, and appeared to be a place where it was essential to fill at once, and no other troops were in sight to take the position. Three regiments, under Colonel E. A. King, were therefore ordered in at this point, leaving in my hands one regiment, Seventy Fifth Indiana, and Nineteenth Indiana Battery. I had just arrived upon the field and found my division would occupy about the center of our line. No reserve force being anywhere apparent, I determined to form one of Nineteenth Indiana Battery and Seventy Fifth Indiana, to which was shortly added another battery, which I found in the road unemployed, and the Ninety Second Illinois (temporarily dismounted). In a short time the Sixth Ohio came from the front and took position near the Nineteenth Indiana Battery to re-supply ammunition."

This battery saw active service all through the Atlanta Campaign and went through with "Sherman to the Sea." After the surrender of Savannah, on the 21st of December, the battery remained in Savannah until January 30, 1865, when it moved with the army in the campaign through the Carolinas. It was engaged at Columbia, South Carolina, and from thence moved through North Carolina to Goldsboro. On the 19th of March, 1865, it participated in the battle of Bentonville.

After the surrender of Johnston's Army and the close of the war in North Carolina, the battery marched to Newbern, and thence was sent by steamship to

Washington. After its arrival in Washington, D. C., it took part in the grand review of Sherman's Army, after which it was sent to Indianapolis for muster out.

On the 10th of June, 1865, the battery was mustered out of the United States service, officers and men discharged and returned to their homes.

The State of Indiana has erected a monument to the Nineteenth Indiana Battery on the Poe Field line west of the Lafayette road, and on the tablet of that battery is the following inscription:

INDIANA'S TRIBUTE
TO HER
NINETEENTH BATTERY.
Captain Samuel J. Harris, Lieutenant Robert S. Lackey, Commanding.
Second Brigade (King).
Fourth Division (Reynolds).
Fourteenth Corps (Thomas).

Saturday, September 19, 1863, this battery reached Crawfish Springs, at 7 a. m., after an all-night march from Pond Spring; thence moved to vicinity of Brotherton's, and about 3:30 p. m. went into action south of the Poe house and west of the Lafayette road, where Captain Harris was wounded. Being flanked on the right, the battery withdrew to the north side of the Poe field, and was there engaged.

Sunday, September 20th, the battery became engaged at 10 a. m. where this monument stands, and was in action here until noon. It was then moved to the south side of Kelly field, a little northwest of where Colonel King's monument now stands, remaining there until 5:30 p. m., when the battery retired, taking the body of Colonel King on a caisson.

Casualties: Two enlisted men killed; Captain and fifteen men wounded; two missing; aggregate loss, twenty.

Markers have been set up for this battery to indicate several positions occupied by it during the battle of Chickamauga, other than the position in which their monument is placed. One marker is located east of the Lafayette road, just south of the Kelly field, on which is the following inscription:

INDIANA.
Nineteenth Battery (Harris).
Second Brigade (King).
Fourth Division (Reynolds).
Fourteenth Corps (Thomas).
Saturday, September 19, 1863, 4:30 p. m.

Also a marker in the Kelly field, near the King monument, bearing the same inscription excepting as to time. The time being fixed:

"Sunday, September 20, 1863, 12 m. to 5:30 p. m."

A third marker is placed in the woods west of the Lafayette road, south of the Poe house, bearing the same inscription as the first, excepting as to the time. The time being fixed:

"Saturday, September 19, 1863, 12 m. to 4 p. m."

This Battery bore an honorable part in the following engagements:

Perryville, Kentucky.....October 8, 1862.
Vaught's Hill, near Milton, Tennessee.....March 20, 1863.
Hoover's Gap, Tennessee.....June 24, 1863.

Chickamauga, Georgia.....	September 19-20, 1863.
Missionary Ridge, Tennessee.....	November 25, 1863.
Buzzard Roost, Georgia.....	February 25-27, 1864.
Rocky Face Ridge, Georgia.....	May 5-9, 1864.
Resaca, Georgia.....	May 13-16, 1864.
Dallas, Georgia.....	May 25 to June 4, 1864.
Kenesaw Mountain, Georgia.....	June 9-30, 1864.
Peach Tree Creek, Georgia, (Hood's first sortie)	July 20, 1864.
Atlanta, Georgia, (Hood's second sortie).....	July 22, 1864.
Atlanta, Georgia, (Hood's third sortie).....	July 28, 1864.
Atlanta, Georgia, (Siege of).....	July 28 to September 2, 1864.
Utoy Creek, Georgia.....	August 5-6, 1864.
Jonesboro, Georgia.....	August 31 to September 1, 1864.
Savannan, Georgia, (Siege of).....	December 10-21, 1864.
Columbia, South Carolina.....	February 16-17, 1865.
Bentonville, North Carolina.....	March 19-21, 1865.

TWENTY FIFTH BATTERY, LIGHT ARTILLERY, INDIANA VOLUNTEERS.

MUSTERED FOR ONE YEAR.

In the following roster the name of each officer and man is followed by his postoffice address at the time of enlistment.

SERGEANTS.

John R. Pierce, Middletown. Mustered in September 3, 1864. Mustered out July 20, 1865.
 George W. Woods, Middletown. Mustered in September 3, 1864. Mustered out July 20, 1865.
 Joseph M. Grove, Middletown. Mustered in September 3, 1864. Mustered out July 20, 1865.

PRIVATES.

James M. Bole, Middletown. Mustered in September 9, 1864. Mustered out July 20, 1865.
 Michael Bowers, Middletown. Mustered in September 13, 1864. Mustered out July 20, 1865.
 Adam Eli Conn, Middletown. Mustered in September 26, 1864. Appointed Corporal. Mustered out July 20, 1865.
 Reuben Ellinger, Middletown. Mustered in September 8, 1864. Appointed Corporal. Mustered out July 20, 1865.
 Jesse H. Green, Lewisville. Mustered in October 26, 1864. Mustered out July 20, 1865.
 Hiram Hodson, Mechanicsburg. Mustered in September 9, 1864. Mustered out July 20, 1865.
 Hiram E. Keller, Middletown. Mustered in September 30, 1864. Mustered out July 20, 1865.
 Samuel L. Keller, Middletown. Mustered in September 30, 1864. Appointed Corporal. Mustered out July 20, 1865.
 William Marvin, Middletown. Mustered in September 9, 1864. Mustered out July 20, 1865.
 Joseph P. Mullen, New Castle. Mustered in November 2, 1864. Mustered out July 20, 1865.

James Murphey, Middletown. Mustered in September 19, 1864. Mustered out July 20, 1865.

Paul Rubush, Middletown. Mustered in September 14, 1864. Mustered out July 20, 1865.

George W. Sanders, Middletown. Mustered in September 26, 1864. Mustered out July 20, 1865.

HISTORY OF THE TWENTY FIFTH BATTERY, LIGHT ARTILLERY, INDIANA VOLUNTEERS.

The Twenty Fifth Battery of Light Artillery was the last artillery company recruited in Indiana in the Civil War. It was raised during the months of September and October, 1864, and the officers and recruits composing the company were mustered into the service for one year. On the 28th of November it left Indianapolis for Nashville, Tennessee. On the 13th of December it reported for duty to General Thomas J. Wood, commanding the Fourth Army Corps, and was engaged in the battle before Nashville on the 15th and 16th of December. Upon the defeat of the Confederate Army under General Hood, the battery marched in pursuit, arriving at Huntsville, Alabama, on the 4th of January, 1865. It remained at Huntsville until the 3d of February, and from thence moved to Decatur, Alabama, where it remained, performing garrison duty, until the 11th of July, when it was ordered home for muster out of service. Arriving at Indianapolis on the 13th of July, with four officers and one hundred and twenty five men, it was present at a public reception given to returned soldiers at the State House on the 18th, on which occasion addresses of welcome were made by Governor Oliver P. Morton, Generals Alvin P. Hovey, George H. Chapman, and Thomas W. Bennett and others. On the 20th of July, 1865, the battery was mustered out and the officers and men discharged from service.

CONDENSED BATTERIES.

In the following organizations, Henry County was but slightly represented, and for that reason the several batteries are condensed in form and only brief outlines of their histories are given.

The name of each artilleryman is followed by his postoffice address at the time of enlistment. In some instances the soldier was not a resident of Henry County at the time of enlistment but moved to that county after the Civil War. In such cases the name of the county from which he enlisted is substituted for the postoffice address, and that is followed by the place of settlement in Henry County.

THIRD BATTERY.

Daniel U. Cottrell, Middletown. Private. Recruit. Mustered in August 5, 1863. Mustered out August 21, 1865.

John O. Cottrell, Middletown. Private. Mustered in August 24, 1861. Mustered out August 24, 1864.

John McDivitt, Marion County. New Castle after the Civil War. Private. Recruit. Mustered in November 24, 1863. Mustered out August 21, 1865.

Oliver Powell, Knightstown. Private. Mustered in August 24, 1861. Discharged November 7, 1862, account of wounds received at Lone Jack, Missouri, August 16, 1862.

Thomas Waller, New Lisbon. Private. Mustered in August 24, 1861. Discharged, disability, April 30, 1862. Private. Recruit. Fourteenth Battery. Mustered in October 25, 1862. Mustered out September 1, 1865.

The Third Battery organized at Connersville, August, 1861. Mustered for three years. Served in Missouri with the Army of the Cumberland and in the Department of the Gulf. Veteranized. Mustered out in August, 1865.

The Fourteenth Battery organized at Indianapolis, March, 1862. Mustered for three years. Served at Siege of Corinth and on Mobile Bay. Veteranized. Mustered out in August, 1865.

SEVENTH BATTERY.

Edgar T. White, Franklin County. Knightstown after the Civil War. Private. Mustered in December 2, 1861. Mustered out December 2, 1864.

Organized at Indianapolis, December, 1861. Mustered for three years. Served with the Army of the Cumberland. Veteranized. Mustered out in July, 1865. Indiana has erected a monument to this battery at Chickamauga.

THIRTEENTH BATTERY.

Oliver S. Hiatt, Knightstown. Private. Recruit. Mustered in February 27, 1863. Mustered out July 10, 1865.

Eusebius A. L. Nixon, Greensboro. Private. Recruit. Mustered in February 24, 1863. Mustered out July 10, 1865.

Organized at Indianapolis in the Winter of 1861-2. Mustered for three years. Served with the Army of the Cumberland. Veteranized. Mustered out in July, 1865.

FIFTEENTH BATTERY.

William Allen, Millville. Private. Mustered in July 5, 1862. Mustered out June 30, 1865.

Daniel W. Craig, Cadiz. Private. Mustered in July 5, 1862. Mustered out June 30, 1865.

James M. Welker, Millville. Private. Mustered in July 5, 1862. Mustered out June 30, 1865.

George Williams, Cadiz. Private. Mustered in July 5, 1862. Died in Andersonville Prison, Georgia, October 26, 1864.

Organized at Indianapolis, July, 1862. Mustered for three years. Forced to surrender to "Stonewall" Jackson near Harper's Ferry, Virginia, September, 1862. Paroled, re-organized and served at siege of Knoxville, Tennessee, and with the Army of the Cumberland. Mustered out in June, 1865.

SEVENTEENTH BATTERY.

William Muzzy, Wayne County. Mount Summit after the Civil War. Private. Mustered in June 13, 1862. Discharged, disability, October 18, 1862.

Organized at Indianapolis, March, 1862. Mustered for three years. Served in Maryland and the Shenandoah Valley. Mustered out in July, 1865.

EIGHTEENTH BATTERY.

William Rhinewalt, Madison County. Greensboro after the Civil War. Private. Mustered in August 6, 1862. Mustered out June 30, 1865.

Organized at Indianapolis, August, 1862. Mustered for three years. Served with the Army of the Cumberland and in the Atlanta Campaign. Mustered out in June, 1865. Indiana has erected a monument to this battery at Chickamauga.

TWENTIETH BATTERY.

Alcander Boyd, New Lisbon. Private. Recruit. Mustered in January 27, 1864. Mustered out June 28, 1865.

James W. Cartwright, New Lisbon. Private. Recruit. Mustered in January 29, 1864. Mustered out June 28, 1865.

Arthur M. Leakey, New Lisbon. Private. Recruit. Mustered in January 27, 1864. Mustered out June 28, 1865.

Wallace Nation, New Lisbon. Private. Recruit. Mustered in January 9, 1864. Died near Atlanta, Georgia, October 28, 1864.

Organized at Indianapolis, September, 1862. Mustered for three years. Served with the Army of the Cumberland. Mustered out in June, 1865.

TWENTY SECOND BATTERY.

Daniel C. Catt, Raysville. Private. Mustered in December 15, 1862. Mustered out May 29, 1865.

Francis M. Goble, Raysville. Private. Mustered in December 15, 1862. Mustered out July 7, 1865.

John E. Higgins, Raysville. Private. Recruit. Mustered in March 30, 1863. Mustered out July 7, 1865.

Henry C. Powell, Raysville. Private. Mustered in December 15, 1862. Mustered out July 7, 1865.

Patrick H. Winslow, Raysville. Private. Mustered in December 15, 1862. Mustered out July 7, 1865.

Organized at Indianapolis, October, 1862. Mustered for three years. Served in Kentucky and in the Atlanta Campaign. Also at Nashville, Tennessee, and in North Carolina. Mustered out in July, 1865.

TWENTY THIRD BATTERY.

James Archibald, Millville. Private. Mustered in November 8, 1862. Mustered out July 2, 1865.

Levi Craig, Millville. Private. Recruit. Mustered in April 10, 1863. Mustered out July 2, 1865.

Henry B. Harter, Millville. Private. Recruit. Mustered in March 25, 1863. Mustered out July 2, 1865.

Leonard Main, Millville. Private. Mustered in November 8, 1862. Mustered out July 2, 1865.

Levi Needler, Millville. Private. Mustered in November 8, 1862. Died at Knoxville, Tennessee, February 21, 1864.

Samuel N. Silvers, Millville. Private. Recruit. Mustered in April 30, 1863. Mustered out July 2, 1865.

David H. Smith, Millville. Artificer. Mustered in November 8, 1862. Mustered out July 2, 1865.

Organized at Indianapolis, November, 1862. Mustered for three years. Served at Siege of Knoxville and in the Atlanta Campaign. Mustered out in July, 1865.

TWENTY FOURTH BATTERY.

John Clark, Carroll County. Spiceland after the Civil War. Private. Mustered in November 29, 1862. Mustered out August 3, 1865.

Cornelius W. Cosand, New Castle. Private. Recruit. Mustered in February 13, 1863. Captured near Macon, Georgia, during Stoneman's Raid around Atlanta and taken to Andersonville Prison, where he was held until the last of April, 1865. Mustered out August 3, 1865.

Organized at Indianapolis, November, 1862. Mustered for three years. Served at Siege of Knoxville and in the Atlanta Campaign. Mustered out in August, 1865.

JOHN D. JOHNSON, PENDLETON.

Sergeant, 18th Indiana Battery. Mustered in August 5, 1862. Commissioned Second Lieutenant, April 5, 1864. Mustered in as such April 7, 1864. Mustered out June 30, 1865. Also served as First Sergeant, Company G, 8th Indiana Infantry (three months). Mustered in April 22, 1861. Mustered out August 6, 1861. Born in 1834. Died July 26, 1901. Buried at Pendleton, Indiana. Never lived in Henry County. Married Sarah Jane, daughter of Mark and Cynthia Ann Modlin. His widow now lives in New Castle.

ARTILLERY IN THE CIVIL WAR.

RECAPITULATION.

Captain	1
First Lieutenants	3
Second Lieutenants	4
Quartermaster Sergeants	3
First Sergeant	1
Sergeants	16
Corporals	27
Buglers	2
Artificers	3
Wagoner	1
Privates	154
Total	215

DEDUCTIONS.

Artillerymen from other counties who moved to Henry County after the Civil War.	6
Duplication of names by reason of promotions and transfers.....	44
	50

Total of artillerymen in the Civil War from Henry County..... 165

CHAPTER XI.

CAVALRY.

ARRANGEMENT AND ORGANIZATION OF CAVALRY REGIMENTS—ROSTERS OF 2ND-3RD-4TH-5TH INDIANA CAVALRY — THEIR HISTORIES — BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES OF PRIVATE THOMAS MITCHELL HUSTON AND FAMILY—MAJOR AND SURGEON WILLIAM FRANCIS BOOR AND FAMILY—SAMUEL ROOF—LIEUTENANT AND QUARTERMASTER JOHN THORNBURGH AND FAMILY—PRIVATE THOMAS LEONARD HARTLEY AND FAMILY.

Henry County was represented in the cavalry organizations, arranged in the following order: Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, after which follow in a condensed form the Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth and Thirteenth.

All cavalry regiments were numbered twice. First, as cavalry regiments; second, in numerical sequence with the infantry regiments. The regiments, in which Henry County was represented, were, therefore: Second Cavalry (41st Regiment), Third Cavalry (45th Regiment), Fourth Cavalry (77th Regiment), Fifth Cavalry (90th Regiment), Seventh Cavalry (119th Regiment), Eighth Cavalry (39th Regiment re-organized as 8th Cavalry), Ninth Cavalry (121st Regiment), Tenth Cavalry (125th Regiment), Eleventh Cavalry (126th Regiment), Twelfth Cavalry (127th Regiment) and Thirteenth Cavalry (131st Regiment). There were thirteen cavalry regiments in all, numbered from one to thirteen, both inclusive.

In some of the regiments there is an apparent discrepancy between the dates of muster for the men and for the organization of the regiment. This arises from the fact that the men were mustered in as fast as recruited, while the regiment was not fully organized and the field officers commissioned, until the number of men enlisted for it, approximated the maximum number required. In other instances, the muster-in of the men is after the organization of the regiment. This arises from the fact that men were recruited after the field officers were commissioned.

Where there is a distinctively Henry County company of soldiers in any cavalry regiment, the field and staff of the regiment is published in full.

In the Civil War a cavalry regiment consisted of twelve companies, each company consisting of one hundred and three officers and men as noted below. A regiment was divided into three battalions of four companies each and officered as follows: Colonel, Lieutenant Colonel, three Majors, one for each battalion; Adjutant with the rank of Lieutenant; Quartermaster with the rank of Lieutenant; Commissary with the rank of Lieutenant; Chaplain with the rank of Captain; Chief Surgeon with the rank of Major; Assistant Surgeon with the rank of Captain and Assistant Surgeon with the rank of Lieutenant.



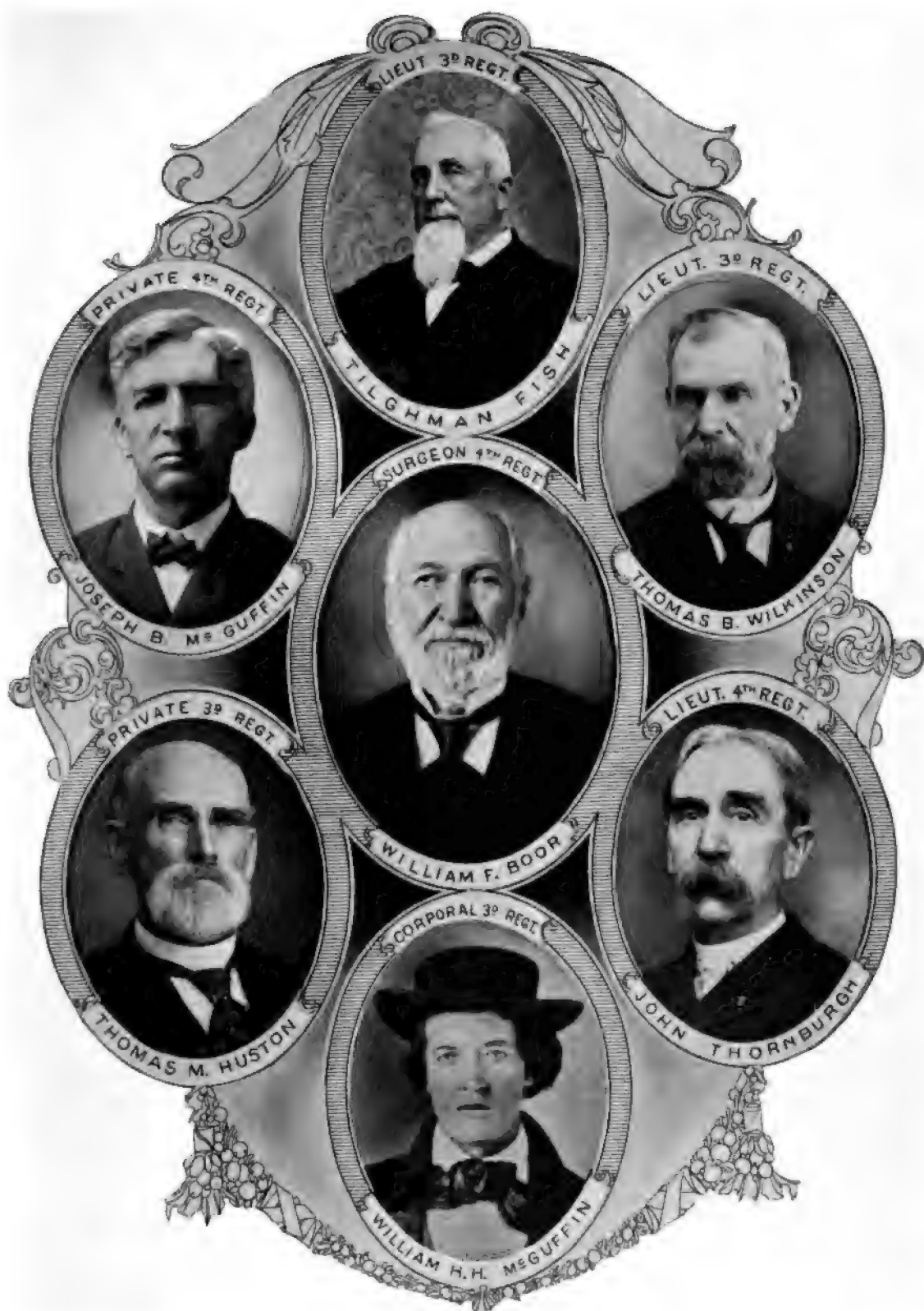
INDIANA CAVALRY

1533

These various organizations, and other organizations, arranged in the following order: First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, after which follow the Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first, Twenty-second, Twenty-third, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Twenty-ninth, Thirtieth, Thirty-first, Thirty-second, Thirty-third, Thirty-fourth, Thirty-fifth, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh, Thirty-eighth, Thirty-ninth, and Fortieth.

There is a discrepancy between the dates of the formation of the regiment and the formation of the regiment. This arises from the fact that the regiment was first recruited, while the regiment was in the field, and the regiment was not formed until the time of the formation of the regiment. The number required for the formation of the regiment was not until the formation of the regiment. The formation of the regiment was not until the formation of the regiment.

At the Civil War a regiment was organized on twelve companies, each with a captain, first lieutenant, second lieutenant, and three sergeants, and also a quartermaster, a commissary, a chaplain, and a surgeon. The companies were numbered 1 to 12, and the regiments were designated by the number of the company in which the commanding officer held his commission. The regimental staff consisted of the adjutant, quartermaster, commissary, chaplain, and the medical department, which included the regimental surgeon, assistant surgeon, with the regimental hospital, and the regimental medical storehouse.



INDIANA CAVALRY.

Benjamin F. Hayden, Fayette County. Straughn after the Civil War. Mustered in September 18, 1861. Mustered out October 4, 1864.

SADDLER.

Theophilus Everett, Middletown. Mustered in September 18, 1861. Discharged, disability, March 28, 1863.

PRIVATES.

Samuel Biers, Mechanicsburg. Mustered in September 18, 1861. Mustered out October 4, 1864.

Thomas Carter, Luray. Mustered in September 18, 1861. Mustered out October 4, 1864.

Richard Cray, Luray. Mustered in September 18, 1861. Transferred to Marine Service.

Alexander Davis, Mechanicsburg. Mustered in September 18, 1861. Mustered out October 4, 1864.

William Downs, Luray. Mustered in September 18, 1861. Mustered out October 4, 1864.

John Gibson, Luray. Mustered in September 18, 1861. Killed at Pulaski, Tennessee, July 3, 1863.

Valentine Gibson, Luray. Mustered in September 18, 1861. Mustered out October 4, 1864.

William Haman, Luray. Mustered in September 18, 1861. Mustered out October 4, 1864.

Uriah Harrold, Luray. Mustered in September 18, 1861. Mustered out October 4, 1864.

Thomas L. Hartley, Luray. Mustered in September 18, 1861. Captured in Atlanta Campaign, July 30, 1864. Held in Andersonville Prison, Georgia. Exchanged January 12, 1865. Mustered out June 12, 1865.

Wilson Hayden, Lewisville. Mustered in September 18, 1861. Captured at Look out Mountain, Tennessee, November 24, 1863. Died in Andersonville Prison, Georgia, date unknown.

Turner H. Johnson, Luray. Mustered in September 18, 1861. Captured near Harts-ville, Tennessee, November 29, 1862. Paroled. Exchanged. Mustered out October 4, 1864.

Robert Robe, Luray. Mustered in September 18, 1861. Mustered out October 4, 1864.

William V. Rutledge, Luray. Mustered in September 18, 1861. Promoted Assistant Surgeon.

John W. Sherry, Middletown. Mustered in September 18, 1861. Appointed Corporal. Mustered out October 4, 1864.

Joel D. Starr, Mechanicsburg. Mustered in September 18, 1861. Mustered out October 4, 1864.

Jasper Van Matre, Middletown. Mustered in September 18, 1861. Discharged, disability, June 25, 1862.

Landy Van Matre, Middletown. Mustered in September 18, 1861. Veteran. Transferred to Company B, 2nd Cavalry, re-organized. Mustered out July 22, 1865.

William B. Wright, Luray. Mustered in September 18, 1861. Discharged, disability, November —, 1862.

COMPANY F.

PRIVATE.

James T. Abshire, Sulphur Springs. Mustered in September 18, 1861. Captured in Atlanta Campaign. Held in Confederate prisons at Andersonville, Georgia, and Salisbury, North Carolina. Exchanged. Mustered out January 14, 1865.

COMPANY H.

FIRST LIEUTENANT.

James W. Harris, Vigo County. Knightstown after the Civil War. Mustered in March 2, 1863. Honorably discharged March 21, 1865.

PRIVATE.

James W. Harris, Vigo County. Knightstown after the Civil War. Mustered in November 1, 1861. Veteran. Appointed Corporal and Sergeant. Promoted First Lieutenant.

COMPANY M.

PRIVATE.

Francis M. Granger, New Castle. Mustered in October 22, 1862. Recruit. Transferred to Company D, 2nd Cavalry, re-organized. Died at Columbus, Ohio, March 10, 1865.

HISTORY OF THE SECOND CAVALRY (41ST) REGIMENT, INDIANA VOLUNTEERS.

The Second Indiana Cavalry (Forty First Regiment) was the first complete cavalry regiment raised and organized in Indiana during the War of the Rebellion. It was organized in Indianapolis in September, 1861, with John A. Bridgeland, of Richmond, as Colonel. It was mustered into the United States service and remained in Indiana until the 16th of December, 1861, when it marched across the country to Louisville, Kentucky, and from thence to Camp Wickliffe, Kentucky. Its entire service was in the Army of the Cumberland. In October, 1864, the non-veterans of the regiment were mustered out and the veterans and recruits were consolidated into a battalion of four companies. This battalion was finally mustered out July 22, 1865. The most historic engagement of the regiment was at Chickamauga.

The Second and Fourth Regiments of Indiana Cavalry were so closely allied during the campaign ending with the battle of Chickamauga, both being in the same brigade, and both being engaged together in their fighting, that it is deemed best to make one sketch cover the service of both at Chickamauga. The cavalry under Brigadier General Robert B. Mitchell crossed the Tennessee River at Caperton's Ferry on September 3, 1863, and the same day crossed Sand Mountain at Town Creek into Lookout Valley. On September 4th, Colonel McCook, with the two Indiana cavalry regiments and the remainder of his division, marched as far as Rawlingsville, where he encountered the enemy and at once had an engagement, forcing the enemy to retreat and holding the field. This was the first engagement of any of General Rosecrans' Army south of the Tennessee River on the Chickamauga campaign. From September 4th until the battle of Chickamauga was fought, September 19th and 20th, there was not a day that this cavalry force was not brought into an exchange of shots with some portion of the Confederate Army. There was no rest for the cavalry as it hovered about and hung upon the enemy's flanks, keeping a constant watch on the movements of General Bragg's Army. On September 18th, Colonel E. M. McCook, with his division of cavalry, moved from Cedar Grove Church to Blue Bird Gap, Georgia.

On the night of September 18th, General Mitchell, in command of the cavalry corps, was ordered to draw in all of the cavalry under his immediate command from Valley Head, at Dougherty's Gap, and at Blue Bird Gap, and to keep closed up on the Twentieth Corps, commanded by Major General Alex. McD. McCook. On the morning of the 19th all of the cavalry was in motion moving up McLemore Cove toward Crawfish Springs. During all of the day the cavalry was engaged in

skirmishing with Wheeler's Cavalry until it arrived at Crawfish Springs. When near Crawfish Springs the Second Brigade, of which the Second and Fourth Indiana Cavalry formed a part, was attacked in force by the enemy's cavalry and artillery, and after an hour's hard fighting succeeded in repulsing the attack and holding the field. After this, during the remainder of the day, the cavalry was so disposed of that it could protect the supply and ammunition trains, except as to the Second Indiana, which was sent to the support of Wilder's Brigade in the closing hours of the battle of that day on the west line of Viniard field.

On Sunday, September 20th, both the Second and Fourth Indiana Cavalry were with the cavalry force contesting the crossing of the Chickamauga and guarding the trains and the hospital at Crawfish Springs, the Second being under the immediate command of Colonel E. M. McCook, and the Fourth with General Mitchell, the corps commander. The enemy's cavalry and artillery, during the entire day, were in line of battle on the opposite side of the Chickamauga Creek, and, while at times the enemy made vigorous assaults, he was held in check. Later in the day on Sunday the Confederate cavalry was re-enforced by infantry.

Colonel Edward M. McCook's Division held its position on the lines about Crawfish Springs until about 5 p. m., when this division was ordered to cover the withdrawal of the trains up the Chattanooga Valley toward Chattanooga, and Colonel McCook reports that, "although isolated and almost surrounded by the enemy's infantry and cavalry, accomplished it in good order and without the loss of a wagon, bringing off also all of the cavalry wounded." None of our cavalry moved from the field of Chickamauga until after General Mitchell had ascertained that the infantry lines on our left had been entirely broken and the safety of all our trains had been assured.

On the morning of September 21st the Second Indiana Cavalry was sent to hold the road leading from the main Crawfish Springs road through Wood's Gap, and intersecting the Chattanooga road near Rossville. On the night of the 21st, one squadron of the Second Indiana Cavalry and one squadron of the First Wisconsin Cavalry were sent to reconnoiter the Crawfish Springs road, and passed through the enemy's lines as far as the field hospital, and returned. It must be remembered that on the night of the 20th our army fell back from the battlefield, and on the morning of the 21st had all passed through McFarland's Gap, and was en route to Chattanooga. On the morning of the 22d the Second Indiana Cavalry was ordered to move on to the Rossville road, and if attacked, to hold the enemy in check until the rear of the infantry column had reached Chattanooga. This regiment reached Rossville about sunrise and found that all of the Union troops had left Rossville, and soon after it was attacked by a heavy force of cavalry and artillery, threatening to cut off the troops moving on the valley road in the direction of Chattanooga. This regiment, by stubborn fighting, held its position under a heavy fire until re-enforcements arrived. This position was maintained until the infantry column had passed the Rossville road, when the Second Indiana, and the regiment that had joined it, the First Wisconsin, fell back to Chattanooga.

The Fourth Indiana Cavalry, in the engagements on the 20th at Crawfish Springs, bore its full share of the fighting, and on the 21st, near Rossville, supported a section of Battery D, First Ohio Light Artillery, which was attached to the Second Brigade of the First Cavalry Division.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF THOMAS LEONARD HARTLEY.

PRIVATE, COMPANY D, 2ND CAVALRY REGIMENT, INDIANA VOLUNTEERS, AND FARMER.

There are men in this life who face death with impunity and win for themselves as grand a name on the field of war in a few years as they do in the peaceful fields of agriculture in half a lifetime, but happy is the man who secures a reputation in both fields, as did the subject of this sketch. This honored old veteran was a native of the Hoosier State, having been born in Prairie Township, Henry County, on the 3d of November, 1839. He was a son of Elisha and Sarah (Emerson) Hartley, the former a native of West Virginia and the latter of Virginia. They were united in marriage in the latter State and came to Prairie Township in 1828 and here maintained their residence during the remainder of their lives. They were the parents of nine children, of whom those surviving are Joseph O., James, and Sarah C., now Mrs. Calvin B. McKinney.

Thomas Leonard Hartley attended the public schools of his township until he was twenty one years old. After leaving school he worked on the home farm for a short time and in September, 1861, enlisted in the Second Indiana Cavalry as a private, being mustered into the service of the United States on the 18th of that month. He served faithfully and courageously, gaining much reputation for gallantry in the face of the enemy until what was known as the Stoneman Raid around Atlanta, July 26-31, 1864. The cavalry corps of the Federal Army under command of General George Stoneman was sent by General Sherman on a raid around Atlanta, with the view of cutting the communications of General Hood's army. The Second Indiana Cavalry formed a part of this corps and at Newnan, Georgia, in an affair with the Confederates, Private Hartley was captured after being wounded in the thigh and side. He was taken to the Andersonville prison, where he remained six months. Here he endured the severest treatment, going at one time for four consecutive days without food. Mr. Hartley's wounds and imprisonment impaired his health to a degree from which he never entirely recovered. On account of his capture and imprisonment in Andersonville, he was not mustered out of the service until June 12, 1865, although his term of service expired October 4, 1864. Upon being discharged from the army he returned home and commenced farming for other people by the month, continuing this occupation for three years and at the same time attending to his father and looking after the latter's farm. At the time of his marriage, in 1868, he located on the farm in Prairie Township, near Luray, where he resided for many years and which he owned at the time of his death. He added to his holdings, from time to time, until he at last owned some two hundred and eighty acres of land, all arable and highly improved. He did not confine himself strictly to the tilling of the soil, but to some extent also engaged in the raising of live stock, which he found a profitable business.

Mr. Hartley was married on the 1st of January, 1868, to Miss Clamenza A. Patterson, who was born September 29, 1847, the daughter of Amariah B. and Lydia H. (Rejester) Patterson. This union was a most happy one and resulted in the birth of the following children: Leorah, born November 17, 1868, died in childhood; Lily B., born December 29, 1870, also died in childhood; Edmond C.,

the first of these is the fact that the majority of the specimens are from the same locality, and the second is the fact that the majority of the specimens are from the same individual.

The third of these is the fact that the majority of the specimens are from the same individual.

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The eighteenth of these is the fact that the majority of the specimens are from the same individual.

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Thomas L. Hartley

THIRD CAVALRY (45TH) REGIMENT, INDIANA VOLUNTEERS.

MUSTERED FOR THREE YEARS.

In the following roster, the name of each officer and man is followed by his postoffice address at the time of enlistment. In some instances the soldier was not a resident of Henry County at the time of enlistment but moved to that county after the Civil War. In such cases the name of the county from which he enlisted is substituted for the postoffice address and that is followed by the place of settlement in Henry County. The date of muster for the officers is the date they were actually mustered into the service of the United States and not the date of commission.

Company I was considered a distinctively Henry County organization and, for that reason, the names of all its members are published to complete the roster, whether they lived in Henry County or not. The name of the county from which he enlisted is substituted for the postoffice address after the name of each non-resident soldier.

FIELD OFFICERS AND REGIMENTAL STAFF.

COLONEL.

Scott Carter, Vevay. Mustered in October 21, 1861. Resigned March 11, 1863.

George H. Chapman, Indianapolis. Mustered in March 12, 1863. Promoted Brigadier General and Brevet Major General U. S. V.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL.

Jacob S. Buchanan, Greensburg. Mustered in November 8, 1861. Resigned October 24, 1862.

George H. Chapman, Indianapolis. Mustered in October 25, 1862. Promoted Colonel.
Robert Klein, Florence. Mustered in March 15, 1863. Mustered out October 26, 1864.

MAJOR.

George H. Chapman, Indianapolis. Mustered in November 2, 1861. Promoted Lieutenant Colonel.

Charles Case, Fort Wayne. Mustered in April 15, 1862. Resigned July 19, 1862.

William S. McClure, Madison. Mustered in October 25, 1862. Honorably discharged for promotion.

Robert Klein, Florence. Mustered in October 20, 1862. Promoted Lieutenant Colonel.

Charles Lemon, Vevay. Mustered in March 15, 1863. Killed at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 1, 1863.

William Patton, Vevay. Mustered in May 29, 1863. Mustered out October 26, 1864.

Benjamin Q. A. Gresham, Corydon. Mustered in March 5, 1864. Promoted Lieutenant Colonel 10th Cavalry.

George H. Thompson, Madison. Mustered in June 24, 1864. Mustered out October 26, 1864.

Alfred Gaddis, Frankfort. Mustered in June 30, 1864. Mustered out October 26, 1864.

LIEUTENANT AND ADJUTANT.

George H. Thompson, Madison. Mustered in August 22, 1861. Promoted Captain, Company E. Promoted Major.

Gamaliel L. Taylor, Madison. Mustered in December 27, 1862. Mustered out October 26, 1864.

William Smith, Knightstown. Mustered in October 18, 1861. Discharged, disability, June, 1862.

John W. Whitlow, Knightstown. Mustered in October 18, 1861. Transferred to V. R. Corps. Mustered out October 17, 1864.

William H. Adams, Knightstown. Mustered in October 18, 1861. Discharged, disability, April —, 1862.

William Cracraft, Knightstown. Mustered in October 18, 1861. Mustered out October 17, 1864.

Robert F. Poer, Greensboro. Mustered in October 18, 1861. Captured at Chickamauga, Georgia, September, 1863. Held in Libby Prison, Richmond, Virginia. Mustered out October 26, 1864.

John Burk, Knightstown. Mustered in October 18, 1861. Transferred to V. R. Corps. Mustered out October 17, 1864.

BUGLERS

Darwin Hackleman, Knightstown. Mustered in October 18, 1861. Discharged, disability, November 11, 1863.

Alfred Noble, Knightstown. Mustered in October 18, 1861. Discharged, disability, June —, 1862. Re-enlisted as private October 2, 1862.

FARRIER AND BLACKSMITH.

Harvey F. Brown, Ogden. Mustered in October 18, 1861. Discharged, disability, January —, 1862.

John Rickit, Knightstown. Mustered in October 18, 1861. Mustered out October 26, 1864.

SADDLER.

Henry S. Ball, Lewisville. Mustered in October 18, 1861. Discharged, disability, July —, 1862.

WAGONER.

Thomas J. Goulman, Johnson County. Mustered in October 18, 1861. Missing January 26, 1862.

PRIVATEES.

Marcellus M. Adams, Rush County. Mustered in September 22, 1862. Recruit. Discharged for promotion September 20, 1863.

Henry C. Allee, Knightstown. Mustered in October 18, 1861. Unaccounted for.

James R. Bradick, Hancock County. Mustered in September 24, 1862. Recruit. Transferred to Company M, 8th Cavalry, re-organized.

Thomas Brooks, Knightstown. Mustered in October 18, 1861. Mustered out October 26, 1864.

William Brosius, Knightstown. Mustered in August 17, 1863. Recruit. Transferred to Company B, 8th Cavalry, re-organized.

Moses H. G. Brown, Ogden. Mustered in October 18, 1861. Died at Louisville, Kentucky, January —, 1862.

Marcus M. Burton, Rush County. Mustered in September 24, 1862. Recruit. Transferred to Company M, 8th Cavalry, re-organized.

Jacob Byrket, Knightstown. Mustered in October 18, 1861. Discharged, disability, June —, 1862.

Jesse Byrket, Knightstown. Mustered in October 18, 1861. Mustered out October 26, 1864.

Thomas J. Campbell, Shelby County. Mustered in December 23, 1863. Recruit. Transferred to Company H, 8th Cavalry, re-organized.

George Catt, Knightstown. Mustered in October 18, 1861. Discharged, disability, June —, 1862.

Thomas Clair, Knightstown. Mustered in October 18, 1861. Mustered out October 26, 1864.

Cassius B. Clifford, Knightstown. Mustered in September 20, 1862. Recruit. Transferred to Company M, 8th Cavalry, re-organized.

Gresham W. Conger, Knightstown. Mustered in September 24, 1862. Recruit. Transferred to Company M, 8th Cavalry, re-organized.

Robert D. F. Lee, Knightstown. Mustered in October 18, 1861. Died at Louisville, Kentucky, June 1, 1862.

George Lyman, Knightstown. Mustered in October 18, 1861. Mustered out October 26, 1864.

John Lynum, Hancock County. Mustered in September 24, 1862. Recruit. Transferred to Company L, 8th Cavalry, re-organized.

Lewis Micha, Knightstown. Mustered in October 18, 1861. Captured near Chattanooga, Tennessee, September 23, 1863. Died in Andersonville Prison, Georgia, July 18, 1864.

Thomas Miller, Knightstown. Mustered in October 18, 1861. Mustered out October 26, 1864.

Wallenstein Mimmes, Knightstown. Mustered in September 24, 1862. Recruit. Died at Sandtown, Georgia, September —, 1864.

William W. Morris, Knightstown. Mustered in October 18, 1861. Mustered out October 26, 1864.

Alexander Newman, Rush County. Mustered in September 24, 1862. Recruit. Transferred to Company L, 8th Cavalry, re-organized.

Alfred Noble, Knightstown. Mustered in October 2, 1862. Recruit. Transferred to Company B, 8th Cavalry, re-organized.

Calvin Norton, Knightstown. Mustered in October 18, 1861. Mustered out October 26, 1864.

William Pace, Knightstown. Mustered in October 18, 1861. Mustered out October 26, 1864.

Washington Parkhurst, Knightstown. Mustered in October 18, 1861. Died at Sandtown, Georgia, September 9, 1864.

Thomas K. Proctor, Knightstown. Mustered in September 24, 1862. Recruit. Transferred to Company L, 8th Cavalry, re-organized.

James Rickard, Knightstown. Mustered in October 18, 1861. Died at Maxwell, Kentucky, October —, 1862.

William Riggle, Knightstown. Mustered in October 18, 1861. Mustered out October 26, 1864.

Leander Roberts, Knightstown. Mustered in September 24, 1862. Recruit. Transferred to Company L, 8th Cavalry, re-organized.

Newton Robinson, Knightstown. Mustered in October 18, 1861. Mustered out October 26, 1864.

John Shultz, Knightstown. Mustered in October 18, 1861. Mustered out October 26, 1864.

Nicholas Sippy, Knightstown. Mustered in October 18, 1861. Mustered out October 26, 1864.

Asbury Southard, Knightstown. Mustered in October 18, 1861. Mustered out October 26, 1864.

Jacob Spade, Knightstown. Mustered in October 18, 1861. Discharged, disability, July 8, 1862.

William A. Stanley, Ogden. Mustered in February 26, 1863. Recruit. Transferred to Company B, 8th Cavalry, re-organized.

Henry A. Swinney, Knightstown. Mustered in October 18, 1861. Mustered out October 26, 1864.

Robert J. Swinney, Knightstown. Mustered in October 18, 1861. Mustered out October 26, 1864.

Lewis Thompson, Shelby County. Mustered in October 2, 1862. Recruit. Transferred to Company B, 8th Cavalry, re-organized.

John Vanpelt, Shelby County. Mustered in September 24, 1862. Recruit. Transferred to Company H, 8th Cavalry, re-organized.

Orange R. Weaver, Knightstown. Mustered in August 23, 1862. Recruit. Discharged, disability, June 29, 1863.

Thomas D. Weaver, Knightstown. Mustered in October 18, 1861. Mustered out October 26, 1864.

George M. Wilkinson, Knightstown. Mustered in October 18, 1861. Died at Louisville, Kentucky, October 18, 1863.

Jerome Woodruff, Knightstown. Mustered in October 18, 1861. Mustered out October 26, 1864.

Oliver Woodruff, Knightstown. Mustered in October 18, 1861. Mustered out October 26, 1864.

Jonathan R. Wright, Knightstown. Mustered in October 18, 1861. Discharged, disability, July —, 1862.

William H. Wright, Knightstown. Mustered in October 18, 1861. Mustered out October 26, 1864.

Theodore Young, Knightstown. Mustered in October 18, 1861. Captured at Jonesboro, Georgia, September —, 1864. Held in Confederate prison. Mustered out June 17, 1865.

COMPANY L.

PRIVATE.

Thomas M. Huston, Fayette County, Knightstown after the Civil War. Mustered in September 20, 1864. Recruit. Transferred to Company A, 8th Cavalry, re-organized.

COMPANY M.

PRIVATE.

Moses Ross, Lewisville. Mustered in December 11, 1861. Veteran. Mustered out June 20, 1865.

HISTORY OF THE THIRD CAVALRY (45TH) REGIMENT, INDIANA VOLUNTEERS.

MUSTERED FOR THREE YEARS.

The Third Cavalry (45th Regiment) was never wholly united as an organization at any time during its term of service. Six companies that had been originally organized for the First Cavalry and sent to the Army of the Potomac were, by order of the War Department, consolidated with four companies that had been sent to Kentucky, the ten companies bearing the designation of the Third Cavalry (45th Regiment). Two new companies were afterwards added to the organization. The right wing, composed of Companies A, B, C, D, E and F, served continuously with the Army of the Potomac and participated in the fortunes of that Army until August, 1864, when the veterans and recruits were re-organized into two companies (A and B) and attached to General Sheridan's army, in the Shenandoah Valley, remaining with his command to the end of the war.

The left wing of the regiment was composed of Companies G, H, I, K, L and M, which served as detachments in Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi and Alabama before being finally united under one command during the Atlanta Campaign, in 1864.

Company I was a distinctively Henry County organization and it is with its history we are chiefly concerned. The company was recruited in Knightstown and vicinity, largely by the efforts of Captain William C. Moreau, First Lieutenant Tilghman Fish, Second Lieutenant Oliver Charles, and Sergeant Thomas B. Wilkinson. It was organized at Knightstown in August, 1861, and went into camp at Indianapolis, September 5, 1861, where it was armed and equipped. When the company left Knightstown, the officers and men took with them their own horses which were afterwards purchased by the Government. On November 1, the

Vaught's Hill, near Milton, Tennessee.....	March 20, 1863.
Tullahoma Campaign, Tennessee.....	June 23-30, 1863.
Hoover's Gap, Tennessee.....	June 24, 1863.
Chickamauga, Georgia.....	September 19-20, 1863.
Tunnell Hill, Georgia.....	May 7, 1864.
Buzzard Roost Gap, Georgia.....	May 8, 1864.
Resaca, Georgia.....	May 13-16, 1864.
Kingston, Georgia.....	May 18, 1864.
Dallas, Georgia.....	May 25 to June 4, 1864.
Ackworth, Georgia.....	June 3-4, 1864.
Peach Tree Creek, Georgia, (Hood's first sortie)	July 20, 1864.
Stoneman's Raid to Macon, Georgia.....	July 26-31, 1864.
Macon, Georgia.....	July 30, 1864.
Hillsboro, Georgia.....	July 31, 1864.
Decatur, Georgia.....	August 5, 1864.
Fairburn, Georgia.....	August 18, 1864.
Jonesboro, Georgia, (Kilpatrick's raid).....	August 19-20, 1864.
Jonesboro, Georgia.....	August 31 to September 1, 1864.

LIEUTENANT THOMAS BENTON WILKINSON.

In the Civil War, Lieutenant Thomas Benton Wilkinson, Company I, 3rd Indiana Cavalry, was one of Henry County's bravest and most dashing officers. He is a native of Hancock County, Indiana, where he was born December 10, 1839. His parents were Daniel S. and Mary (Dickinson) Wilkinson, both natives of Virginia. The father was born July 16, 1804, and died in August, 1878. He is buried in the old cemetery at Knightstown. The mother was born in 1807 and died in April, 1847. She is buried in the Harland Cemetery, in Hancock County. They were married near Clarksburg, Harrison County, West Virginia.

The children of this marriage, other than Thomas B., were Elmore, deceased; Elnathan, now residing in Knightstown; John H., Elizabeth H., Caroline and Martha, all four deceased; George M. who was a soldier of the Civil War in Company I, 3rd Indiana Cavalry, in the roster of which company, his services will be found fully set forth. He lost his life in the army and for that reason his name will be found in the Roll of Honor, published in this History. Another brother, Rufus A., resides in Kansas City, Missouri. There are two children, by a subsequent marriage, now living: Leonidas K., of Chicago, Illinois; and William F., of Danville, Illinois.

The family moved from West Virginia to Hancock County, Indiana, in 1836, settling on a farm of which the town of Shirley is now a part. In 1856, Mr. Wilkinson, the father, with his family, moved to Minnesota, where he remained eighteen months and then returned to Indiana, settling at Indianapolis. He lived there for several years and then moved to Charlottesville, Hancock County. From that point, he moved to Rush County where he lived until his death, as above stated.

THOMAS BENTON WILKINSON.

Thomas Benton Wilkinson left home, at the early age of sixteen, to pursue his own fortune, and from that time, until the beginning of the Civil War, he was

engaged in sundry pursuits, besides teaching school in Hancock and Henry counties.

He early enlisted in and assisted in recruiting Company I, 3rd Indiana Cavalry, and in the roster preceding this sketch will be found his services and promotions, in full. During the Atlanta Campaign, in the Summer of 1864, he was acting Assistant Quartermaster, on the staff of General Robert H. G. Minty, who commanded a brigade in one of the cavalry divisions of the Army of the Cumberland.

After rendering three years of faithful and arduous service to the cause of liberty and the Union, he returned to his home at Knightstown; but he soon after engaged in the general mercantile business with his brother, Elnathan, at the old town of Elizabeth City, where he remained twelve years, doing a highly prosperous business. In 1879, he returned to Knightstown, where he has since resided, being engaged in the grain and milling business, under the firm name of T. B. Wilkinson and Company, his two sons, below named, constituting the "Company." This firm owns and operates the well known "Eagle Mills," one mile northeast of Knightstown.

In politics Mr. Wilkinson has ever been an active Republican. He is one of the original stockholders in the Citizens' State Bank of Knightstown, of which he is also a director. He is a member of the Jerry B. Mason Post, No. 168, Grand Army of the Republic; Golden Rule Lodge, No. 16, A. F. and A. M.; Royal Arch Chapter, No. 33; Cryptic Council, No. 29, and Knightstown Commandery, No. 9, Knights Templar, all of Knightstown. He has filled the highest positions in each of the above named bodies, and is justly regarded as one of Knightstown's most energetic and progressive citizens.

At Knightstown, on November 12, 1867, he was united in marriage with Miss Clay Anna Ball, a native of Ohio, born March 10, 1847, daughter of Orlando and Harriet Ball. This couple are the parents of the following children: Claude E., residing at Knightstown; Aubrey C., residing at Raysville, where he married Estella, daughter of Charles S. and Martha Hubbard; Mabel G., residing at home with her parents, and Lena E., married to Earl D. Faulkner, a manufacturer, who resides at Winkinson. The sons and son-in-law are all highly prosperous and successful business men. The town of Wilkinson, in Hancock County, is named for this Wilkinson family.

LIEUTENANT TILGHMAN FISH.

Tilghman Fish, the well known and progressive citizen of Knightstown, Indiana, was a soldier of the Civil War, in Company I, 3rd Indiana Cavalry, which organization he was active in recruiting. When the company was fully organized, he was the unanimous choice of his comrades for First Lieutenant, and was commissioned as such, September 13, 1861, and mustered into the service of the United States, October 18, 1861. On account of failing health, he was forced to resign, January 25, 1862. While his time at the front was brief, it did not measure his service during the War. After his return to Knightstown, he was very active in support of the Government, in encouraging enlistments, in soliciting and forwarding to the front sanitary and other supplies and in caring for the

families of absent soldiers. In the great emergency which threatened the permanency of the Union, he did his full and entire duty.

Lieutenant Fish was born near Baltimore, Maryland, November 28, 1829. His parents were Tilghman and Eliza Fish, who came to Indiana in 1836 and settled at Richmond, Wayne County, where they remained three years. They then moved to Greensfork, in the same county, where they lived for seven years. Then removing to Raysville, Henry County, the father there bought or built and operated a woolen mill until 1852, when he disposed of the same. In 1856, the elder Fish removed with all his family, except the son, Tilghman, to Iowa, settling near Columbus Junction, in Louisa County, where the parents died and were buried. The other children of this family were Frank, who died at Richmond; Elizabeth; Anna Eliza; Amanda and Evan.

When his father sold the woolen mill as above stated, young Tilghman Fish removed to Knightstown and has made that place his home to the present time, witnessing its growth from a small, straggling village to a thriving, enterprising, beautiful town, and himself playing an important part in this growth. He was for nine years in the grocery business and then for twenty eight years in the hardware trade. He is now retired from active business but devotes a portion of his time to the Citizens' State Bank at Knightstown, of which he is vice-president and director.

Mr. Fish was first married to Elizabeth Anderson, who died in 1853, about a year after their marriage. He afterwards married Margaret J. Bell, in Knightstown, October 20, 1854. They have no children. Mrs. Fish is a daughter of Harvey and Nancy Bell. She was born in Augusta County, Virginia, December 20, 1829, and came with her parents to Indiana in 1832. The Bell family first settled in Rush County, near the old town of West Liberty, where they lived until 1840, when they removed to Knightstown, where Mr. Bell, for the remainder of his life, was a prominent business man and a highly respected and honored citizen. Harvey Bell was born in 1806 and died in 1886. His wife was born in 1809 and died in 1842. They were married in Virginia in 1827. Both are buried in the old Barrett Cemetery, Rush County, near the Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home.

Tilghman Fish is a member of the Jerry B. Mason Post, No. 168, Grand Army of the Republic; Golden Rule Lodge, No. 16, A. F. and A. M.; Royal Arch Chapter, No. 33; Cryptic Council, No. 29, and Knightstown Commandery, No. 9, Knights Templar, all of Knightstown. Politically, he has been a Republican from the organization of the party.

Mr. Fish's long and active business life merits the confidence and esteem of all who have been honored by his acquaintance. No man in Knightstown or, for that matter, in Henry County, enjoys a more enviable reputation.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF THOMAS MITCHELL HUSTON.

PRIVATE, COMPANY L, 3RD CAVALRY REGIMENT AND COMPANY A, 8TH CAVALRY REGIMENT, INDIANA VOLUNTEERS, AND FARMER.

Thomas Mitchell Huston is a native of Fayette County, Indiana, and was born February 3, 1840. His parents were William and Jane (Ramsey) Huston. The mother was the first white child born in Preble County, Israel Township, Ohio. The father was a native of County Antrim, Ireland. The parents were married in Preble County, Ohio, and came to Fayette County, Indiana, about the year 1829. Mr. Huston's maternal grandfather Ramsey was a soldier of the War of 1812-15 and was the Captain of a company.

The subject of this sketch was raised in Fayette County, living until he was twenty eight years old on his parents' farm, situate in the southwest part of the county near what is now known as the town of Orange. To his parents were born ten children of whom Thomas M. was the youngest son. On October 21, 1869, he was united in marriage with Mary E. Harris and to them were born two children, both of whom are living, namely, Frank C. Huston, residing in Indianapolis, where he is engaged in the real estate business, and Mrs. Eva Hinchman, wife of Ulysses Grant Hinchman, now residents of Fayette County, where Mr. Hinchman is a successful and prosperous farmer.

During the Civil War three members of the Huston family entered the service of the United States, to-wit: William Ramsey Huston, private, Company K, 37th Indiana Infantry, who served faithfully and gallantly from October 8, 1861, to October 27, 1864; James Miller Huston, private, Company H, 16th Indiana Infantry (three years' service), in which famous regiment he remained from August 12, 1862, to June 30, 1865, and Thomas Mitchell Huston, the subject of this biography. The military record of the latter shows that he was a private in Company L, 3rd Indiana Cavalry. He enlisted from Fayette County and was mustered into the service of the United States September 20, 1864, whereupon he was assigned to Camp Carrington, near Indianapolis. While there the time for the October election in Indiana approached and all of the soldiers in that camp were furloughed home to vote. The day prior to their departure for their respective homes, Governor Morton came to the camp and made a speech to them, which Mr. Huston describes as one of the greatest speeches he ever heard from the lips of man. Immediately after the election, Mr. Huston returned to Camp Carrington but was soon taken sick with typhoid fever and furloughed home where he remained until January 2, 1865. Between the time of his muster into the service of the United States and his return to Camp Carrington as above noted, the term of three years' service of the 3rd Indiana Cavalry expired and all of the veterans and recruits of that regiment were transferred to the 8th Indiana Cavalry, Private Huston being assigned to Company A of the last named regiment. Private Huston, with the other recruits for the regiment, left Camp Carrington for New York, January 31, 1865, and sailed from that city February 6, for Hilton Head, South Carolina. The trip occupied nine days during which there was a terrible storm and during the whole of one Sunday they were chased by a Confederate privateer. They remained a day at Hilton Head and were then transferred to a small vessel and



Thomas M. Houston

sent up one of the numerous rivers or inlets emptying near Hilton Head, with the intention of making a landing and getting information, which would enable them to join General Sherman's army, which was then marching through the Carolinas. In this they were unsuccessful and returned by water to Beaufort, South Carolina, finally landing at a place about forty five miles from Charleston, to which city they marched overland, reaching there about the first of March. Among the interesting events in the soldier life of Thomas Mitchell Huston was the restoration of "Old Glory" to the walls of Fort Sumter, from which it had been banished by four years of bloody war. On April 14, 1861, the Confederates had compelled the lowering of the flag by a severe bombardment but now the identical flag then hauled down was again to be raised over the old fort. A Federal army, under General Quincy A. Gilmore, had taken possession of Charleston, February 18, 1865, and on April 14, 1865, by order of the War Department, to Major Anderson, who had lowered the flag, was now assigned the duty of restoring it to the battlements of the fort. In this welcome duty, Major Anderson was assisted by as many of his old garrison as had survived the shock of war. The Reverend Henry Ward Beecher delivered an address and during the day minute guns were fired in honor of the occasion. The day and place had been chosen by the government as most fitting to mark the close of the Civil War. Charleston, the beginning; Charleston, the end. The restoration of the flag was witnessed by Mr. Huston and his recollection of this memorable event is particularly vivid and exact. The day, however, was destined to be associated with the most tragic event in American history—the assassination of President Lincoln, upon the threshold of peace. Soon after these striking events above narrated, Private Huston with many other soldiers, at Charleston, was transferred by water to Moorehead City, North Carolina, and thence by rail to join the command of General Judson Kilpatrick, commanding the cavalry forces of General Sherman's army. He was with the army at the time of the surrender of the Confederate forces under General Joseph E. Johnston, at Durham Station, near Raleigh, North Carolina, and after that event went with his regiment to Greensboro and thence to Lexington, North Carolina, where the regiment was mustered out and soon afterwards returned to Indianapolis for final discharge.

After the close of the Civil War, Mr. Huston resided continuously in Fayette County, the place of his nativity, until the year 1890, when he disposed of his possessions there and with his family moved to Center Township, Rush County, about five miles south of Knightstown, where he lived until 1901, when he established his home at the last named place where he has since resided, and which he regards as his permanent home. After his removal to Knightstown, Mr. Huston disposed of his Rush and Henry County farms and re-invested the proceeds in Indianapolis rental properties.

The parents of Mr. Huston's wife were William and Sarah (Sutton) Harris. The father was a native of Delaware and the mother of Pennsylvania. They at first settled in Franklin County, Indiana, where they were married, March 18, 1842. They afterwards located in Fayette County, where they continued to reside until their respective deaths. William Harris, the father, died August 16, 1884, and Sarah Harris, the mother, died December 27, 1895. Both are buried in Fayette County, near the town of Orange. Mrs. Huston's paternal grandmother was

Mary Morton of Wilmington, Delaware, of whom Oliver P. Morton, Indiana's great war governor, was a relative.

Mr. and Mrs. Huston are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church and in politics Mr. Huston has always been a loyal Republican. He was for a number of years a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, being a charter member of the Post at Orange, Fayette County. Death, however, has been busy among its members and like many others it has ceased to exist.

Samuel Sutton Harris, the only brother of Mrs. Huston, enlisted in the army during the Civil War and became Corporal of Company F, 139th Indiana Infantry. He was mustered into the service of the United States June 5, 1864, and died at Mumfordsville, Kentucky, June 28, 1864, where he was buried but his remains have since been removed to a National Cemetery.

Aside from the stirring incidents of his war service, Mr. Huston's life has been quiet and uneventful. Happy in his domestic relations, he has never sought publicity. In his chosen line, however, his has been a successful life and now to enjoy the years that are left him, he has retired from the active pursuits of life, content with a competency accumulated by his own labors.

FOURTH CAVALRY (77TH) REGIMENT, INDIANA VOLUNTEERS.

MUSTERED FOR THREE YEARS.

In the following roster, the name of each officer and man is followed by his postoffice address at the time of enlistment. The date of muster for the officers is the date they were actually mustered into the service of the United States and not the date of commission.

FIELD OFFICERS AND REGIMENTAL STAFF.

MAJOR AND BATTALION.

William F. Boor, New Castle. Mustered in September 4, 1862. Resigned November 6, 1863.

LIEUTENANT AND QUARTERMASTER.

John Thornburgh, New Castle. Mustered in September 18, 1862. Resigned August 1, 1863.

COMPANY A.

PRIVATE.

Joseph B. McGuffin, Knightstown. Mustered in August 13, 1863. Recruit. Mustered out June 29, 1865.

W. H. Boor Surgeon 4th Ind Cav & Reg. Dec 1st 1862
2. Davis Cav Corps army of the Cumberland

HISTORY OF THE FOURTH CAVALRY (77TH) REGIMENT, INDIANA VOLUNTEERS.

The Fourth Cavalry (Seventy Seventh Regiment) was organized at Indianapolis, August 22, 1862. At first the regiment was widely separated, two companies being at Carrollton, four at Henderson and the remainder, except Company C, at Louisville, Kentucky. Company C acted as escort for General A. J. Smith throughout the Vicksburg Campaign and the Red River Expedition, but finally joined its regiment in 1864. On account of the service of this company at Vicksburg, Indiana has erected a monument to the regiment at that place. The regiment operated extensively in Kentucky, engaging the enemy at Madisonville, Mount Washington, Mumfordsville and many other points. In February, 1863, it was at Murfreesboro, Tennessee, and March 10th fought the enemy at Rutherford's Creek, near that place. At Murfreesboro, the regiment being united, except the one company above mentioned, entered the campaign to Chattanooga, and September 19 and 20, took part in the battle of Chickamauga. It took part in the East Tennessee Campaign and at Fair Garden participated in a severe battle with the enemy. The regiment was in the advance on Atlanta and took a conspicuous part in the McCook Raid. It was very active as a part of the cavalry corps throughout the Tennessee Campaign, and distinguished itself in the Alabama and Georgia Campaigns. Returning from Macon, Georgia, in May, 1865, it reached Nashville and there remained in the cavalry camp at Edgefield across the Cumberland River, until mustered out of the service, June 29, 1865.

This regiment and the Second Indiana Cavalry were so closely allied in the battle of Chickamauga, that the history of the two in that engagement is combined and fully set out following the Second Cavalry.

Henry County had but three representatives in this regiment, viz: Major and Surgeon, William F. Boor; Lieutenant and Quartermaster, John Thornburgh, and Private, Joseph B. McGuffin. The facts for this brief history of the regiment are furnished by Lieutenant Thornburgh. Indiana has erected a monument to this regiment at Chickamauga, bearing the following inscription:

INDIANA'S TRIBUTE
TO HER
FOURTH REGIMENT CAVALRY.
Lieutenant Colonel John T. Deweese, Commanding.
Second Brigade (Ray).
First Division (E. M. McCook).
Cavalry Corps (Mitchell).

On the 19th of September, 1863, this regiment when guarding the supply trains about one mile from Stevens' Gap, had a spirited skirmish with the enemy's cavalry, repulsing it and bringing the train through. On Sunday morning, the 20th, the regiment with its brigade, was in line of battle near Crawfish Springs, and skirmished with the enemy until 4 p. m., when it was ordered to fall back by the Dry Valley road.

This regiment bore an honorable part in the following engagements:

Floyd's Fork (Mt. Washington), Kentucky.....October 1, 1862.
Madisonville, Kentucky.....October 5, 1862.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF WILLIAM FRANCIS BOOR, M. D.

MAJOR AND SURGEON, 4TH CAVALRY REGIMENT, INDIANA VOLUNTEERS,
AND BANK PRESIDENT.

William Francis Boor, M. D., was born in Perry County, Ohio, June 10, 1819. He is the sixth of a family of seven children of Nicholas and Rachel (Guisinger) Boor, who were Pennsylvanians, of German descent.

Losing his father in early childhood, it became necessary for him to depend on his own exertions. As soon, therefore, as he was able, he was put to work assisting on a farm, or "striking" in his brother's blacksmith shop when he was so small that he had to stand on a block "to swing the heavy sledge with measured beat and slow." Working in Summer time and attending school during the Winter season did not fully meet the earnest desires of the young man for an education; but while educational opportunities were limited, his teachers were men of the most sterling worth—men of "ye olden time school," who taught thoroughness in letters, purity in morals, and uprightness in character, which at times were almost severe. With such an instructor as Robert Stuart, and a determination to succeed, advancement was rapidly made, so that the pupil soon occupied the position of teacher, still pursuing his studies more zealously. Obtaining a good English education, in April, 1842, he became a student of medicine in the office of Drs. Dillon and Spencer, in Uniontown, Muskingum County, Ohio, with whom he studied three years.

The fertile and growing State of Indiana was then the attractive point of immigration, and to Henry County the young doctor made his way on horseback in June, 1845. Shortly after his arrival in Indiana he received a call from Carlisle, Monroe County, Ohio, and by the advice of his preceptor, Dillon, he returned to his native State, and at once engaged in a good practice in Carlisle. In visiting his patients, he would frequently contrast his climbing the rugged hills of Monroe County with "what might have been" in Henry County had he remained in the West. In the spring of 1846, a fire breaking out in the block containing his office, everything he had was consumed but his horse and the clothes he wore. This circumstance confirmed him in his decision to leave Carlisle where he had made many friends in his year's practice. No railroads, and the stage lines not connecting, he again started on horseback for Indiana, arriving at Middletown, Henry County, August, 1846. Here, in a short time he built up an extensive and profitable practice. Now fully established in his profession, he returned to Muskingum County, Ohio, and was there married April 15, 1847, to Miss Catharine E. Axline. This happy union was broken by her death in March, 1852. In the following October, determined upon obtaining greater proficiency, he entered the Jefferson Medical College, at Philadelphia, from which he was graduated in March, 1853. He also attended the practice of the physicians of the Pennsylvania Hospital for one year (1852-3). Returning to Middletown, he again resumed his practice, day and night bearing the hardships of a pioneer doctor, plodding bad roads and corduroy bridges, exposed to the inclemency of the weather. In the spring of 1857 he disposed of his property, and prepared to leave Middletown, where he had practiced medicine eleven years. Strong ties of friendship and



Mr. F. J. ...

1. *Journal of the American Chemical Society*, 69, 184 (1947).

He had been told that the doctor was a man of letters, and that he was a member of the Academy of Sciences. He had been told that he was a man of letters, and that he was a member of the Academy of Sciences. He had been told that he was a man of letters, and that he was a member of the Academy of Sciences.

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Mr. F. Boon



successful in the State. As School Trustee he served for more than twelve years. Dr. Boor has never indulged in dissipation, as his splendid physique and perfect health, in the main, attest, weighing the heaviest, 218 pounds, but generally about 210. He never used intoxicants nor tobacco in any form. The Washingtonian movement originated in 1840, and in April, 1842, he joined the society. Subsequently the Sons of Temperance were organized; the Doctor, joining them, worked for the abolishment of strong drink. He has been connected with all the temperance organizations, and given largely of his means for the furtherance of the cause. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, passed all the chairs, and been several times a representative of the Grand Lodge. He is also a member of the George W. Lennard Post, No. 148, Grand Army of the Republic, New Castle, in which organization he takes great interest. The Doctor's political attachments, though strong, are ever held subordinate to his sense of right, as seen in the fact that, although once a devoted Democrat, he left the party when it broke the Nation's compact and outraged the rights of man by repealing the Missouri Compromise. Since that event he has been a Republican.

The Doctor is a member of the Christian Church, and was immersed March 7, 1871, by Elder David H. Gary, then pastor of the New Castle Christian congregation. In church relation, as in other walks in life, a conviction of duty insures a steadfastness of purpose to the cause espoused. For many years he was President of the Board of Trustees and in the sacred trusts of a Deacon in the church and attendance at the Lord's-day services, his place is rarely if ever vacant. Business or pleasure, for the time being, are laid aside.

In finance, Dr. Boor has been eminently successful—a charter member of the First National Bank, a Director, Vice-President and President of the same, being first elected to the Presidency in 1885 and being thereafter annually re-elected until January, 1902, when he declined a re-election on account of his advancing age and other business interests demanding his attention. At the second re-organization of the bank in January, 1905, Dr. Boor was continued as a director, by the unanimous vote of the stockholders.

But, after all, a true man's light shines brightest in his own home circle. Should its rays be clouded there, they cannot fall with much warmth or force in their radiation on a church relation, business circle, professional engagement or general society. This phase of the Doctor's life the author cannot touch without giving more than a passing notice to his wife.

Sarah A. R. Roof, daughter of Samuel Roof, a sketch of whom appears below, was born in New Castle, Henry County, Indiana, January 28, 1838. At a very early age she learned her A B C's, and when she was five years old—then reading in the second reader—she was sent to school, taught by Simon T. Powell. Books were her chief delight; to be a teacher her highest ambition. Industrious in habit, persistent in effort, utilizing her meagre opportunities with much ability, when she was fourteen years of age the earnest desires of her heart had been attained. Passing a critical examination by James S. Ferris, she received a teacher's certificate, and opened her first school. The subsequent years were spent in ardent devotion to literature, as pupil or teacher, until her marriage to Dr. William F. Boor, April 1, 1857—two lives now merged into one, complementing and supplementing each other; the one full of experience, and communicative; the other

eager to grasp opportunities which were opening up, broadening and deepening channels for her life work. From this home, "the spot of sunshine in a shady place," emanates the hospitality of which we read: "I was an hungered, and ye gave me meat: I was thirsty, and ye gave me drink: I was a stranger, and ye took me in: naked, and ye clothed me: I was sick, and ye visited me: I was in prison, and ye came unto me." A home of intelligence and culture, without formality or exclusiveness; of industry and order, without disquietude or severity—home to them is an equal partnership, rather than a place to stay. Together business is planned, books studied, and the questions of the hour discussed. When the Doctor went into the army he left all of his business interests to his wife's management, which she judiciously controlled, sending her husband monthly or quarterly statements of their financial standing. Mrs. Boor's library, in number and variety of books, on almost all subjects, is perhaps not excelled by many other private libraries in the State; among them are books she purchased with her first earnings; others valuable because of their antiquity. Her cabinet of rare minerals and shells, specimens in geology, archæology, paleontology, Chinese and Japanese curiosities, would seem a life-work within itself. With her books, specimens and bric-a-brac she is conversant, and equally at home upon the moral, religious and political questions of the day.

Mrs. Boor is a charter member of the Christian Church at New Castle, and was immersed by Elder Benjamin Franklin, February 25, 1863. She has been Treasurer of the church, collecting and disbursing its funds; Deaconess on the official Board, from the organization of the church in 1863; a member of the choir; Manager of the Woman's Working Society; President and Corresponding Secretary of the Missionary Society, auxiliary to the Christian Woman's Board of Missions; later State Secretary and organizer of the State Christian Woman's Boards of Missions for five years; and was a teacher for more than thirty years in the Sunday School.

Mrs. Boor was one of a committee of three appointed by the commissioners, provided by statute, to look after the interests of the Orphan Children's Home, as long as it was located at Spiceland. For fifty years she has been an earnest advocate of temperance and woman's suffrage. In these positions of responsibility and trust, as in the execution of her household management, her motto is, "Whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, do it with thy might."

Doctor Boor is the father of four children—two sons by his first wife, the younger, Milton G., dying in infancy. The elder son, Walter Axline, was born January 27, 1849, in Middletown, Henry County, Indiana; studied medicine with his father, and was graduated from the medical department of the Michigan University, March, 1872. He attended a regular course, and was graduated from Bellevue Hospital College, New York, March, 1876. But few physicians at his age had his advantages, and none had made closer application and been rewarded with more successful results. In August, 1877, he entered into partnership with his father in New Castle, and until the time of his death, which occurred at New Castle, May 24, 1897, was one of the most efficient and active practitioners in Henry County. He was a member of the Henry County Medical Society, and had several times been elected as its presiding officer; also a member of the Indiana State Medical Society, and of the American Medical Association. In September, 1873, he married Angelia M., the only daughter of Dr. Luther W.

Hess, of Cadiz. Two sons and one daughter were born of this marriage—Howard Hess Boor, born October 21, 1874; Frank O. Boor, born May 25, 1884, died February 5, 1902, and Hazel Axline Boor, born May 21, 1888.

By the second wife Dr. William F. Boor had a daughter and son. The daughter, Minnie L. Boor, was born in New Castle, April 5, 1858. When nearing her twenty second birthday she was suddenly and unexpectedly called hence in the early morn of the new year, 1880. She was possessed of an amiableness of disposition and gentleness of spirit rarely found, endearing herself to all. An active and devoted member of the Christian Church, she was ever found at her place in all the meetings. A graduate of the New Castle schools, under Prof. George W. Hufford, and two years at Antioch College, Ohio, she attained a high degree of intellectual culture. Thoughtful for humanity, she was diligent in the temperance work and moral reforms of the day.

The son, Orville L. Boor, was born in New Castle, September 24, 1859. He and his sister Minnie were taught by their mother at home until they were prepared to enter the high school, then superintended by Prof. George W. Hufford. He was within one year of graduating when the Professor was called to other fields of labor, and the graduating class disbanded. He studied medicine in his father's office about one and a half years, but on account of ill health was compelled to abandon the profession, and in the Spring of 1881 moved to his father's farm, in Prairie Township, where he continued to reside until 1888, having been very successful during the time he was on the farm. In August, 1888, he went to Toronto, Canada, and took a full course of study at the School for Veterinary Surgeons, from which he graduated in the Spring of 1890. He then returned to Indiana and began the practice of his profession as a veterinary surgeon at Muncie. In June, 1891, he was appointed by President Harrison as chief inspector of provisions prepared and packed for foreign shipment, with his headquarters at Hammond, Indiana, not far from Chicago, where great packing interests are located. He held this position until June 1, 1893, when being a Republican, he relinquished the place, on account of the change of administration.

He was married April 1, 1882, to Miss Cora L. Bouslog, daughter of Wesley and Amanda (Pickenpaugh) Bouslog. Of this union they have one son, Everett Blaine Boor, born June 7, 1884. Politically Walter A. and Orville L. Boor, having been nurtured upon the love of country and rocked in the cradle of patriotism, became active Republicans, Walter so continuing to the day of his death and Orville L. having been continuously of that faith.

The author thus contributes to Henry County history a sketch of one who, with his family, has been identified with her interests for more than half a century. That his career has been highly successful is generally known. There are no cascades, whirling eddies or shallows on his life-strand; it has always been an even, deep and steady flow. He moves quietly on, and when he acts, does so without ostentation or show. By precept and example he gives to his fellow men, and more directly to his children and grandchildren, honesty, industry, economy, faith, hope, charity, upon which to build their own characters for time and eternity.

SAMUEL ROOF, FATHER OF SARAH A. R. (ROOF) BOOR.

Samuel Roof, father of Sarah A. R. (Roof) Boor, wife of Dr. William F. Boor, a sketch of whom appears above, was a native of Virginia, having been

born in Shenandoah County, March 3, 1797, of German parentage. He was early apprenticed to learn the trade of a tanner, at which he became very proficient. He followed that occupation for more than half a century. He was united in marriage with Dorothy Steffy, of Rockingham County, Virginia, March 25, 1819. To them were born nine children, four sons and five daughters. About October 1, 1835, Mr. Roof, with his wife and seven children, the youngest being then four months old, moved from Virginia to Indiana, arriving at Washington (Greensfork), Wayne County, November 1, 1835, where they resided until March, 1837, when Mr. Roof entered into a contract with John Powell to take charge of the latter's tannery at New Castle, Henry County, and very soon thereafter became a permanent resident of that place, then a village of probably three hundred inhabitants. Two children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Roof after they came to New Castle, namely: Sarah A. R. Roof, born in January, 1838, and Leah E. Roof, born in July, 1840. It is a notable circumstance that Samuel Roof and his wife were the first persons immersed, as Disciples of Christ, in New Castle, November 5, 1839, by Elder James McVey. Mr. Roof was, for many years, an elder in the Christian Church, of New Castle, and a teacher in the Sunday School. No man was more uniform in his attendance at Church and more earnest in his devotion to the Christian religion. He was an excellent man in all respects and during his long life in New Castle had the sincere respect and confidence of all of his neighbors. He had no enemies.

Of the children of Mr. and Mrs. Roof, John W., the eldest; Erasmus; James, the youngest, and Ann Eliza, are dead. Those living are Franklin, residing in Wells County, Indiana; Leah E., now Mrs. Eli Murphey, of Tuscola, Illinois; Elizabeth, widow of Abraham Brown, residing at Anderson, Indiana; Catharine, now Mrs. Larkin Murray, of Iowa, and Mrs. Sarah A. R. Boor, above mentioned. Samuel Roof died March 8, 1889. His wife preceded him to the grave, dying in December, 1871. Both are at rest in South Mound Cemetery, New Castle, Indiana.

ADDENDA.

Dr. Robert A. Spencer, of the firm of Dillon and Spencer, of Uniontown (for the past sixty years known as Fultonham), attained great eminence in his profession and became Professor of Anatomy at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Cincinnati, Ohio. At the time Dr. Boor began his study of medicine, Dr. Spencer had private rooms especially fitted for educating young men in medicine and surgery, and all students were required to pass three years under his instruction, during which the Winter of each year was spent in the dissecting room. The opportunities thus afforded were eagerly seized by Dr. Boor, and his subsequent attendance at the Jefferson Medical College, and his attendance of one year at the clinics of the Pennsylvania Hospital connected with the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, for which he holds the certificate of that institution, rendered him an accomplished physician and surgeon.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF JOHN THORNBURGH.

LIEUTENANT AND QUARTERMASTER, 4TH CAVALRY REGIMENT, INDIANA VOLUNTEERS,
AUTHOR AND BANK CASHIER.

At the beginning of the Civil War in 1861, John Thornburgh was the junior member of the firm of H. and J. Shroyer and Company, drygoods merchants, New Castle, Indiana. Their business was situated on what is now known as the "Shroyer Corner," the building they then occupied being one of the most pretentious business blocks in the town.

Shortly after the beginning of the war, it became necessary for the Government to make provision for the payment of volunteers and to this end a number of additional paymasters of United States Volunteers were appointed. President Lincoln tendered one of these appointments to Martin L. Bundy. Each paymaster was entitled to two clerks, and prior to assuming his new duties, Major Bundy asked Mr. Thornburgh to become one of his clerks and the late Elijah Holland, the other. Mr. Thornburgh accepted the position thus tendered, disposed of his interests in the firm of H. and J. Shroyer and Company, and as soon thereafter as possible, went with Major Bundy to St. Louis, Missouri, where the Western Pay Department was then located. From the moment of their arrival, Major Bundy and his clerks were exceedingly busy, paying off troops at various points in the State of Missouri, besides paying the 4th Iowa Cavalry at Mt. Pleasant, Iowa; the 3rd Iowa Infantry at Keokuk, in the same State, and a regiment of infantry at Quincy, Illinois. They also assisted in paying the troops at Rollo, Missouri, just after their return to that point from the Pea Ridge battlefield, and visited Jefferson City, Lexington, Palmyra, Hannibal, St. Joseph, Mexico, Cameron, Florence, Huntsville, Chillicothe and many other points in Missouri. Early in 1862 Major Bundy was transferred from St. Louis to Indianapolis.

In the Fall of 1862, while stationed at Indianapolis, Mr. Thornburgh was tendered the position of First Lieutenant and Regimental Quartermaster of the 4th Indiana Cavalry. After considering the matter for several days, at the earnest request of Dr. William F. Boor, who had been appointed Surgeon of the regiment, Mr. Thornburgh accepted the position and was duly commissioned, September 17, 1862, the commission being signed by Governor Oliver P. Morton, attested by William A. Peele, Secretary of State, and countersigned by Larz Noble, Adjutant General of Indiana. The endorsement on the back of the commission is as follows:

"I do hereby certify that I mustered John Thornburgh, by authority of Governor Oliver P. Morton, into the service of the United States as First Lieutenant and Quartermaster, 4th Cavalry Regiment, Ind. Vol., Sept. 18, 1862.

"NATHAN W. OSBORN,

"Captain 13th Infantry, U. S. A., Mustering Officer."

Prior to muster in as above, the entire regiment with its full complement of officers and men, except one company and the Quartermaster Sergeant, George W. French, of Rising Sun, Indiana, had gone to the front, two companies being at Carrollton, Kentucky; four companies at Henderson, Kentucky; one company at Vicksburg, Mississippi, and the others located at various points in the South. The



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John Thimburgh

regiment never was assembled as a unit until some time after the beginning of the Atlanta Campaign.

Lieutenant Thornburgh joined that portion of the regiment located at Carrollton, and from there, with two companies of the 5th Indiana Cavalry, under the command of Colonel Isaac P. Gray, who afterwards became the Governor of Indiana, moved to Louisville, Kentucky, and thence to Mumfordsville, where it spent the Winter of 1862-63. In 1863 the command was ordered to Nashville and subsequently to Murfreesboro, Tennessee, where the full regiment, except the company at Vicksburg, came together and from which point it entered upon the famous campaign, having for its objective, Chattanooga. Before beginning this campaign, however, the 4th Cavalry, with a large portion of the troops at Murfreesboro, were ordered to Triune, Tennessee. A few days after reaching that point, the army started on its march to the South, but the Quartermasters with their trains were ordered back to Murfreesboro to await further orders.

At Triune, Lieutenant Thornburgh was taken with a severe attack of yellow jaundice and became so ill that the acting brigade surgeon, Dr. William F. Boor, and Colonel Edward M. McCook, in command of the brigade, decided it best for him to resign. This suggestion was acted upon and though the army was on the march, with headquarters in the saddle, a few days after the return to Murfreesboro, Lieutenant Thornburgh received his discharge from the army on account of disability.

Lieutenant Thornburgh was educated in the public and common schools of New Castle, commencing first under the late Simon T. Powell and ending under Abbott and Ferris, principals of the New Castle Academy. Subsequently he spent one year (1854-55) at Asbury, now De Pauw University, Greencastle, Indiana.

He was married to Eliza Josephine Elliott, eldest daughter of the late Judge Jehu T. Elliott, March 21, 1859. This date is further memorable in the family annals from the fact that on the same date, his brother, Jacob, started for Pike's Peak, Colorado, along with the late Dr. John Darr, Joseph McDowell and others. All returned the same year except Jacob, who died in a wagon at Beatrice, Nebraska, from an attack of typhoid fever, contracted by exposure to the waters of the treacherous Platte River. To the union of Lieutenant Thornburgh and Eliza Josephine Elliott were born six children of whom three survive, namely, Mrs. Edward D. Parsons of Oak Park, Illinois, Mrs. Ellsworth D. McConnell of Aberdeen, South Dakota, and Miss Olive Louise Thornburgh, a teacher in the New Castle public schools.

Lieutenant Thornburgh was a practical printer and served his apprenticeship with the late Cornelius V. Duggins, editor and publisher of the New Castle Courier. After the death of Mr. Duggins in 1849, Mr. Thornburgh finished his trade with the late John W. Grubbs of Richmond, Indiana, the founder of the Courier, who at that time, 1841, was regarded as one of the best newspaper men of the period.

Lieutenant Thornburgh is probably best known throughout the county of Henry as the author of "John's Occasionals," a series of letters which uniformly attracted the attention of the readers of the New Castle Courier and other papers of the county. These letters are largely of a reminiscent character and contain much matter of interest concerning the history of New Castle, of Henry County and of Eastern Indiana. At this writing, 1905, Lieutenant Thornburgh is the

President of the Henry County Historical Society and was for several years prior, Secretary of the same. To that institution and to its success, he has given his closest attention and hopes that in the coming years, it will occupy a place second to none in the history and annals of the county.

After Lieutenant Thornburgh's return from the Civil War, he became a partner with John M. Moore, now of Albuquerque, New Mexico, in the drug business in New Castle, under the name of Moore and Thornburgh. After about four years in this business, he sold out in 1868 to William M. Pence and shortly afterwards went into the First National Bank of New Castle as bookkeeper. In a few months the bank was re-organized, Major Martin L. Bundy becoming president and Lieutenant Thornburgh cashier in the place of the late Daniel Murphey, resigned. Lieutenant Thornburgh continued in this position until the year 1873-4, when he resigned and was succeeded by the late Robert M. Nixon. Lieutenant Thornburgh then became associated with William H. Elliott in the law and insurance business and when the latter became proprietor and editor of the New Castle Courier, Mr. Thornburgh continued with him as associate editor of the paper until 1880, when he disposed of his interests in New Castle and removed with his family to Richmond, Indiana, where for about two years, he was associate editor of the Richmond Palladium, now the second oldest paper in Indiana. Leaving Richmond in 1882, he removed with his family to Minneapolis, Minnesota, where he resided for thirteen years. During that time he was assistant cashier of the private bank of Valentine G. Hush, until it went out of existence in 1886. He then helped to organize and was for a time the assistant cashier of the Farmers' and Merchants' Bank of Minneapolis. He was also for three years, the cashier of the Home Savings and Loan Association, better known then as one among the numerous National Building and Loan Associations of the Northwest, most of which flourished for a brief period and then went out of business. They were not a financial success. Lieutenant Thornburgh was for two years connected with the Housekeeper Publishing Company, a paper established by the late Captain Alfred G. Wilcox, who was some years ago, editor and proprietor of the New Castle Courier. In 1895 Lieutenant Thornburgh and family left Minneapolis for Oak Park, Illinois, where they lived about four years and then in 1899 returned to New Castle where they expect to abide permanently.

THORNBURGH FAMILY.

Lieutenant John Thornburgh was born in New Castle, Indiana, March 8, 1837, his parents being Jacob and Elizabeth (Hoover) Thornburgh. His father was a pioneer merchant of New Castle who settled at that place in 1825. During his brief life, aside from his regular business, he filled several offices of trust and responsibility. From December 12, 1828, to August 13, 1829, he was Sheriff of the county, having been elected to succeed Ezekiel Leavell, who resigned the office December 11, 1828. He also served as a Justice of the Peace, his commission bearing date September 29, 1829. He was also a member of the State Militia, being First Lieutenant of Cavalry August 4, 1829. He afterwards became an Associate Judge of the County, being elected to fill the vacancy caused by the death of John Anderson, and served from February 19, 1839 to the time of his own death, February 10, 1840. The vacancy occasioned by his demise was filled by the election of Gabriel Cosand.

To Jacob and Elizabeth (Hoover) Thornburgh were born eight children, namely: Hiram, David, Oliver, William, Edwin and Calvin (twins), John and Jacob. Of these children, Oliver, William, Edwin and Calvin, died in infancy and all of the others are dead except John, the subject of this sketch. Hiram Thornburgh, born April 14, 1827, according to the best information, was the first white child born within the corporate limits of New Castle. He died April 1, 1888. During his life he was known to almost every man, woman and child in New Castle and no man was held in higher regard and esteem by his friends and neighbors. He learned the tanner's trade under the late John Powell and afterwards succeeded him in business, conducting the same successfully for many years. Jacob Thornburgh, the youngest son, was born December 8, 1839 and died at Beatrice, Nebraska, August 1, 1859. He was one of the Darr-McDowell party to Pike's Peak in 1859, an account of which appears in another place in this history.

Lieutenant Thornburgh's father, Jacob, came to Indiana at an early day with his parents, Walter and Mary Thornburgh, from the Lost Creek neighborhood, near Knoxville, Tennessee, and settled at or near Economy, Wayne County. Their descendants, many of them, still live in and occupy much of the territory north of Hagerstown, Wayne County, extending well up into Randolph County. Elizabeth (Hoover) Thornburgh, his wife, was a daughter of the late David Hoover of near Richmond and was born September 21, 1807 and died October 8, 1881. After the death of Jacob Thornburgh, her husband, she was married to the late Simon T. Powell and of this marriage were born four children of whom but one, Henry Lycurgus Powell, of New Castle, survives.

The David Hoover above mentioned came to Indiana from North Carolina and settled on land immediately north of Richmond and now within plain view of that city, in the year 1806. He was a man of large information and was early recognized as a leader in matters touching the interests of the people of his community. He was one of the committee of three selected to find a suitable name for the site of the new town and it was by his suggestion that the name of Richmond was chosen. He was the second clerk of Wayne County and represented that county in the State Senate during the sessions of 1832, 1833 and 1834. His farm north of Richmond was entered by him in 1806 and is still in the Hoover name, being now occupied by the widow of his son, David Hoover, and their children. David Hoover, the original settler in Wayne County, was for his time, a well educated man. He wrote a good, plain hand, could read the French language and render the poems of Robert Burns, like a born Scotchman. He was a representative man of the times, strong in his opinions and beliefs, and a position once taken, which he believed was right, he could not be swerved from.

FIFTH CAVALRY (90TH) REGIMENT, INDIANA VOLUNTEERS.

MUSTERED FOR THREE YEARS.

In the following roster, the name of each officer and man is followed by his postoffice address at the time of enlistment. In some instances the soldier was not a resident of Henry County at the time of enlistment but moved to that county

after the Civil War. In such cases the name of the county from which he enlisted is substituted for the postoffice address and that is followed by the place of settlement in Henry County. The date of muster for the officers is the date they were actually mustered into the service of the United States and not the date of commission.

COMPANY B.

FARRIER AND BLACKSMITH.

Joseph P. Matthews, Wayne County. Spiceland after the Civil War. Mustered in August 6, 1862. Mustered out June 15, 1865.

PRIVATEs.

Lewis Baldwin, Millville. Mustered in April 18, 1864. Recruit. Mustered out June 15, 1865.

John Bitner, New Castle. Mustered in July 31, 1862. Died at Lexington, Kentucky, July 22, 1864.

David Clifford, New Castle. Mustered in August 9, 1862. Mustered out June 15, 1865.

George Cox, New Castle. Mustered in August 2, 1862. Mustered out May 19, 1865.

John R. Dykes, Middletown. Mustered in March 29, 1864. Recruit. Captured in Atlanta Campaign. Died in Andersonville Prison, Georgia, November 1, 1864.

Isom P. Henderson, New Castle. Mustered in August 9, 1862. Captured near Glasgow, Kentucky, June 7, 1863. Held in Libby Prison, Richmond, Virginia. Mustered out June 15, 1865.

Joseph W. Misener, New Castle. Mustered in August 9, 1862. Mustered out June 15, 1865.

Phillip O'Dowell, New Castle. Mustered in August 2, 1862. Transferred to V. R. Corps.

Francis Patton, Knightstown. Mustered in March 31, 1864. Recruit. Mustered out June 15, 1865.

John Perry, New Castle. Mustered in August 8, 1862. Appointed Corporal. Captured in Stoneman's raid around Atlanta, Georgia. Held in Confederate prison. Mustered out June 16, 1865.

Henry Ray, New Castle. Mustered in August 6, 1862. Appointed Wagoner. Mustered out June 15, 1865.

Joseph P. Walton, Wayne County. Ogden after the Civil War. Mustered in December 30, 1863. Recruit. Mustered out June 15, 1865.

John J. Williams, New Castle. Mustered in August 9, 1862. Mustered out June 15, 1865.

COMPANY C.

FIRST LIEUTENANT.

Robert B. Fletcher, Lewisville. Mustered in June 15, 1863. Honorably discharged March 9, 1864.

SECOND LIEUTENANT.

Robert B. Fletcher, Lewisville. Mustered in August 23, 1862. Promoted First Lieutenant.

PRIVATEs.

Alfred E. Adams, Lewisville. Mustered in August 12, 1862. Mustered out June 15, 1865.

Henry Brown, Rogersville. Mustered in August 12, 1862. Mustered out June 15, 1865.

William Brown, Rogersville. Mustered in August 12, 1862. Mustered out June 15, 1865.

William Gray, Luray. Mustered in August 8, 1862. Discharged, disability, October 30, 1863.

James Hayden, Lewisville. Mustered in August 14, 1862. Died at Indianapolis, Indiana, October 24, 1862.

Elijah H. Lines, Luray. Mustered in August 14, 1862. Died at home, near Luray, Indiana, June 22, 1863.

Edward M. Long, New Castle. Mustered in August 14, 1862. Promoted Second Lieutenant, Company B, 3rd North Carolina Mounted Infantry, June 25, 1864. Mustered out August 8, 1865.

William Nation, New Lisbon. Mustered in August 8, 1862. Discharged, disability, November 12, 1862.

Jackson Pierson, Lewisville. Mustered in August 11, 1862. Mustered out June 21, 1865.

James Ross, Lewisville. Mustered in August 9, 1862. Mustered out June 15, 1865.

Jacob Shipler, Lewisville. Mustered in August 9, 1862. Killed in Atlanta Campaign, July 31, 1864.

Henry Sloan, Lewisville. Mustered in August 12, 1862. Mustered out June 15, 1865.

Joshua Smith, Lewisville. Mustered in August 12, 1862. Mustered out June 15, 1865.

William F. N. Wall, Knightstown. Mustered in August 13, 1862. Mustered out June 15, 1865.

COMPANY G.

PRIVATES.

Nathan H. Haskett, Hancock County. Knightstown after the Civil War. Mustered in August 18, 1862. Mustered out September 15, 1865.

James Hutson, Hancock County. Knightstown after the Civil War. Mustered in January 27, 1864. Recruit. Captured in Stoneman's Raid around Atlanta, Georgia, July 31, 1864. Held in Andersonville Prison, Georgia, until January 15, 1865. Paroled. Mustered out September 15, 1865.

COMPANY K.

PRIVATE.

Samuel Irvin, Luray. Mustered in August 20, 1862. Captured in Stoneman's raid around Atlanta, Georgia, July 31, 1864. Held in Andersonville Prison, Georgia. Died after release, near Jacksonville, Florida, April —, 1865.

HISTORY OF THE

FIFTH CAVALRY (90TH) REGIMENT, INDIANA VOLUNTEERS.

The Fifth Cavalry (Ninetieth Regiment) was organized at Indianapolis in the Fall of 1862. In the beginning of its service the regiment was much scattered, but the whole command came together in 1863 at Glasgow, Kentucky. In July, 1863, it started in pursuit of General John H. Morgan's Raiders, headed them off at Buffington Island, Ohio, and scattered them in every direction. After this service the command returned to Glasgow. In August it marched into East Tennessee with General Burnside's army, and was the first Federal regiment to enter Knoxville. Here it was employed in scouting across the Smoky Mountains to Greenville, Blountsville and Bristol, Tennessee.

During the Atlanta Campaign the regiment was engaged in all the important operations of General Stoneman's Cavalry. The regiment was mustered out of the service at Indianapolis in June, 1865.

The Fifth Cavalry was a fine regiment and was constantly in action from October, 1863, to June, 1865, participating altogether in twenty two battles and skirmishes.

This regiment bore an honorable part in the following engagements :

Buffington Island, Ohio.....	July 19, 1863.
Bristol, Tennessee.....	September 21, 1863.
Blountsville, Tennessee.....	September 22, 1863.
Zollicoffer, Tennessee.....	September 24, 1863.
Henderson's Mill, Tennessee.....	October 11, 1863.
Blountsville, Tennessee.....	October 13, 1863.
Bean's Station, Tennessee.....	December 14, 1863.
Dandridge, Tennessee.....	January 16-17, 1864.
Resaca, Georgia.....	May 13-16, 1864.
Rome, Georgia.....	May 18, 1864.
Dallas, Georgia.....	May 25 to June 4, 1864.
Stoneman's Raid Around Atlanta, Georgia.....	July 26-31, 1864.
Macon, Georgia, (Stoneman's raid).....	July 30, 1864.
Hillsboro, Georgia, (Stoneman's raid).....	July 31, 1864.

CHAPTER XII.

CAVALRY CONTINUED.

ROSTERS OF 7TH-8TH-9TH INDIANA CAVALRY—THEIR HISTORIES—CONDENSED REGIMENTS OF CAVALRY—BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES OF CAPTIAN DANIEL WEBSTER COMSTOCK—CAPTAIN VOLNEY HOBSON AND FAMILY—SERGEANT JOHN JACKSON HURLEY AND FAMILY—RECAPITULATION OF CAVALRY.

SEVENTH CAVALRY (119TH) REGIMENT, INDIANA VOLUNTEERS.

MUSTERED FOR THREE YEARS.—RE-ORGANIZED IN THE FIELD.

In the following roster, the name of each officer and man is followed by his postoffice address at the time of enlistment. The date of muster for the officers is the date they were actually mustered into the service of the United States and not the date of commission.

COMPANY A.

SECOND LIEUTENANT.

John C. Hanson, Middletown. Mustered in March 1, 1864. Resigned August 13, 1864.

PRIVATE.

Oliver P. Saint, Greensboro. Mustered in November 9, 1864. Recruit. Transferred to Company C, 7th Cavalry, re-organized. Appointed Corporal. Mustered out February 18, 1866.

COMPANY B.

PRIVATE.

John E. Keys, Knightstown. Mustered in August 28, 1863. Discharged, disability. March 6, 1865.

COMPANY G.

SERGEANTS.

John J. Hurley, Daleville, Delaware County. Mustered in September 5, 1863. Appointed Commissary Sergeant. Discharged February 14, 1865, account of wounds by guerrillas, near Memphis, Tennessee, May, 1864.

Isaac Sourwine, Middletown. Mustered in September 5, 1863. Mustered out September 19, 1865.

CORPORAL.

Charles E. Cottrell, Daleville, Delaware County. Mustered in September 5, 1863. Transferred to Company F, 7th Cavalry, re-organized. Appointed Commissary Sergeant. Mustered out February 18, 1866.

PRIVATES.

George W. Brandon, Daleville, Delaware County. Mustered in September 5, 1863. Mustered out May 13, 1865.

George Crow, Middletown. Mustered in September 5, 1863. Transferred to Company F, 7th Cavalry, re-organized. Mustered out February 18, 1866.

Alfred Culbertson, Daleville, Delaware County. Mustered in September 5, 1863. Mustered out May 18, 1865.

Milton Davis, Middletown. Mustered in September 5, 1863. Transferred to Company F, 7th Cavalry, re-organized. Mustered out February 18, 1866.

John C. Hanson, Middletown. Mustered in September 5, 1863. Appointed Sergeant Major. Promoted Second Lieutenant Company A.

Abraham Mitcham, Middletown. Mustered in September 5, 1863. Transferred to Company F, 7th Cavalry, re-organized. Mustered out February 18, 1866.

George W. Needham, Middletown. Mustered in September 5, 1863. Transferred to V. R. Corps.

Isaac Needham, Middletown. Mustered in September 5, 1863. Transferred to Company F, 7th Cavalry, re-organized. Mustered out February 18, 1866.

James P. Powers, Luray. Mustered in September 5, 1863. Transferred to Company F, 7th Cavalry, re-organized. Mustered out February 18, 1866.

Sanford H. Shoemaker, Daleville, Delaware County. Mustered in September 5, 1863. Transferred to Company F, 7th Cavalry, re-organized. Mustered out February 18, 1866.

Silas M. Shoemaker, Daleville, Delaware County. Mustered in September 5, 1863. Transferred to Company F, 7th Cavalry, re-organized. Mustered out February 18, 1866.

Henry R. Stewart, Daleville, Delaware County. Mustered in September 5, 1863. Discharged, disability, May 16, 1865.

Joseph J. Van Matre, Middletown. Mustered in September 5, 1863. Transferred to Company F, 7th Cavalry, re-organized. Mustered out February 18, 1866.

Jacob Warnock, Honey Creek. Mustered in September 5, 1863. Appointed Corporal and Sergeant. Mustered out September 1, 1865.

Sanford Whitworth, Honey Creek. Mustered in September 5, 1863. Transferred to Company F, 7th Cavalry, re-organized. Mustered out February 18, 1866.

Christian M. Williams, Luray. Mustered in September 5, 1863. Transferred to Company F, 7th Cavalry, re-organized. Mustered out February 18, 1866.

Enoch M. Windsor, Middletown. Mustered in September 5, 1863. Wounded at Okolona, Mississippi, February 22, 1864. Captured. Died in Andersonville Prison, Georgia, date unknown.

Joseph A. Young, Middletown. Mustered in September 5, 1863. Appointed Corporal and Sergeant. Mustered out September 1, 1865.

COMPANY I.

PRIVATE.

William McGrath, New Castle. Mustered in September 5, 1863. Transferred to Company A, 7th Cavalry, re-organized. Mustered out February 18, 1866.

HISTORY OF THE SEVENTH CAVALRY (119TH) REGIMENT, INDIANA VOLUNTEERS.

The Seventh Cavalry (One Hundred and Nineteenth Regiment) organized at Indianapolis, October, 1863, with John P. C. Shanks as Colonel, and Thomas M. Browne as Lieutenant Colonel, moved to Louisville, Kentucky, in December, and was sent from there to Union City, Tennessee, where it joined General Grierson's Cavalry Division of the Sixteenth Army Corps. It took part in numerous engagements with the Confederates during the Northern Mississippi Campaign. After the battle of Okolona, Mississippi, the regiment moved to Memphis, Tennessee, and was there engaged in guard duty. In June, 1864, under General Sturgis, the regiment was in the disastrous fight at Guntown, Mississippi, and returned to Memphis, having suffered severe losses. In September, 1864, the regiment moved to Arkansas in pursuit of General Price's command, which was

then invading Missouri. Dropping this pursuit at Cape Girardeau, Missouri, the regiment was transported to St. Louis and thence to Central Missouri, where it resumed the pursuit of General Price to the western border of the State. It returned to Memphis in time to engage in General Grierson's famous raid through Mississippi, which inflicted great damage on the enemy. In June, 1865, the regiment moved to Alexandria, Louisiana, and thence to Hempstead, Texas, where it was stationed as late as December, 1865, at that date being the only Indiana cavalry regiment in the service.

The regiment, from start to finish, was a busy one and was deservedly complimented for its steady valor and distinguished service. In the Spring of 1865 a number of its members, returning from Confederate prisons, were lost on the Steamer Sultana. The regiment was finally mustered out February 18, 1866, being one of the last of the Civil War volunteer regiments mustered out of the United States service.

Colonel Shanks and Lieutenant Colonel Browne, near the close of the Civil War, were each made a Brevet Brigadier General of Volunteers, "for gallant and meritorious service." Colonel Shanks was also made Brevet Major General of Volunteers. After the Civil War Colonel Shanks and, subsequently, Lieutenant Colonel Browne, became members of Congress from the district which includes Henry County. Colonel Shanks had been a member of Congress before the war for one term, but Henry County was not then in his district.

Sergeant Joseph A. Young, of Company G, at the time of his enlistment and continuously ever since, has been a resident of Middletown. In 1887 he published a highly valuable book of one hundred and twenty-five pages entitled "Fall Creek Township, Henry County, Indiana, in the War of the Rebellion." The author is greatly indebted to this work for many facts and has drawn upon it liberally in his preparation of this history.

This regiment bore an honorable part in the following engagements:

Bolivar, Tennessee.....	January, 1864.
Okolona, Mississippi.....	February 22, 1864.
Raleigh, Tennessee.....	April 3, 1864.
Brice's Cross Roads, near Guntown, Mississippi.....	June 10, 1864.
Port Gibson, Mississippi.....	July 16, 1864.
Grand Gulf, Mississippi.....	July 17, 1864.
Hurricane Creek, Mississippi.....	August 21, 1864.
College Hill, Mississippi, (Oxford Hill).....	August 22, 1864.
Hatchie River, Mississippi.....	August 24, 1864.
La Mavoo, Mississippi.....	August 26, 1864.
Independence, Missouri.....	October 22, 1864.
Big Blue, Missouri.....	October 23, 1864.
Little Osage River, Kansas.....	October 25, 1864.
Mine Creek, Kansas.....	October 25, 1864.
Verona, Mississippi.....	December 25, 1864.
Egypt, Mississippi.....	December 28, 1864.
Bastrop, Louisiana.....	February 2, 1865.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF JOHN JACKSON HURLEY.

SERGEANT COMPANY G, 7TH CAVALRY REGIMENT, INDIANA VOLUNTEERS, AND FARMER.

John Jackson Hurley is an old and honored resident of Delaware County, Indiana. He was born January 10, 1841, and is the son of Joannan and Arbena (Dipboye) Hurley, the former of Scotch and the latter of German ancestry, but both natives of Virginia. At the age of ten years Joannan Hurley accompanied his father to Delaware County and there worked at the carpenter trade in connection with farming until his death, April 26, 1875. His widow subsequently married Granville Ellison.

John J. Hurley remained under the parental roof until July 11, 1863, when he enlisted in Company G, 7th Indiana Cavalry and on September 5th, following, was mustered into the service of the United States. On account of the interest he had taken in recruiting the company and because of his manifest qualifications he was made Sergeant of the company, which position he continued to hold until his discharge from the army.

The history of the gallant cavalry regiment to which he belonged is the military history of John J. Hurley, to the time when he was disqualified for further service on account of wounds. In February, 1864, the regiment reached Memphis, Tennessee, and was soon thereafter ordered to a place in the same State, not far from Memphis, known as La Grange. Sergeant Hurley was detailed to remain in Memphis to care for the regimental property left behind and it also became a part of his duty to gather the mail for the regiment, as it arrived at Memphis, and carry it to the front. Early in May of this year, he started on one of his regular letter-carrying trips to the regiment and while he and several others were riding on the top of a freight car, they were attacked by guerrillas and Hurley was badly wounded. When the hospital at Memphis was reached it was found that he had twenty three holes in his clothes, although but two shots had taken serious effect. He suffered in all, however, four flesh wounds. He was confined to the hospital at Memphis for some time before he was able to bear removal further north. As soon as he was able to be removed he was transferred to the hospital at Jefferson Barracks, near St. Louis, Missouri, and at that point he was discharged from the service on account of his wounds, February 14, 1865. He then returned to his home in Delaware County, Indiana, where he has since resided.

On January 12, 1878, he was united in marriage with Miss Melvina Shaffer, daughter of Berryman and Sarah (Gunder) Shaffer, both natives of Virginia, of German descent. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Hurley, namely, Garland H., born January 7, 1879, and Berryman S., born April 5, 1881, both of whom are still living under the parental roof, assisting their father in his farming and other business interests.

The first purchase of real estate by Mr. Hurley consisted of eighty acres of land, near Daleville, to which he has added, from time to time, until he is now the owner of one hundred and thirty six acres of as good land as there is in Delaware County, all of it highly improved. Part of the land immediately adjoins the town of Daleville and there Mr. Hurley possesses a fine brick



John F. Murray



John F. Mursley

mansion for his family and for himself and wife in their declining years. Fraternally, he is a Mason and for several years has held the office of Tyler of the lodge, originally located at Chesterfield, Madison County, but now known as Lodge No. 271, Middletown, Henry County, Indiana.

In politics he is a Republican and is a staunch supporter of the principles and policies of that party. He has not sought official position but has held the office of township assessor with credit to himself and to the satisfaction of the people. Mr. Hurley is well known in Delaware County and the adjoining counties of Henry and Madison. He is highly regarded by all of his friends and neighbors especially for his gallant service during the Civil War.

Mrs. Hurley has been a great helpmeet to her husband, taking a keen interest in all of his affairs. She is, however, a decidedly domestic woman, and the home over which she presides is known, far and wide, as one of the most hospitable in Delaware County.

EIGHTH CAVALRY (39TH) REGIMENT, INDIANA VOLUNTEERS.

MUSTERED FOR THREE YEARS.

This was the 39th Infantry Regiment, re-organized in the field as the 8th Cavalry.

In the following roster, the name of each man is followed by his postoffice address at the time of enlistment. In some instances the soldier was not a resident of Henry County at the time of enlistment but moved to that county after the Civil War. In such cases the name of the county from which he enlisted is substituted for the postoffice address and that is followed by the place of settlement in Henry County.

COMPANY A.

PRIVATE.

Thomas M. Huston, Fayette County. Knightstown after the Civil War. Mustered in September 20, 1864. Transferred from Company L, 3rd Cavalry. Mustered out July 20, 1865.

COMPANY B.

PRIVATES.

William Brosius, Knightstown. Mustered in August 7, 1863. Transferred from Company I, 3rd Cavalry. Mustered out July 20, 1865.

Alfred Noble, Knightstown. Mustered in October 2, 1862. Transferred from Company I, 3rd Cavalry. Mustered out July 20, 1865.

William A. Stanley, Ogden. Mustered in February 26, 1863. Transferred from Company I, 3rd Cavalry. Mustered out July 20, 1865.

COMPANY E.

PRIVATE.

William Alcorn, Hamilton County. Henry County after the Civil War. Mustered in January 7, 1862. Discharged, disability March 15, 1862.

COMPANY G.

PRIVATE.

David P. Van Matre, Middletown. Mustered in February 18, 1864. Recruit. Mustered out July 20, 1865.

COMPANY I.

PRIVATE.

Cyrus Ellingwood, Hamilton County. Middletown after the Civil War. Mustered in August 29, 1861. Veteran. Appointed Corporal. Mustered out July 20, 1865.

COMPANY L.

PRIVATES.

Elwood James, Knightstown. Mustered in September 24, 1862. Transferred from Company I, 3rd Cavalry. Mustered out June 8, 1865.

Stevan John, Hamilton County. Middletown after the Civil War. Mustered in March 4, 1864. Recruit. Appointed Corporal. Mustered out July 20, 1865.

Thomas K. Proctor, Knightstown. Mustered in September 24, 1862. Transferred from Company I, 3rd Cavalry. Mustered out June 8, 1865.

Leander Roberts, Knightstown. Mustered in September 24, 1862. Transferred from Company I, 3rd Cavalry. Mustered out June 8, 1865.

Jasper Van Matre, Middletown. Mustered in February 2, 1864. Recruit. Appointed Corporal. Mustered out July 20, 1865.

Oliver H. P. Van Matre, Middletown. Mustered in December 3, 1863. Recruit. Mustered out July 20, 1865.

COMPANY M.

PRIVATES.

Cassius B. Clifford, Knightstown. Mustered in September 20, 1862. Transferred from Company I, 3rd Cavalry. Mustered out June 8, 1865.

Gresham W. Conger, Knightstown. Mustered in September 24, 1862. Transferred from Company I, 3rd Cavalry. Mustered out June 8, 1865.

Robert F. Tuder, Henry County. Mustered in January 6, 1864. Recruit. Killed at Black River, North Carolina, March 16, 1865.

HISTORY OF THE

EIGHTH CAVALRY (39TH) REGIMENT, INDIANA VOLUNTEERS.

The Thirty Ninth Infantry Regiment, Indiana Volunteers, was mustered in at Indianapolis, August, 1861, and in September proceeded to Kentucky, thence with General Buell's army to Nashville, and thence to Shiloh, Tennessee, arriving there in time to take part in that famous battle. It was at the siege of Corinth afterwards passing through Northern Alabama to Bridgeport. From that place, it moved to Nashville and from there to Louisville, where it joined in the pursuit of General Bragg. In November, the regiment returned to Nashville and moved with General Rosecrans' army to Murfreesboro, Tennessee, where it rendered conspicuous service in the three-days' battle of Stone's River. In April, 1863, it was organized as mounted infantry and served as such through that year. It was in the movement against Chattanooga, Tennessee, and participated in the battle of Chickamauga, September 19 and 20, 1863. Indiana has erected a monument to the regiment on that battlefield. In October, 1863, the regiment was re-organized as the Eighth Cavalry and as such veteranized. It afterwards served in the raid of General McCook around Atlanta and with General Kilpatrick in Georgia. It went through with "Sherman to the Sea," and was engaged in the last battle of the war in North Carolina. The regiment was finally mustered out

July 20, 1865. Besides the monument at Chickamauga, Indiana has also erected a monument to this regiment at Shiloh.

This regiment bore an honorable part in the following engagements :

Shiloh, Tennessee.....	April 7, 1862.
Corinth, Mississippi, (Siege of).....	April 30 to May 30, 1862.
Stone's River, Tennessee.....	Dec. 31, 1862, to Jan. 1-2, 1863.
Chickamauga, Georgia.....	September 19-20, 1863.
Coosa River, Alabama, (Rousseau's raid).....	July 14, 1864.
Stone's Ferry, Alabama, (Rousseau's raid).....	July 15, 1864.
Chewa Station, Georgia, (Rousseau's raid).....	July 18, 1864.
Lovejoy Station, Georgia, (McCook's raid).....	July 29-30, 1864.
Newnan, Georgia, (McCook's raid).....	July 30, 1864.
Red Oak, Georgia, (Kilpatrick's raid).....	August 19, 1864.
Jonesboro, Georgia, (Kilpatrick's raid).....	August 19-20, 1864.
Lovejoy Station, Georgia, (Kilpatrick's raid).....	August 20, 1864.
Jonesboro, Georgia.....	August 31 to September 1, 1864.
Franklin, Tennessee, (Rousseau's pursuit of Wheeler) ..	September 2 1864.
Waynesboro, Georgia.....	November 27-29, 1864.
Aiken, South Carolina.....	February 11, 1865.
Averysboro, North Carolina.....	March 16, 1865.
Bentonville, North Carolina.....	March 19-21, 1865.

NINTH CAVALRY (121ST) REGIMENT, INDIANA VOLUNTEERS.

MUSTERED FOR THREE YEARS.

In the following roster, the name of each officer and man is followed by his postoffice address at the time of enlistment. In some instances the soldier was not a resident of Henry County at the time of enlistment but moved to that county after the Civil War. In such cases the name of the county from which he enlisted is substituted for the postoffice address and that is followed by the place of settlement in Henry County. The date of muster for the officers is the date they were actually mustered into the service of the United States and not the date of commission.

Company E was considered a distinctively Henry County organization, and, for that reason, the names of all its members are published, with their postoffice addresses, to complete the roster, whether they lived in Henry County or not. Where the postoffice address is unknown, the name of the county from which the soldier enlisted follows his name.

FIELD OFFICERS AND REGIMENTAL STAFF.

COLONEL.

George W. Jackson, Charlottesville. Mustered in April 30, 1864. Honorably discharged June 3, 1865.

Eli Lilly, Greencastle. Commissioned June 4, 1865. Not mustered. Mustered out as Lieutenant Colonel, August 28, 1865.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL.

Christian Beck, Connersville. Mustered in April 30, 1864. Resigned October 28, 1864.

Eli Lilly, Greencastle. Mustered in December 28, 1864. Promoted Colonel.

Virgil H. Lyon, Plainfield. Mustered in August 26, 1865. Mustered out August 28, 1865.

MAJOR.

Eli Lilly, Greencastle. Mustered in April 4, 1864. Promoted Lieutenant Colonel.

Virgil H. Lyon, Plainfield. Mustered in March 8, 1864. Promoted Lieutenant Colonel.

Patrick Carland, Liberty. Mustered in April 19, 1864. Resigned June 1, 1865.

James R. Nation, New Lisbon. Commissioned June 5, 1865. Not mustered. Mustered out as Captain, Company G, August 28, 1865.

LIEUTENANT AND ADJUTANT.

William P. Payne, Richmond. Mustered in March 12, 1864. Honorably discharged April 11, 1865.

George A. Armstrong, Indianapolis. Mustered in July 9, 1865. Mustered out August 28, 1865.

LIEUTENANT AND QUARTERMASTER.

Theophilus D. Whitney, Indianapolis. Mustered in October 19, 1863. Resigned March 4, 1865.

Henry Husted, Liberty. Mustered in April 23, 1865. Mustered out August 28, 1865.

LIEUTENANT AND COMMISSARY.

Wilson J. Baker, Winchester. Mustered in April 30, 1864. Mustered out August 28, 1865.

CAPTAIN AND CHAPLAIN.

William W. Snyder, Aurora. Mustered in May 13, 1864. Resigned January 10, 1865.

MAJOR AND SURGEON.

Richmond W. Welman, Jasper. Mustered in May 18, 1864. Mustered out August 28, 1865.

ASSISTANT SURGEONS.

John McChristie, Cottage Grove. Mustered in January 21, 1864. Mustered out August 28, 1865.

Edwin W. Magann, Hagerstown. Mustered in June 26, 1864. Mustered out August 28, 1865.

COMPANY A.

PRIVATE.

Henry Conklin, Marion County. Greensboro after the Civil War. Mustered in November 28, 1863. Mustered out August 28, 1865.

COMPANY B.

PRIVATES.

Samuel Berry, Knightstown. Mustered in November 13, 1863. Mustered out August 28, 1865.

William H. Cross, Hancock County. Knightstown after the Civil War. Mustered in November 13, 1863. Mustered out July 21, 1865.

Prear Daniel, Ogden. Mustered in December 28, 1863. Mustered out August 9, 1865.

John H. McCorkhill, Hancock County. Elizabeth City after the Civil War. Mustered in January 7, 1864. Mustered out June 6, 1865.

COMPANY C.

CAPTAIN.

Daniel W. Comstock, New Castle. Mustered in May 1, 1865. Resigned August 11, 1865.

PRIVATES.

Mahlon A. Farmer, Henry County. Mustered in January 15, 1864. Mustered out August 28, 1865.

Milton L. Harris, Henry County. Mustered in January 15, 1864. Mustered out August 28, 1865.

COMPANY D.

PRIVATE.

John L. Swain, Union County. Mechanicsburg after the Civil War. Mustered in December 17, 1863. Mustered out August 28, 1865.

COMPANY E.

CAPTAIN.

Volney Hobson, New Castle. Mustered in January 8, 1864. Killed at Franklin, Tennessee, December 17, 1864.

John W. Jack, Carthage, Rush County. Mustered in April 1, 1865. Mustered out August 28, 1865.

FIRST LIEUTENANT.

John W. Jack, Carthage, Rush County. Mustered in December 20, 1863. Promoted Captain.

Caleb H. Cooper, Cadiz. Mustered in May 10, 1865. Mustered out August 28, 1865.

SECOND LIEUTENANT.

Caleb H. Cooper, Cadiz. Mustered in December 20, 1863. Promoted First Lieutenant.

Madison Grose, New Castle. Mustered in May 10, 1865. Mustered out August 28, 1865.

PRIVATES.

Jackson Abbott, New Castle. Mustered in January 8, 1864. Appointed Corporal. Mustered out August 28, 1865.

Amos H. Allee, Knightstown. Mustered in December 19, 1863. Captured near Franklin, Tennessee, December 1, 1864. Held in Cahaba Prison, Alabama, until March, 1865. Died at Vicksburg, Mississippi, May 14, 1865.

Henry Alsbaugh, Cadiz. Mustered in January 8, 1864. Mustered out September 11, 1865.

John Anderson, Cadiz. Mustered in December 19, 1863. Mustered out August 28, 1865.

Miles E. Anderson, New Castle. Mustered in January 8, 1864. Appointed Sergeant. Mustered out August 28, 1865.

Franklin Bails, Carthage, Rush County. Mustered in December 19, 1863. Died at Indianapolis, Indiana, February 11, 1864.

Parnel Bales, Ashland. Mustered in January 8, 1864. Mustered out June 10, 1865.

John W. M. Benson, Wayne County. Mustered in January 8, 1864. Appointed Sergeant. Mustered out August 28, 1865.

William H. Bowers, Cadiz. Mustered in December 19, 1863. Mustered out August 28, 1865.

James Brooks, Carthage, Rush County. Mustered in December 19, 1863. Mustered out August 28, 1865.

Thomas J. Brookshire, New Castle. Mustered in January 8, 1864. Mustered out August 28, 1865.

Benjamin F. Brown, New Castle. Mustered in December 19, 1863. Mustered out August 28, 1865.

George Brown, Cadiz. Mustered in December 19, 1863. Mustered out August 28, 1865.

Peter Byrket, Ogden. Mustered in December 19, 1863. Died at Vicksburg, Mississippi, May 19, 1865.

John H. Case, New Castle. Mustered in March 5, 1864. Appointed Sergeant. Mustered out August 28, 1865.

William A. Coffman, Wayne County. Mustered in December 19, 1863. Mustered out August 28, 1865.

James Coleman, Raysville. Mustered in December 19, 1863. Mustered out August 28, 1865.

Daniel W. Comstock, New Castle. Mustered in December 19, 1863. Appointed Sergeant Major. Promoted First Lieutenant, Company F.

Exum Copeland, Greensboro. Mustered in December 19, 1863. Mustered out August 28, 1865.

Hiram Craig, Cadiz. Mustered in December 19, 1863. Mustered out August 28, 1865.

William R. Craig, Cadiz. Mustered in January 8, 1864. Appointed Corporal. Mustered out August 28, 1865.

Andrew J. Crandall, New Castle. Mustered in January 8, 1864. Mustered out August 28, 1865.

James Crandall, New Castle. Mustered in December 19, 1863. Mustered out August 28, 1865.

Wyatt Crandall, New Castle. Mustered in December 19, 1863. Killed at Franklin, Tennessee, December 17, 1864.

Eli Davis, New Castle. Mustered in January 8, 1864. Died at Vicksburg, Mississippi, April 13, 1865.

Clifford Delong, New Castle. Mustered in December 19, 1863. Mustered out August 28, 1865.

John L. Edwards, Carthage, Rush County. Mustered in December 19, 1863. Appointed Corporal. Mustered out August 28, 1865.

John H. Elliott, New Castle. Mustered in December 19, 1863. Appointed Corporal. Mustered out August 28, 1865.

William H. Elliott, New Castle. Mustered in January 8, 1864. Appointed First Sergeant. Mustered out August 28, 1865.

Henry Fitch, New Castle. Mustered in December 19, 1863. Died at Louisville, Kentucky, February 9, 1865.

Charles A. Fleming, Middletown. Mustered in March 5, 1864. Appointed Corporal. Mustered out August 28, 1865.

John A. Garvis, Greensboro. Mustered in December 19, 1863. Mustered out August 28, 1865.

Robert W. Gilbreath, Knightstown. Mustered in December 19, 1863. Captured near Franklin, Tennessee, December 1, 1864. Held in Cahaba Prison, Alabama, until March, 1865. Sultana survivor. Mustered out August 7, 1865.

Ezekiel Ginn, Cadiz. Mustered in December 19, 1863. Mustered out August 28, 1865.

Wesley R. Goodwin, New Castle. Mustered in December 19, 1863. Mustered out August 28, 1865.

Madison Grose, New Castle. Mustered in December 19, 1863. Promoted Second Lieutenant.

Benjamin D. Grubbs, Middletown. Mustered in March 5, 1864. Mustered out August 7, 1865.

Isaac Haguewood, New Castle. Mustered in December 19, 1863. Mustered out August 28, 1865.

Isaac W. Harvey, Carthage, Rush County. Mustered in December 19, 1863. Captured near Franklin, Tennessee, December 1, 1864. Held in Cahaba Prison, Alabama, until March, 1865. Mustered out May 8, 1865.

Bennett Hayes, Cadiz. Mustered in January 8, 1864. Mustered out August 28, 1865.

George P. Helvey, New Castle. Mustered in January 8, 1864. Appointed Sergeant. Wounded and Captured near Franklin, Tennessee, December 1, 1864. Released. Mustered out May 8, 1865.

Robert C. Hiatt, Cadiz. Mustered in December 19, 1863. Mustered out August 28, 1865.

James E. Higgins, Raysville. Mustered in December 19, 1863. Mustered out August 28, 1865.

James H. Hill, Carthage, Rush County. Mustered in December 19, 1863. Appointed Blacksmith. Mustered out June 20, 1865.

Milton Hill, Carthage, Rush County. Mustered in December 19, 1863. Mustered out August 28, 1865.

Nathan O. Hill, Carthage, Rush County. Mustered in December 19, 1863. Captured near Franklin, Tennessee, December 1, 1864. Held in Andersonville Prison, Georgia, until April, 1865. Mustered out August 28, 1865.

Robert H. Hill, Carthage, Rush County. Mustered in December 19, 1863. Mustered out August 28, 1865.

Thomas C. Hill, Carthage, Rush County. Mustered in December 19, 1863. Mustered out August 28, 1865.

John G. Holt, Carthage, Rush County. Spiceland after the Civil War. Mustered in December 19, 1863. Appointed Sergeant. Mustered out August 28, 1865.

John House, New Castle. Mustered in December 19, 1863. Mustered out August 28, 1865.

Harrison Jackson, Middletown. Mustered in December 19, 1863. Captured near Franklin, Tennessee, December 1, 1864. Held in Andersonville Prison, Georgia, until April 1, 1865. Mustered out June 23, 1865.

William S. Julian, New Castle. Mustered in December 19, 1863. Appointed Commissary Sergeant. Mustered out August 28, 1865.

John Kays, Wayne County. Mustered in December 19, 1863. Mustered out December 2, 1865.

Thomas Laboyteaux, Cadiz. Mustered in January 8, 1864. Captured near Franklin, Tennessee, December 1, 1864. Held in Cahaba Prison, Alabama, until March, 1865. Lost on Su Itana, April 27, 1865.

Jesse Leeka, Carthage, Rush County. Mustered in January 8, 1864. Mustered out August 28, 1865.

William H. Leisure, Carthage, Rush County. Mustered in December 19, 1863. Captured near Franklin, Tennessee, December 1, 1864. Died in Cahaba Prison, Alabama, January, 1865.

David Lowe, New Castle. Mustered in December 19, 1863. Mustered out August 28, 1865.

Phillip Lowery, Cadiz. Mustered in January 8, 1864. Mustered out June 10, 1865.

Joseph P. McConnell, New Castle. Mustered in December 19, 1863. Mustered out May 11, 1865.

Andrew J. McCormack, Cadiz. Mustered in January 8, 1864. Captured near Franklin, Tennessee, December 1, 1864. Held in Cahaba Prison, Alabama, until March, 1865. Sultana survivor. Mustered out September 11, 1865.

Josiah McCormack, Cadiz. Mustered in January 8, 1864. Appointed Wagoner. Mustered out May 16, 1865.

Kelita Mendenhall, Carthage, Rush County. Mustered in December 19, 1863. Captured near Franklin, Tennessee, December 1, 1864. Died in Cahaba Prison, Alabama, January, 1865.

Leander F. Mills, Wayne County. Mustered in January 8, 1864. Mustered out August 28, 1865.

Robert M. Mills, New Castle. Mustered in December 19, 1863. Appointed Sergeant. Mustered out August 28, 1865.

Charles L. Mitchell, Mechanicsburg. Mustered in January 8, 1864. Mustered out August 28, 1865.

John D. Modlin, Cadiz. Mustered in January 8, 1864. Mustered out August 28, 1865.

John A. Mundell, Cadiz. Mustered in December 19, 1863. Mustered out August 28, 1865.

James R. Nay, New Castle. Mustered in January 8, 1864. Died at home in New Castle, Indiana, July 30, 1865.

Charles O. Nixon, Carthage, Rush County. Mustered in December 19, 1863. Captured near Franklin, Tennessee, December 1, 1864. Held in Cahaba Prison, Alabama, until March, 1865. Mustered out May 8, 1865.

Joseph O'Harra, New Castle. Mustered in December 19, 1863. Mustered out August 28, 1865.

David M. Painter, Middletown. Mustered in December 19, 1863. Mustered out August 16, 1865.

Henry Perry, New Castle. Mustered in December 19, 1863. Mustered out August 28, 1865.

George W. Pratt, Wayne County. Mustered in March 5, 1864. Mustered out August 28, 1865.

John Ratcliff, New Castle. Mustered in December 19, 1863. Appointed Wagoner. Mustered out August 28, 1865.

Benjamin F. Ricks, Cadiz. Mustered in December 19, 1863. Appointed First Sergeant. Killed at Franklin, Tennessee, December 17, 1864.

Martin W. Ricks, Cadiz. Mustered in January 8, 1864. Appointed Quartermaster Sergeant. Mustered out August 28, 1865.

William A. Rogers, New Castle. Mustered in January 8, 1864. Died at Baton Rouge, Louisiana, April 28, 1865.

John Runyan, New Castle. Mustered in March 5, 1864. Mustered out July 31, 1865.

John A. Sheckles, Lewisville. Mustered in December 19, 1863. Mustered out August 28, 1865.

Daniel Shepherd, New Castle. Mustered in December 19, 1863. Appointed Corporal. Mustered out August 28, 1865.

Charles Shepler, Carthage, Rush County. Mustered in December 19, 1863. Mustered out August 28, 1865.

John Smith, New Castle. Mustered in December 19, 1863. Mustered out May 31, 1865.

Thomas C. Smith, Middletown. Mustered in December 19, 1863. Mustered out August 28, 1865.

Robert O. Spell, New Castle. Mustered in December 19, 1863. Killed at Franklin, Tennessee, December 17, 1864.

John M. Storms, New Castle. Mustered in December 19, 1863. Appointed Sergeant. Mustered out August 28, 1865.

Samuel H. Sweigart, New Castle. Mustered in December 19, 1863. Died at St. Louis, Missouri, July 23, 1865.

Alfred M. Thornburgh, New Castle. Mustered in January 8, 1864. Appointed Chief Bugler. Mustered out May 17, 1865.

Franklin D. Thornburgh, New Castle. Mustered in January 8, 1864. Mustered out August 28, 1865.

Abraham Trout, Middletown. Mustered in December 19, 1863. Appointed Sergeant. Mustered out August 28, 1865.

David P. Weaver, Cadiz. Mustered in January 8, 1864. Mustered out August 28, 1865.

George T. Weaver, Cadiz. Mustered in January 8, 1864. Appointed Saddler Sergeant. Mustered out August 7, 1865.

John R. Weaver, Cadiz. Mustered in January 8, 1864. Appointed Saddler. Mustered out August 28, 1865.

William R. Weesner, Cadiz. Mustered in December 19, 1863. Appointed Corporal. Mustered out August 28, 1865.

Elisha B. White, Carthage, Rush County. Mustered in December 19, 1863. Appointed Farrier. Mustered out August 28, 1865.

William Whitacre, New Castle. Mustered in December 19, 1863. Died at Indianapolis, Indiana, May 21, 1864.

Henry Wilhelm, Wayne County. Mustered in January 8, 1864. Appointed Corporal. Mustered out August 28, 1865.

COMPANY F.

FIRST LIEUTENANT.

Daniel W. Comstock, New Castle. Mustered in September 1, 1864. Promoted Captain, Company C.

COMPANY G.

CAPTAIN.

James R. Nation, New Lisbon. Mustered in January 27, 1864. Promoted Major.

PRIVATES.

Hiram Allison, Luray. Lived in Delaware County, just north of Luray. Mustered in January 21, 1864. Appointed Corporal. Sultana survivor. Mustered out June 17, 1865.

Henry C. Bateman, New Lisbon. Mustered in January 21, 1864. Mustered out August 28, 1865.

George W. Bowers, Middletown. Mustered in February 19, 1864. Captured at Sulphur Branch Trestle, Alabama, September 25, 1864. Died in Cahaba Prison, Alabama, January, 1865.

Henry C. Hiatt, Cadiz. Mustered in January 21, 1864. Captured at Sulphur Branch Trestle, Alabama, September 25, 1864. Died in Cahaba Prison, Alabama, January, 1865.

William C. Hooper, Luray. Mustered in January 21, 1864. Captured at Sulphur Branch Trestle, Alabama, September 25, 1864. Held in Cahaba Prison, Alabama, until March, 1865. Lost on Sultana, April 27, 1865.

Charles W. Johnson, Luray. Mustered in January 21, 1864. Mustered out September 1, 1865.

James T. Johnson, Luray. Mustered in January 21, 1864. Mustered out August 28, 1865.

Lewis Johnson, Luray. Mustered in January 21, 1864. Captured at Sulphur Branch Trestle, Alabama, September 25, 1864. Held in Cahaba Prison, Alabama, until March, 1865. Sultana survivor. Mustered out June 17, 1865.

Job Lamb, New Lisbon. Mustered in January 21, 1864. Mustered out August 28, 1865.

John Lane, New Lisbon. Mustered in January 21, 1864. Mustered out May 31, 1865.

Samuel McCormack, Cadiz. Mustered in January 21, 1864. Mustered out July 24, 1865.

Enoch T. Nation, New Lisbon. Mustered in January 21, 1864. Captured at Sulphur Branch Trestle, Alabama, September 25, 1864. Held in Cahaba Prison, Alabama, until March, 1865. Lost on Sultana, April 27, 1865.

Thomas Parker, Henry County. Mustered in January 21, 1864. Mustered out August 28, 1865.

William H. Peacock, Luray. Mustered in January 21, 1864. Appointed Corporal. Captured at Sulphur Branch Trestle, Alabama, September 25, 1864. Held in Cahaba Prison, Alabama, until March, 1865. Sultana survivor. Mustered out June 25, 1865.

Laban W. Swafford, New Lisbon. Mustered in January 21, 1864. Appointed Farrier. Mustered out August 28, 1865.

COMPANY I.

PRIVATES.

Columbus Franklin, Hendricks County. Shirley after the Civil War. Mustered in January 1, 1864. Appointed Sergeant. Mustered out August 28, 1865.

Joseph L. Middleton, Hendricks County. Middletown after the Civil War. Mustered in January 15, 1864. Mustered out September 2, 1865.

COMPANY M.

SERGEANT.

Alexander Abernathy, Rush County. Middletown after the Civil War. Mustered in December 31, 1863. Appointed Commissary Sergeant. Mustered out August 28, 1865.

SADDLER.

Daniel Mason, Ogden. Mustered in March 1, 1864. Mustered out June 9, 1865.

PRIVATES.

William Madison, Knightstown. Mustered in March 10, 1864. Mustered out August 28, 1865.

Robert E. Woods, Knightstown. Mustered in March 29, 1864. Appointed Corporal. Mustered out August 28, 1865.

HISTORY OF THE NINTH CAVALRY (121ST) REGIMENT, INDIANA VOLUNTEERS.

The Ninth Cavalry (One Hundred and Twenty First Regiment) was recruited during the Fall and Winter of 1863; was organized as a regiment on March 1, 1864, at Indianapolis, with George W. Jackson as Colonel, and remained in the State, under drill, until May 3. Without completing the mount (partially accomplished) the regiment, armed with Enfield rifles, left the State on the 3d of May, and proceeded to Nashville, by rail, and thence to Pulaski, Tennessee, where it was kept on post duty until the 23d of November. During this time, it participated in the skirmishes incident to the cavalry campaigns against the Confederate Generals, Forrest and Wheeler. On the 25th of September, 1864, a portion of the regiment, under command of Major Lilly, was in an engagement at Sulphur Branch Trestle, Alabama, with General Forrest, losing one hundred and twenty men in killed, wounded and missing.

At the time of the opening of the Confederate campaign in Tennessee under General John B. Hood, the regiment fell back from Pulaski to Nashville, and was immediately mounted and sent to the front. On December 17th, in an engagement with General Forrest's cavalry at Franklin, it lost twenty six men and officers killed, wounded and prisoners. After the defeat of General Hood's army and its retreat from the State, the regiment went into Winter quarters at Gravelly Springs, Alabama, remaining there from January 16th to February 6th, 1865, when, under orders, it embarked on transports, and with its brigade organization, proceeded to New Orleans, Louisiana, arriving there on the 10th of March. At that place the brigade was broken up, and the Ninth Cavalry turning over its horses, left on steamer and arrived at Vicksburg, Mississippi, on the 25th of March. Here it remained on post duty until the 3d of May, when it was again mounted, and sent, by detachments, into the interior of the State of Mississippi, to garrison posts, on which duty it continued until the order for muster out of service was received.

On the 22d of May, the regiment moved to Vicksburg for the purpose of being mustered out of service, but this was not done until the 28th of August, 1865. Soon after it proceeded up the Mississippi, homeward bound, and arrived at Indianapolis on the 5th of September. On the following day the regiment was publicly received, with other returned regiments, and welcomed home at a meeting held in the State House grounds, by speeches from General Mansfield, of Governor Morton's staff, Colonel John H. Farquhar and others. In a few days afterward the officers and men were finally discharged from service and returned to their homes.

On leaving the State the regiment was eleven hundred and fifty strong. It returned with three hundred and eighty six men and officers. On the 26th of

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF VOLNEY HOBSON.

CAPTAIN COMPANY E, 9TH CAVALRY REGIMENT, INDIANA VOLUNTEERS.

The subject of this sketch, Captain Volney Hobson, was the son of Evan B. and Elizabeth (Elliott) Hobson, who were united in marriage, January 8, 1826, at the then village of New Castle. To this union were born six children, Volney, the second child and the only son, being born April 9, 1828.

The Hobson and Elliott families were among the earliest settlers of Henry County. Abraham Elliott, the father of Elizabeth (Elliott) Hobson, came from Wayne to Henry County, about the time the latter county was organized. He had been a prominent citizen of Wayne County as he became, afterwards, of Henry, during the remainder of his life. The Hobsons came to Henry County and were identified with its affairs prior to the coming of the Elliotts, and it was at the house of Joseph Hobson, the brother of Evan B., that the commissioners appointed to organize the county, were authorized to meet by act of the General Assembly. This house was situated on what is now known as the Stephen Elliott farm, about two miles south of New Castle.

From the foregoing, it will be readily discerned that the subject of this sketch was a scion of two noted families of the early days, who were among the most active and prominent in the civil and political affairs of the county.

Evan B. Hobson died August 22, 1838. After the death of his father, Volney lived for several years at New Castle with his uncle, on the maternal side, Judge Jehu T. Elliott. In 1847 or 1848, he went to Laporte, Indiana, where he served a three-year apprenticeship at the tanner's trade, with his uncle, the late James Black, whose wife, Jane Elliott, was a sister of Elizabeth (Elliott) Hobson, and the mother of the late Amanda V. Hudelson, the late Nathaniel E. Black and of Mrs. Kate McMeans, of New Castle.

After finishing his trade, he returned to New Castle about 1852 and in February, 1853, started overland to California. It may sound strange now, but for many years after gold was discovered in California, and before the days of the western railroads, it was the custom to drive cattle, from the central and western parts of the Mississippi Valley, to that State, to supply the miners with beef. At this period, there lived south of New Castle, on what is known as the Jacob Walker farm, a man named Hugh Sweeney, who made a business of driving cattle across the plains. To that end, early in the Spring of 1853, he had arranged to start with a drove from the Platte Country, in Missouri, in the western part of that State, just across the Missouri River from Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. For this venture, Volney Hobson contracted with Sweeney to go as his companion and assistant. They left Fort Leavenworth for California early in May and reached Sacramento about September 1st. Hobson remained with Sweeney until the cattle were disposed of, after which, in the Fall, he went to the mines in Eldorado and Placer counties. He followed mining, with varied success for several years, but finally abandoned it and commenced farming in the Sacramento Valley. He continued at this work until the beginning of the Civil War, when he left the Golden State, reaching his home at New Castle in the Spring of 1862. Soon after his arrival, he tendered his services, in a clerical capacity, to the headquarters of the



Volney Hobson

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Volney Holsen

19th Indiana Infantry, commanded by Colonel, afterwards General, Solomon Meredith, serving with the Army of the Potomac. In this capacity he was present at the battle of Antietam, September 17, 1862, and witnessed what is recognized as one of the fiercest and bloodiest battles of the Civil War. He remained with the Army of the Potomac, until the Spring of 1863, when he again returned to New Castle.

In the Summer of the same year, when the Confederate General, John H. Morgan made his famous raid into Indiana, Volney Hobson assisted in recruiting Company A, 110th Indiana Infantry (Morgan Raid Minute Men), of which he was made Second Lieutenant. In the Winter of 1863-4, he was the principal mover in the organization of what became Company E, 9th Indiana Cavalry, and he was made Captain of the company. It is almost needless to say that the history of this famous cavalry regiment is the military history of Captain Volney Hobson, until the day of his untimely death, December 17, 1864. He was instantly killed near Franklin, Tennessee, while leading his company against the enemy under General Hood, who had fallen back from Nashville to Franklin. As soon as possible after the battle, the body of Captain Hobson was secured and sent to New Castle from whence it was taken to the Batson Cemetery, in Liberty Township, and there interred in the family lot, with all the ceremonies appropriate to the burial of a deceased soldier.

No braver man than Captain Hobson ever wore the uniform of an United States officer. To him fear was a stranger. He died in a noble cause and to him and the thousands of others who sacrificed their lives on the battlefield, our Country owes its preservation. Captain Hobson was the soul of honor and exceedingly genial in disposition. He despised the slanderer and the mean and cowardly met with his deserved contempt. His memory to all who knew him will ever be most fondly cherished.

For the purpose of this history, it is necessary to state that Captain Hobson's mother, Elizabeth (Elliott) Hobson was on November 26, 1839, married to the late James Peed, one of Henry County's best known citizens. To this union were born three children, namely: Caroline, Evan H., and Helen, now Mrs. William F. Johnson of Washington, District of Columbia. The two last named alone survive. Evan H. Peed is one of the best known citizens of the county and is respected at home and abroad for his sterling integrity, urbanity and generous nature.

At the battle of Antietam, Captain Hobson secured a very fine gold watch and chain, taken from the body of a South Carolina Major, and when, at a later date, the Captain went into the Federal Army with the 9th Indiana Cavalry, he left the watch with his half-brother, Evan H. Peed, who is still its possessor and regards it as among his treasured mementoes.

It is worthy of mention that the Hobsons were from North Carolina and that Evan Hobson, together with his brothers, settled in what is now Henry County, sometime prior to its organization as a county.

Captain Volney Hobson was commissioned as Captain of Company E, 9th Indiana Cavalry, December 18, 1863, and was mustered into the United States service January 8, 1864.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF DANIEL WEBSTER COMSTOCK.

CAPTAIN COMPANY C, 9TH CAVALRY REGIMENT, INDIANA VOLUNTEERS.

JUDGE APPELLATE COURT.

Daniel Webster Comstock was born at Germantown, Ohio, December 16, 1840. His father, Dr. James Comstock, a successful physician, was born in Connecticut, and was a son of a soldier of the Revolution. His mother was Mary Wade Croke, a native of Virginia, the daughter of Richard Croke, who came to Virginia from Ireland at the close of the Revolution. The subject of this sketch attended school at the Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, Ohio, graduating in 1860. He at once began the study of law. In September, 1861, he located at New Castle, Indiana, and was admitted to the bar the same year. In 1862 he was elected District Attorney for the Eleventh Common Pleas District, an office which he resigned during the first year of the term, having entered the army as a private soldier in the Ninth Indiana Cavalry. Upon the organization of the regiment he was appointed Sergeant Major, the duties of which position he performed until July 1, 1864, when he was promoted to the First Lieutenancy of Company F. In April, 1865, he was promoted to the Captaincy of Company C, and was subsequently detailed to act as Assistant Adjutant General of the First Brigade, Seventh Division of the Military Division of Mississippi. He was honorably discharged September 18, 1865. In 1866, he located at Richmond, Wayne County, where he has since resided. In 1867 he was married to Miss Josephine A. Rohrer of Germantown, Ohio. In the same year he was elected City Attorney of Richmond and served until the political complexion of the council changed; he was elected Prosecuting Attorney of the Wayne Circuit Court for the terms beginning in 1872 and 1874. In 1878 he was elected to the State Senate from Wayne County. As State Senator he was a member of the Judiciary Committee in 1879 and in 1881 was Chairman of the Joint Committee on Revision of the Laws. He was not a candidate for renomination. In 1884 he was elected Judge of the Seventeenth Judicial Circuit, composed of the County of Wayne, and was re-elected in 1890, having been nominated for both terms without opposition. In October, 1896, he resigned the office of Circuit Judge, having been nominated by the Republican party for Judge of the Appellate Court for the Fourth District. He has been three times successively elected Appellate Judge and is still serving as a member of that court.

Judge Comstock is a highly educated man and thoroughly versed in the law. He is noted, far and wide, for his urbanity and for his fund of interesting and instructive reminiscence and anecdote.

It has always been a matter of regret in Henry County that he should have taken up his residence in another county, after his return from the Civil War.

CONDENSED CAVALRY REGIMENTS.

In the following organizations, Henry County was but slightly represented and for that reason, the several regiments are condensed in form and only brief outlines of their histories are given.

The name of each cavalryman is followed by his postoffice address at the

time of enlistment. In some instances the soldier was not a resident of Henry County at the time of enlistment but moved to the county after the Civil War. In such cases the name of the county from which he enlisted is substituted for the postoffice address and that is followed by the place of settlement in Henry County.

TENTH CAVALRY.

(125TH REGIMENT.)

Flemmon T. W. Painter, Middletown. Private, Company F. Mustered in January 8, 1864. Appointed Commissary Sergeant. Mustered out August 31, 1865.

John R. Walker, Gibson County. New Castle after the Civil War. Private, Company G. Mustered in January 8, 1864. Mustered out June 19, 1865.

Organized at Vincennes in the Winter of 1863-4. Mustered for three years. Served in Tennessee, Alabama and Mississippi. This regiment lost three officers and thirty five men by the explosion and burning of the ill-fated Sultana. Mustered out in the Fall of 1865.

ELEVENTH CAVALRY.

(126TH REGIMENT.)

Samuel Wolf, Carroll County. New Castle after the Civil War. Private, Company M. Mustered in April 20, 1864. Appointed Corporal. Mustered out September 19, 1865.

Organized at Indianapolis in the Spring of 1864. Mustered for three years. Served in Tennessee, Alabama, Missouri and Kansas. Mustered out in the Fall of 1865.

TWELFTH CAVALRY.

(127TH REGIMENT.)

John Gibson, White County. Middletown after the Civil War. Private, Company K. Mustered in January 12, 1864. Mustered out June 17, 1865.

Organized at Kendallville in the Spring of 1864. Mustered for three years. Served in Tennessee, Alabama and Mississippi. Mustered out in the Fall of 1865.

THIRTEENTH CAVALRY.

(131ST REGIMENT.)

Andrew J. Anderson, Marion County. Kennard after the Civil War. Bugler, Company I. Mustered in December 23, 1863. Mustered out July 15, 1865.

William L. Kerr, Floyd County. Knightstown after the Civil War. Private, Company B. Mustered in December 28, 1863. Mustered out November 18, 1865. This soldier previously served from July 27, 1861, to October 28, 1862, as a private, Company F, Twenty Third Indiana Infantry.

Timothy Shane, New Castle. Private, Company G. Mustered in March 9, 1864. Appointed Color Sergeant. Mustered out November 18, 1865.

William E. Walker, Henry County. Private, Company G. Mustered in November 15, 1864. Transferred from the Sixteenth Regiment (unassigned). Mustered out November 6, 1865.

Organization completed at Indianapolis in the Spring of 1864. Mustered for three years. Served in Kentucky, Tennessee and Mississippi. Mustered out in the Fall of 1865.

CAVALRY IN THE CIVIL WAR.

RECAPITULATION.

Majors	1
Major and Surgeon	1
First Lieutenant and Quartermaster	1

Assistant Surgeons.....	1
Captains	5
First Lieutenants.....	5
Second Lieutenants.....	7
Sergeants Major.....	2
Quartermaster Sergeants.....	2
Commissary Sergeants.....	2
Saddler Sergeants.....	1
Chief Buglers.....	1
Hospital Stewards.....	1
First Sergeants.....	3
Sergeants	17
Corporals	25
Buglers	3
Farriers and Blacksmiths.....	6
Saddlers	4
Wagoners	4
Privates	304
Total	396

DEDUCTIONS.

Cavalrymen from other counties who moved to Henry County after the Civil War.....	26
Non-resident cavalrymen in distinctively Henry County companies.....	37
Duplication of names by reason of promotions and transfers.....	60
Total of cavalrymen in the Civil War.....	273

CHAPTER XIII.

INFANTRY.

INFANTRY REGIMENTS IN MEXICAN AND CIVIL WARS—ARRANGEMENT OF INFANTRY REGIMENTS IN CHAPTERS—FIELD AND STAFF—NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF—COMPANY—ROSTER OF 6TH INDIANA INFANTRY (3 MONTHS)—8TH INDIANA INFANTRY (3 MONTHS)—8TH INDIANA INFANTRY (3 YEARS)—THEIR HISTORIES—BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES OF PRIVATE HENRY LYCURGUS POWELL AND FAMILY—PRIVATE PHILANDER WISEHART—WISEHART FAMILY.

Indiana had five regiments of infantry in the Mexican War. For this reason, the numbered regiments in the Civil War began with the Sixth and ended with the One Hundred and Fifty Sixth. All of the regiments were numbered between these two, inclusive.

The infantry regiments, in which Henry County furnished one or more full companies or in which the number in one or more of the companies of the regiment is sufficient to justify the same, are placed first and more extended histories of them are given. Other regiments, having a lesser number of Henry County soldiers in them, follow in their numerical order but in a condensed form and with but a brief reference to their history.

In some of the regiments, there is an apparent discrepancy between the dates of muster for the men and for the organization of the regiments. This arises from the fact that the men were mustered in as fast as recruited, while the regiment was not fully organized and the field officers commissioned, until the number of men enlisted for it approximated the maximum number required. In other instances, the muster in of the men is after the organization of the regiment. This arises from the fact that men were recruited after the field officers were commissioned.

Where there are one or more distinctively Henry County companies of soldiers in an infantry regiment, the field and staff of the regiment is published in full.

In the Civil War all infantry regiments consisted of ten companies, each company consisting of one hundred officers and men as noted below. A regiment was officered as follows: Colonel, Lieutenant Colonel, Major, Adjutant with rank of Lieutenant, Quartermaster with rank of Lieutenant, Chaplain with rank of Captain, Chief Surgeon with rank of Major, Assistant Surgeon with rank of Captain and Assistant Surgeon with rank of Lieutenant.

The non-commissioned staff consisted of Sergeant Major, Quartermaster Sergeant, Commissary Sergeant, Hospital Steward, and two Principal Musicians (Drum Major and Fife Major). Early in the war there was a regimental band with a maximum of twenty pieces, but in 1862 this was discontinued.

A company, when recruited to its maximum strength, was officered and divided as follows: Captain, First Lieutenant, Second Lieutenant, First Sergeant, four duty Sergeants, eight Corporals, two Musicians, Wagoner and eighty one privates, total one hundred.

All regiments, companies and parts of companies, following, in which Henry County was represented, are from organizations as above described.

SIXTH INFANTRY REGIMENT, INDIANA VOLUNTEERS.

MUSTERED FOR THREE MONTHS.

In the following roster, the name of each officer and man is followed by his postoffice address at the time of enlistment. The date of muster for the officers is the date they were actually mustered into the service of the United States and not the date of commission. Where the postoffice address is unknown, the name of the county from which the soldier enlisted follows his name.

FIELD OFFICERS AND REGIMENTAL STAFF.

COLONEL.

Thomas T. Crittenden, Madison. Mustered in April 26, 1861. Mustered out August 2, 1861.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL.

Hiram Prather, North Vernon. Mustered in April 26, 1861. Mustered out August 2, 1861.

MAJOR.

John Gerber, Madison. Mustered in April 26, 1861. Mustered out August 2, 1861.

LIEUTENANT AND ADJUTANT.

George W. Wiley, Madison. Mustered in April 26, 1861. Mustered out August 2, 1861.

LIEUTENANT AND QUARTERMASTER.

Josiah H. Andrews, North Vernon. Mustered in April 26, 1861. Mustered out August 2, 1861.

MAJOR AND SURGEON.

Charles Schussler, Madison. Mustered in April 30, 1861. Mustered out August 2, 1861.

ASSISTANT SURGEON.

John W. Davis, Vincennes. Mustered in April 30, 1861. Mustered out August 2, 1861.

COMPANY A.

PRIVATES.

James McFeters, Henry County. Mustered in April 23, 1861. Mustered out August 2, 1861.

William L. Saunders, Lewisville. Mustered in April 23, 1861. Mustered out August 2, 1861.

George W. Walker, Knightstown. Mustered in April 23, 1861. Mustered out August 2, 1861.

William A. Whilton, Henry County. Mustered in April 23, 1861. Mustered out August 2, 1861.

COMPANY F.

CAPTAIN.

William C. Moreau, Knightstown. Mustered in April 25, 1861. Mustered out August 2, 1861.

FIRST LIEUTENANT.

Robert Allison, Knightstown. Mustered in April 25, 1861. Mustered out August 2, 1861.

SECOND LIEUTENANT.

John Cole, Knightstown. Mustered in April 25, 1861. Mustered out August 2, 1861.

FIRST SERGEANT.

James L. Whitesel, Knightstown. Mustered in April 22, 1861. Mustered out August 2, 1861.

SERGEANTS.

Frederick Wysong, Knightstown. Mustered in April 22, 1861. Mustered out August 2, 1861.

George W. Conniard, Knightstown. Mustered in April 22, 1861. Mustered out August 2, 1861.

John W. Hudelson, Knightstown. Mustered in April 22, 1861. Mustered out August 2, 1861.

CORPORALS.

John J. Cole, Knightstown. Mustered in April 22, 1861. Mustered out August 2, 1861.

Isaac Steele, Ogden. Mustered in April 22, 1861. Mustered out August 2, 1861.

Waitsel M. Heaton, Knightstown. Mustered in April 22, 1861. Mustered out August 2, 1861.

Robert S. Swain, Greensboro. Mustered in April 22, 1861. Mustered out August 2, 1861.

MUSICIANS.

Leonidas L. Allison, Ogden. Mustered in April 22, 1861. Mustered out August 2, 1861.

Albert Shipman, Knightstown. Mustered in April 22, 1861. Mustered out August 2, 1861.

PRIVATEES.

Harmon Ballenger, Greensboro. Mustered in April 22, 1861. Mustered out August 2, 1861.

George W. Beaver, Henry County. Mustered in April 22, 1861. Mustered out August 2, 1861.

John J. Bement, Henry County. Mustered in April 22, 1861. Mustered out August 2, 1861.

Theodore Benjamin, Ogden. Mustered in April 22, 1861. Mustered out August 2, 1861.

Abraham N. Berry, Ogden. Mustered in April 22, 1861. Mustered out August 2, 1861.

Richard Bloomfield, Knightstown. Mustered in April 22, 1861. Mustered out August 2, 1861.

Thomas Brooks, Knightstown. Mustered in April 22, 1861. Mustered out August 2, 1861.

John H. Brosius, Knightstown. Mustered in April 22, 1861. Mustered out August 2, 1861.

Thompson P. Burch, Knightstown. Mustered in April 22, 1861. Mustered out August 2, 1861.

Daniel L. Burris, Knightstown. Mustered in April 22, 1861. Mustered out August 2, 1861.

Hiram Butler, Greensboro. Mustered in April 22, 1861. Mustered out August 2, 1861.

William Butler, Greensboro. Mustered in April 22, 1861. Mustered out August 2, 1861.

William M. Cameron, Knightstown. Mustered in April 22, 1861. Mustered out August 2, 1861.

Samuel Carson, Knightstown. Mustered in April 22, 1861. Mustered out August 2, 1861.

Elijah H. Coats, Henry County. Mustered in April 22, 1861. Mustered out August 2, 1861.

John H. Cook, Henry County. Mustered in April 22, 1861. Mustered out August 2, 1861.

James F. Cooper, Ogden. Mustered in April 22, 1861. Mustered out August 2, 1861.

William Cracraft, Knightstown. Mustered in April 22, 1861. Mustered out August 2, 1861.

- William Curry, Henry County. Mustered in April 22, 1861. Mustered out August 2, 1861.
- Prear Daniel, Ogden. Mustered in April 22, 1861. Mustered out August 2, 1861.
- Charles M. Davis, Knightstown. Mustered in April 22, 1861. Mustered out August 2, 1861.
- Cornelius J. Davis, Lewisville. Mustered in April 22, 1861. Mustered out August 2, 1861.
- Van Buren Dennis, Knightstown. Mustered in April 22, 1861. Mustered out August 2, 1861.
- James P. Elder, Knightstown. Mustered in April 22, 1861. Mustered out August 2, 1861.
- William Everhard, Knightstown. Mustered in April 22, 1861. Mustered out August 2, 1861.
- James Filson, Knightstown. Mustered in April 22, 1861. Mustered out August 2, 1861.
- John Goodnoe, Spiceland. Mustered in April 22, 1861. Mustered out August 2, 1861.
- Andrew J. Graham, Ogden. Mustered in April 22, 1861. Mustered out August 2, 1861.
- Daniel M. Griffith, Ogden. Mustered in April 22, 1861. Mustered out August 2, 1861.
- Charles Hendricks, Knightstown. Mustered in April 22, 1861. Mustered out August 2, 1861.
- Elwood Hill, Knightstown. Mustered in April 22, 1861. Mustered out August 2, 1861.
- Alonzo Hubbard, Knightstown. Mustered in April 22, 1861. Mustered out August 2, 1861.
- Abraham Johnson, Knightstown. Mustered in April 22, 1861. Mustered out August 2, 1861.
- Alexander Johnson, Knightstown. Mustered in April 22, 1861. Mustered out August 2, 1861.
- John W. Kennedy, Knightstown. Mustered in April 22, 1861. Mustered out August 2, 1861.
- Richard Lamb, Lewisville. Mustered in April 22, 1861. Mustered out August 2, 1861.
- Aaron McFeely, Knightstown. Mustered in April 22, 1861. Mustered out August 2, 1861.
- William H. H. McGuffin, Knightstown. Mustered in April 22, 1861. Mustered out August 2, 1861.
- Charles T. Madison, Lewisville. Mustered in April 22, 1861. Mustered out August 2, 1861.
- Henry C. Manor, Lewisville. Mustered in April 22, 1861. Mustered out August 2, 1861.
- Robert B. Martin, Knightstown. Mustered in April 22, 1861. Mustered out August 2, 1861.
- George W. Mason, Knightstown. Mustered in April 22, 1861. Mustered out August 2, 1861.
- Robert F. Poer, Greensboro. Mustered in April 22, 1861. Mustered out August 2, 1861.
- Elihu Powell, Knightstown. Mustered in April 22, 1861. Mustered out August 2, 1861.
- Joseph Ramsey, Knightstown. Mustered in April 22, 1861. Mustered out August 2, 1861.
- Joseph G. Ranier, Henry County. Mustered in April 22, 1861. Mustered out August 2, 1861.
- William Roberts, Raysville. Mustered in April 22, 1861. Mustered out August 2, 1861.
- Wilson M. Sears, Ogden. Mustered in April 22, 1861. Mustered out August 2, 1861.
- Perry V. Sisson, Ogden. Mustered in April 22, 1861. Mustered out August 2, 1861.
- Andrew J. Smith, Ogden. Mustered in April 22, 1861. Mustered out August 2, 1861.
- Henry M. Smith, Knightstown. Mustered in April 22, 1861. Mustered out August 2, 1861.
- Jacob Smith, Greensboro. Mustered in April 22, 1861. Mustered out August 2, 1861.
- William A. Stanley, Ogden. Mustered in April 22, 1861. Mustered out August 2, 1861.
- James Steele, Ogden. Mustered in April 22, 1861. Mustered out August 2, 1861.
- Amos Stephenson, Lewisville. Mustered in April 22, 1861. Mustered out August 2, 1861.
- John Stewart, Raysville. Mustered in April 22, 1861. Mustered out August 2, 1861.
- Moses Straughn, Lewisville. Mustered in April 22, 1861. Mustered out August 2, 1861.

Elihu Swaim, Ogden. Mustered in April 22, 1861. Mustered out August 2, 1861.

Harvey W. Swaim, Ogden. Mustered in April 22, 1861. Mustered out August 2, 1861.

John M. Swaim, Ogden. Mustered in April 22, 1861. Mustered out August 2, 1861.

Henry Temple, Knightstown. Mustered in April 22, 1861. Mustered out August 2, 1861.

Charles Vinson, Knightstown. Mustered in April 22, 1861. Mustered out August 2, 1861.

John W. Williams, Knightstown. Mustered in April 22, 1861. Mustered out August 2, 1861.

Leander R. Wilson, Knightstown. Mustered in April 22, 1861. Mustered out August 2, 1861.

HISTORY OF THE SIXTH INFANTRY REGIMENT, INDIANA VOLUNTEERS.

MUSTERED FOR THREE MONTHS.

The Sixth Regiment was organized and mustered into service, for three months, at Indianapolis, April 25th, 1861, with Thomas T. Crittenden, of Madison, as Colonel. It was one of the six regiments of three months' men organized under the call of President Lincoln for 75,000 men. On the 30th of May the Regiment left Indianapolis, via Cincinnati and Parkersburg, for the scene of conflict in West Virginia being first fully armed, equipped and clothed. Arriving at Webster on the 2d of June, it was marched, with other troops, the same night, through a drenching rain, a distance of fourteen miles, and on the morning of the 3d of June took part in the first battle of the war, at Philippi. Returning to Grafton, it was made part of General Thomas A. Morris' Brigade, and participated in the march to Laurel Hill and the engagement with Garnett's Confederate command at Carrick's Ford on the 14th of July. The latter part of the same month the Regiment returned to Indianapolis, where it was finally discharged August 2, 1861.

The Sixth Infantry was the first regiment organized in Indiana for the Civil War and was so numbered, for the reason that Indiana had five regiments in the Mexican War, and Governor Morton determined to perpetuate the history of each of them as a separate and distinct organization.

Company F was the first organized company from the southern and southeastern part of the County to go to the Civil War. Its captain, William C. Moreau, afterwards entered the Army, with the same rank, in Company I, Third Cavalry. His career, after leaving the Army, perhaps before, was erratic and varied. He was an unfortunate man who, a dozen years or more after the Civil War, met a violent death in the State of Georgia. It must be recorded to his credit, however, that he was one of the first to lead an enrolled company into Indianapolis after President Lincoln had issued his first call for troops. First Lieutenant Allison afterwards became Captain of Company A, Fifty Seventh Regiment. A comparison of the names in the roster of this company with the same names in the Alphabetical list of Soldiers and Sailors from Henry County in the Civil War, will show that many of Henry County's true and tried soldiers had their first experience of war with Company F, and the knowledge here gained was of inestimable value to the State and Nation, materially aiding in the making

of soldiers of their comrades in the organizations in which they subsequently served.

This regiment was re-organized and mustered for three years' service, at Madison, on the 20th of September, 1861, with Thomas T. Crittenden as Colonel, who later in the war became a Brigadier General U. S. V. It served during its entire enlistment with the Army of the Cumberland and greatly distinguished itself on many sanguinary fields.

The State of Indiana has erected monuments to this regiment at Shiloh and at Chickamauga. Henry County was not represented in the re-organization.

EIGHTH INFANTRY REGIMENT, INDIANA VOLUNTEERS.

MUSTERED FOR THREE MONTHS.

In the following roster, the name of each officer and man is followed by his postoffice address at the time of enlistment. In some instances the soldier was not a resident of Henry County at the time of enlistment but moved to that county after the Civil War. In such cases the name of his home county is substituted, for the postoffice address, and that is followed by the place of settlement in Henry County. The date of muster for the officers is the date they were actually mustered into the service of the United States and not the date of commission.

FIELD OFFICERS AND REGIMENTAL STAFF.

COLONEL.

William P. Benton, Richmond. Mustered in April 26, 1861. Mustered out August 6, 1861.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL.

Silas Colgrove, Winchester. Mustered in April 26, 1861. Mustered out August 6, 1861.

MAJOR.

David Shunk, Marion. Mustered in April 26, 1861. Mustered out August 6, 1861.

LIEUTENANT AND ADJUTANT.

Archibald I. Harrison, Indianapolis. Mustered in April 26, 1861. Mustered out August 6, 1861.

LIEUTENANT AND QUARTERMASTER.

John Robinson, ————. Mustered in April 26, 1861. Mustered out August 6, 1861.

MAJOR AND SURGEON.

James Ford, Wabash. Mustered in April 30, 1861. Mustered out August 6, 1861.

ASSISTANT SURGEON.

George W. Edgerlee, Muncie. Mustered in April 30, 1861. Mustered out August 6, 1861.

NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF.

DRUM MAJOR.

Charles R. Case, New Castle. Mustered in April 27, 1861. Mustered out August 6, 1861.

FIFE MAJOR.

Israel W. Bonham, New Castle. Mustered in April 27, 1861. Mustered out August 6, 1861.

COMPANY A.

MUSICIAN.

John L. Custer, Wayne County. New Castle after the Civil War. Mustered in April 21, 1861. Mustered out August 6, 1861.

PRIVATES.

Joseph Funk, New Lisbon. Mustered in April 21, 1861. Mustered out August 6, 1861.

Henry Hubbard, Raysville. Mustered in April 21, 1861. Mustered out August 6, 1861.

William Muzzy, Wayne County. Mount Summit after the Civil War. Mustered in April 21, 1861. Mustered out August 6, 1861.

COMPANY B.

CAPTAIN.

Frederick Tykle, Middletown. Mustered in April 25, 1861. Mustered out August 6, 1861.

FIRST LIEUTENANT.

Henry Ray, New Castle. Mustered in April 25, 1861. Mustered out August 6, 1861.

SECOND LIEUTENANT.

Joseph W. Connell, New Castle. Mustered in April 25, 1861. Mustered out August 6, 1861.

FIRST SERGEANT.

Benjamin F. Elwood, Middletown. Mustered in April 25, 1861. Mustered out August 6, 1861.

SERGEANTS.

Charles A. Ray, New Castle. Mustered in April 25, 1861. Mustered out August 6, 1861.

Henry C. Elliott, New Castle. Mustered in April 25, 1861. Mustered out August 6, 1861.

George W. Shane, Middletown. Mustered in April 25, 1861. Wounded at Rich Mountain, West Virginia, July 11, 1861. Mustered out August 6, 1861.

CORPORALS.

Madison Grose, New Castle. Mustered in April 25, 1861. Mustered out August 6, 1861.

John R. Pierce, Middletown. Mustered in April 25, 1861. Mustered out August 6, 1861.

Warren W. Ferris, Middletown. Mustered in April 25, 1861. Mustered out August 6, 1861.

William O. Williams, New Castle. Mustered in April 25, 1861. Mustered out August 6, 1861.

MUSICIANS.

Henry M. Minesinger, New Castle. Mustered in April 25, 1861. Mustered out August 6, 1861.

Alfred M. Thornburgh, New Castle. Mustered in April 25, 1861. Mustered out August 6, 1861.

PRIVATES.

Thomas Bell, Middletown. Mustered in April 25, 1861. Mustered out August 6, 1861.

James A. Biggers, New Castle. Mustered in April 25, 1861. Mustered out August 6, 1861.

Milton L. Bock, Sulphur Springs. Mustered in April 25, 1861. Mustered out August 6, 1861.

Hiram B. Brattain, Middletown. Mustered in April 25, 1861. Mustered out August 6, 1861.

James Burns, New Castle. Mustered in April 25, 1861. Mustered out August 6, 1861.

George H. Cain, New Castle. Mustered in April 25, 1861. Mustered out August 6, 1861.

Daniel D. Case, Middletown. Mustered in April 25, 1861. Mustered out August 6, 1861.

David W. Chambers, New Castle. Mustered in April 25, 1861. Mustered out August 6, 1861.

Pinson W. Clanton, New Castle. Mustered in April 25, 1861. Mustered out August 6, 1861.

Robert K. Collins, Cadiz. Mustered in April 25, 1861. Mustered out August 6, 1861.

Isaac Davis, Middletown. Mustered in April 25, 1861. Mustered out August 6, 1861.

Henderson Duke, Rogersville. Mustered in April 25, 1861. Mustered out August 6, 1861.

Milton R. Dungan, Middletown. Mustered in April 25, 1861. Mustered out August 6, 1861.

William Forsha, Sulphur Springs. Mustered in April 25, 1861. Mustered out August 6, 1861.

Burden Fuqua, Middletown. Mustered in April 25, 1861. Mustered out August 6, 1861.

James Fuqua, Middletown. Mustered in April 25, 1861. Mustered out August 6, 1861.

George W. Goodwin, New Castle. Mustered in April 25, 1861. Mustered out August 6, 1861.

Joseph B. Gossett, Honey Creek. Mustered in April 25, 1861. Mustered out August 6, 1861.

William Gossett, Honey Creek. Mustered in April 25, 1861. Wounded at Rich Mountain, West Virginia, July 11, 1861. Mustered out August 6, 1861.

Jacob M. Gough, New Castle. Mustered in April 25, 1861. Mustered out August 6, 1861.

James M. Gray, New Castle. Mustered in April 25, 1861. Mustered out August 6, 1861.

Elisha Hart, Middletown. Mustered in April 25, 1861. Mustered out August 6, 1861.

Joseph Harvey, Sulphur Springs. Mustered in April 25, 1861. Mustered out August 6, 1861.

William Hawk, Middletown. Mustered in April 25, 1861. Mustered out August 6, 1861.

Eaton Hayes, Cadiz. Mustered in April 25, 1861. Mustered out August 6, 1861.

Henry H. Henderson, New Castle. Mustered in April 25, 1861. Mustered out August 6, 1861.

William H. Herman, Middletown. Mustered in April 25, 1861. Mustered out August 6, 1861.

Charles B. Hoover, New Castle. Mustered in April 25, 1861. Mustered out August 6, 1861.

De Witt C. Hoover, New Castle. Mustered in April 25, 1861. Mustered out August 6, 1861.

- William H. Hoover, New Castle. Mustered in April 25, 1861. Mustered out August 6, 1861.
- Thomas J. Houck, New Castle. Mustered in April 25, 1861. Mustered out August 6, 1861.
- John Howell, Middletown. Mustered in April 25, 1861. Mustered out August 6, 1861.
- Henry Johnson, Middletown. Mustered in April 25, 1861. Mustered out August 6, 1861.
- Samuel J. Johnson, Middletown. Mustered in April 25, 1861. Mustered out August 6, 1861.
- Absalom H. Julian, New Castle. Mustered in April 25, 1861. Mustered out August 6, 1861.
- Alfred Kitts, Sulphur Springs. Mustered in April 25, 1861. Mustered out August 6, 1861.
- William Lemon, Middletown. Mustered in April 25, 1861. Mustered out August 6, 1861.
- Korac McArthur, New Castle. Mustered in April 25, 1861. Mustered out August 6, 1861.
- John Manning, Middletown. Mustered in April 25, 1861. Mustered out August 6, 1861.
- Cornelius M. Moore, New Castle. Mustered in April 25, 1861. Mustered out August 6, 1861.
- Emery H. Mullen, New Castle. Mustered in April 25, 1861. Mustered out August 6, 1861.
- Jonathan Murphey, Middletown. Mustered in April 25, 1861. Mustered out August 6, 1861.
- Jacob Osborne, Sulphur Springs. Mustered in April 25, 1861. Mustered out August 6, 1861.
- Henry L. Powell, New Castle. Mustered in April 25, 1861. Wounded at Rich Mountain, West Virginia, July 11, 1861. Mustered out August 6, 1861.
- Henry Rader, Middletown. Mustered in April 25, 1861. Mustered out August 6, 1861.
- George W. Ralston, Rogersville. Mustered in April 25, 1861. Mustered out August 6, 1861.
- John J. Rife, Sulphur Springs. Mustered in April 25, 1861. Mustered out August 6, 1861.
- Jonathan Runyan, Middletown. Mustered in April 25, 1861. Mustered out August 6, 1861.
- James Salmon, New Castle. Mustered in April 25, 1861. Mustered out August 6, 1861.
- John H. Scott, Rogersville. Mustered in April 25, 1861. Mustered out August 6, 1861.
- Daniel Shepherd, New Castle. Mustered in April 25, 1861. Mustered out August 6, 1861.
- Jeremiah A. Shepherd, New Castle. Mustered in April 25, 1861. Mustered out August 6, 1861.
- William H. Shepherd, New Castle. Mustered in April 25, 1861. Mustered out August 6, 1861.
- Calvin Sheridan, Rogersville. Mustered in April 25, 1861. Mustered out August 6, 1861.
- Lindley H. Spencer, Greensboro. Mustered in April 25, 1861. Mustered out August 6, 1861.
- Joel D. Starr, Mechanicsburg. Mustered in April 25, 1861. Mustered out August 6, 1861.
- Cyrus Van Matre, Middletown. Mustered in April 25, 1861. Mustered out August 6, 1861.

Landy Van Matre, Middletown. Mustered in April 25, 1861. Mustered out August 6, 1861.

James H. Vores, New Castle. Mustered in April 25, 1861. Mustered out August 6, 1861.

George W. Warner, Sulphur Springs. Mustered in April 25, 1861. Mustered out August 6, 1861.

Noah W. Warner, Sulphur Springs. Mustered in April 25, 1861. Mustered out August 6, 1861.

Philander Wisehart, Mechanicsburg. Mustered in April 25, 1861. Killed at Rich Mountain, West Virginia, July 11, 1861.

Albert N. Yost, Sulphur Springs. Mustered in April 25, 1861. Mustered out August 6, 1861.

Edward Zimmerly, New Castle. Mustered in April 25, 1861. Mustered out August 6, 1861.

COMPANY C.

PRIVATES.

Isaac W. Ellis, Delaware County. New Castle after the Civil War. Mustered in April 21, 1861. Mustered out August 6, 1861.

Collier M. Reed, Delaware County. Middletown after the Civil War. Mustered in April 21, 1861. Wounded at Rich Mountain, West Virginia, July 11, 1861. Mustered out August 6, 1861.

COMPANY E.

PRIVATES.

John D. Lytle, New Castle. Mustered in April 24, 1861. Mustered out August 6, 1861.

David B. Strahan, Randolph County. Kennard after the Civil War. Mustered in April 24, 1861. Mustered out August 6, 1861.

COMPANY G.

MUSICIAN.

Andrew F. Kraner, Madison County. New Castle after the Civil War. Mustered in April 22, 1861. Mustered out August 6, 1861.

COMPANY H.

PRIVATE.

John W. Sherry, Middletown. Mustered in April 25, 1861. Mustered out August 6, 1861.

COMPANY I.

PRIVATE.

Robert P. Gordon, Wayne County. New Castle after the Civil War. Mustered in April 21, 1861. Mustered out August 6, 1861.

COMPANY K.

MUSICIAN.

Isaac Grove, Middletown. Mustered in April 23, 1861. Mustered out August 6, 1861.

HISTORY OF THE EIGHTH INFANTRY REGIMENT, INDIANA VOLUNTEERS.

MUSTERED FOR THREE MONTHS.

On the President's call for 75,000 men to serve for three months, this Regiment was recruited and went into camp at the State fair grounds at Indianapolis,

known as Camp Morton, and was mustered into the service of the United States on the 25th of April, 1861. The regiment remained in camp at Indianapolis until the 19th of June, when it left for the then seat of war, Western Virginia.

The regiment was stationed at various points in that State until the 10th of July, when it marched to near Rich Mountain, at which place a force of Confederates was advantageously posted behind works on the mountain side. Finding the enemy too strong to attack in front, the 8th was sent with the 10th and 13th Indiana and the 19th Ohio regiments through a dangerous pass in the mountain to reach and attack in the rear, while the troops remaining should keep up demonstrations in front.

The brigade succeeded in reaching the rear of the Confederate position about two o'clock on the afternoon of the 11th, and immediately attacked it, and after an engagement lasting about one hour, succeeded in routing the enemy, who fled from the field, leaving their killed and wounded, as well as many prisoners and two pieces of artillery, in the hands of the Federals.

The Federal troops around Rich Mountain were commanded by Major General George B. McClellan, but the fighting was all done by the regiments before named under the immediate command of Brigadier General William S. Rosecrans.

After the battle, the 8th went into camp at Beverly and remained there until the 24th of July, when it left for Indiana and was mustered out and discharged at Indianapolis on the 6th of August.

Company B of this regiment was the first organized company to go to the Civil War, from the central and northwestern part of the county, and like Company F, Sixth Infantry, was one of the first to reach Indianapolis, after the call for troops had been issued. It arrived there before any kind of adequate arrangements had been made for the reception of troops, as is evidenced, by the fact, that during the first day and a half of its stay at the Capitol City, it was quartered at the Bates House, then the leading hotel of the city, occupying the present site of the Hotel Claypool.

In the battle in which it participated, private, Philander Wischart, of Mechanicsburg, was killed, being the first soldier from Henry County to lose his life in the Civil War. He was a member of the well known Wischart family, then as now so numerous in Fall Creek Township. Sergeant George W. Shane, of Middletown, and privates, William Gossett, of Honey Creek, and Henry L. Powell, of New Castle, were wounded, the last named severely.

Captain Frederick Tykle had been a soldier in the Mexican War and, on the second call for troops, re-entered the service as Captain of Company E, Eighth Regiment, organized for three years.

First Lieutenant Ray had also been a soldier in the Mexican War. He afterwards re-entered the service in Company B, Fifth Indiana Cavalry.

Second Lieutenant, Joseph W. Connell, re-entered the service as First Lieutenant, Company C, 36th Infantry. He died of pneumonia, in the arms of the author, under the fly of a tent, in front of Corinth, Mississippi, May 24, 1862. His remains were interred in a very shallow grave, with the idea that they would soon be removed for burial to his native home in Ohio. The author doubts very much that this was ever done. By correspondence, it has been learned that

his remains are not in the known list of the National Military Cemetery, at Corinth, nor at Shiloh, Tennessee, twenty miles distant. His remains have probably been re-interred, among those of the unknown dead, in the National Cemetery at Corinth.

Many of the soldiers in this regiment from New Castle, Sulphur Springs, Middletown and vicinity will be seen by comparison with the Alphabetical List of soldiers and sailors from Henry County in the Civil War, to have served later in other organizations. The knowledge of war gained by them in this, their first service, was of inestimable value to the State and Nation, in enabling them to educate their comrades in the art of war.



Wm. L. Powell

[illegible]



Wm. J. Powell

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF HENRY LYCURGUS POWELL.

WOUNDED SOLDIER, CIVIL WAR; NATIVE OF NEW CASTLE, AND FARMER.

It is always pleasant and profitable to contemplate the career of a man who has made a success of life and won the honor and respect of his fellow men. Such is the record of Henry Lycurgus Powell, than whom it would be difficult to find a more whole-souled or popular man within the limits of Henry County. He is the son of Simon T. Powell, who, in his lifetime, was as well known as any citizen residing in the county.

Henry L. Powell was born in New Castle, Indiana, December 23, 1842. He attended the public schools and the old academy, finishing his education in the State University at Bloomington, where he spent two years. When the Civil War broke out and disruption of the Union was threatened, Mr. Powell cast aside all personal interests and enlisted in the country's service in what became Company B, 8th Indiana Infantry (three months). He was mustered into the service of the United States, as a private, April 25, 1861, and with his regiment was sent to the field in West Virginia. In the battle of Rich Mountain, July 11, 1861, he received a severe wound in the right ankle, breaking the bone and in a measure disabling him for life. He was the first citizen of New Castle or vicinity to suffer injury in battle in the Civil War. At the time of the injury, the surgeons wished to amputate the foot and it was saved to him only by the active interference and protests of General Grose who was present at the time as a private citizen. This wound prevented Mr. Powell from taking further part personally in the war, but he along with his father, who had been physically disabled from infancy, took an active interest at home in encouraging enlistments, soliciting and forwarding sanitary supplies and caring for the women and children of the soldiers at the front.

In order that the family might be represented on the firing line, the younger brother, Orlistes W. Powell, was also given to the cause. He enlisted as a private soldier in what became Company C, 36th Indiana Infantry, and was mustered into the service of the United States, as Corporal, September 16, 1861. Later he was made Commissary Sergeant and then Sergeant Major of the regiment and up to the day of his death, he was with the regiment without the absence of a single day, taking part in all of its marches, campaigns, hardships and battles, until at Chickamauga, Georgia, September 20, 1863, he was killed. His remains fell into the hands of the enemy and he was buried on the battlefield. Nearly four months afterwards his remains, identified under as curious a circumstance as ever came to the attention of the author, were recovered, brought home and re-interred February 3, 1864, in South Mound Cemetery, New Castle. It seems that sometime before the battle, Orlistes had had his name, "O. W. Powell," worked on his arm in India ink. He was buried in a trench containing more than a dozen other bodies, thrown in promiscuously, as was the custom in both armies, when burying the enemy's dead on the battlefield. When young Powell was thrown in, his arm, on which his name was worked, became extended horizontally, at full length. The upper part of the next body, thrown in carelessly, fell immediately over the name. After the battle of Missionary Ridge, when the Federal army again occupied the old battlefield at Chickamauga, Simon T. Powell

appeared on the scene to recover the body of his son, Orlistes, and in the first trench opened, in taking out the bodies, mangled and decomposed beyond recognition, it was found that the body resting on the arm of Orlistes had preserved, as clear and distinct as in life, the name "O. W. Powell," thus the identification was complete and his mortal remains restored to the care of the family whose sacrifice he had been to the cause. Orlistes W. Powell was born in New Castle, February 17, 1845.

After the close of the war Henry L. Powell read law in the office of Judge Joshua H. Mellett, but never engaged in active practice of the profession. He turned his attention to farming and stock raising and has continued in those pursuits to the present time. He makes a specialty of fine stock of all kinds and finds the business a profitable one. His methods are in keeping with the progressive spirit of the twentieth century and his present prosperity is a monument to his thrift and well-directed efforts. He is a man of broad humanitarian principles, of earnest purpose and upright life, and does all that lies in his power to uplift his fellow men and promote the moral well being of his community. His is a well rounded life.

In politics he is an earnest Republican. He has, from time to time, taken an active part in the campaign work of his party and has served a number of times as a delegate to conventions.

On November 6, 1867, Mr. Powell was united in marriage with Amelia Clift, daughter of Elisha Clift, an old and highly respected citizen of New Castle. On August 18, 1871, there was born to them their only child, Howard Orlistes. During the Spanish-American War he became a soldier and was mustered into the service of the United States, as Corporal, Company K, 160th Indiana Infantry, May 12, 1898. He was first sent with his regiment to Camp Hamilton near Lexington, Kentucky. From that point it was transferred to Camp Chickamauga near Chattanooga, Tennessee. The regiment was finally ordered to Cuba and stationed at Matanzas. Howard O. Powell remained with the regiment until mustered out February 24, 1899. On April 18, 1900, he married Grace Farquhar of Chattanooga, Tennessee, daughter of Mrs. Louise Farquhar, and located at Savannah, Georgia, where he is acting as an inspector of lumber for E. B. Hunting and Company. Two sons have been born to this union, the one, Henry Titus, so named after his grandfather, Henry L. Powell, and his great-grandfather, Simon Titus Powell; the other, Howard Orlistes Powell, junior, so named after his father.

Mrs. Amelia (Clift) Powell was born September 8, 1842. She was educated in New Castle and at the Western Female Seminary, Oxford, Ohio. She graduated from the latter institution in 1867 with honors and was soon afterwards married to Mr. Powell. She was an amiable and charitable lady, much devoted to her husband and son, and welcome at all social gatherings because of her wit and genial humor. She died December 12, 1892.

Three generations of Powells have thus been identified with Henry County and have supported the honor and interests of home and country, in camp and field and civic life. They have well earned the respect of their fellow citizens.

Henry L. Powell is a member of the George W. Lennard Post, No. 148, Grand Army of the Republic, New Castle, and is an honorary member of the 36th

Indiana Regimental Association. The association conferred this honor upon him for his own early service and suffering in the Civil War and in commemoration of the heroic death of his brother, Orlistes W. Powell.

On January 10, 1894, Mr. Powell married Mrs. Emma L. Ogle nee Martin. She was born March 3, 1857, in Wayne County, Indiana, and received her early training there and in Hancock County, this State. She is a noble woman of fine tastes and happy disposition, possessing in full measure the qualities essential to the making of an ideal home.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF PHILANDER WISEHART.

PRIVATE, COMPANY B, 8TH INFANTRY REGIMENT, INDIANA VOLUNTEERS (THREE MONTHS). FIRST SOLDIER FROM HENRY COUNTY KILLED IN THE CIVIL WAR.

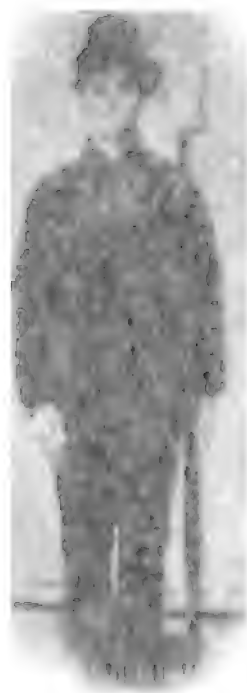
Philander Wisehart was born December 29, 1837. He was the son of James and Sarah Wisehart, the former born March 25, 1807, and the latter born March 7, 1812. On February 10, 1831, they were united in marriage and settled in Fall Creek Township, on government land, near the present site of Mechanicsburg, where they continued to reside all of their active lives. They cleared away the forests and brought the land under cultivation, leading the simple, rugged lives of all early settlers. They were highly respected by their neighbors and were possessed of strong religious convictions. They were consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal Church and the Wisehart home was the center of the religious life of the neighborhood and the stopping place for all itinerant ministers, who for lack of church accommodations, often held services at their residence. James Wisehart seems to have been a man of strong character and public spirit, who took a great interest in educational and religious matters and the cause of both was much benefitted by his efforts in the early days of Henry County.

James and Sarah Wisehart were the progenitors of a large family, thirteen children being born to them, namely: Jackson, Mary Ann, Louisa, Willis, Philander (the subject of this sketch), Nelson, George, Melvina, Richmond, Elizabeth, Charity Ann, Volintine and Lorinda. There are still living of this family: Louisa, now Mrs. Hiram B. Brattain; Willis; Nelson; Richmond; Elizabeth, now Mrs. Joseph W. Franklin; Charity Ann, now Mrs. John Davis, and Lorinda, now Mrs. Frank McWilliams. All of the children, both living and dead, except Jackson, who had his residence in Iowa and Georgia for a short time, have resided in Henry County all of their lives, and all of the survivors now live in Fall Creek Township, except Richmond, who is a resident of New Castle. (Since this was written he has moved to Pasadena, California.)

James Wisehart, the father, died October 2, 1868, but his widow survived him many years, her death taking place June 29, 1890. He was for many years a Justice of the Peace, who was then an officer of dignity and importance. In all new countries that are being opened for settlement, the "squire" is the most important man in the new community. The early settlers of Fall Creek Township, year after year, attested their appreciation of Mr. Wisehart by electing him to this position, which made him the censor of the community. When no minister was within reach he was the official who solemnized marriages; he also attested legal papers, drew wills and settled disputes among his neighbors and in important matters was the adviser of all. In every town, village and neighborhood, there is now a notary public, an officer with a seal, but at that time the nearest official with a seal, in fact the only one in the county, was the clerk of the court at New Castle. With the growth of the community has come a more numerous ministry and new courts and new officials, which have usurped the duties of the justices of the peace, until the office has dwindled to comparative unimportance.

PHILANDER WISEHART.

Philander Wisehart lived at home with his parents, assisting on the farm in



Philander H. Smith



Philander Wischart



Summer and going to school in Winter, until the beginning of the Civil War, when he immediately offered his services to his country, enlisting in what became Company B, 8th Indiana Infantry (three months), and was mustered into the service of the United States, as a private, April 25, 1861. In the battle of Rich Mountain, West Virginia, July 11, 1861, he was killed, being the first soldier from Henry County to lose his life in the Civil War. His remains were buried on the battlefield and the grave marked by his comrades, in such a permanent way, that it could be identified when the time came for the Government to undertake the gathering of the remains of its soldier dead from the scattered battlefields of the war and the placing of them in National Cemeteries. To this is owing the fact that the remains of Philander Wischart have been re-interred with reverent care in Grave No. 655, in the National Cemetery at Grafton, West Virginia. He was an exemplary young man, highly respected and gave promise of a long and useful life. Alas! cut down in the flush of early manhood, in the titanic struggle of the Civil War. It has always been attested by his surviving comrades in arms that he was an ideal soldier, patient in camp, enduring on the march and brave in battle.

RICHMOND WISEHART.

Richmond Wischart, brother of Philander, long a resident of New Castle, is a veteran of the Civil War. In the Fall of 1861, after the death of his brother, he enlisted from Mechanicsburg in Company F, 57th Indiana Infantry, and was mustered into the service of the United States, as a private, November 18, 1861. He participated in the marches, skirmishes and battles of that regiment, from Shiloh to Chattanooga and Missionary Ridge, and afterwards marched and fought with his regiment in General Sherman's Atlanta Campaign. He was wounded during that campaign, at Kenesaw Mountain, Georgia, June 27, 1864. At the expiration of his first enlistment, he again enlisted in the same company and regiment, with which he continued until the regiment was mustered out. His soldierly qualities brought him recognition and advancement. He was successively appointed Sergeant and First Sergeant of his company and on June 1, 1865, he was commissioned Second Lieutenant. The end of the war, however, was assured, and he was never mustered as Lieutenant but continued to serve as First Sergeant, until December 14, 1865, when he was mustered out of the service, and returned to Henry County. He has been honored by the people of his native county with two successive terms as County Auditor, serving from November 1, 1891, to November 1, 1899. He has recently moved to Pasadena, California, where he now resides.

HIRAM B. BRATTAIN.

Hiram B. Brattain, husband of Philander Wischart's elder sister, Louisa, was also a soldier of the Civil War. He was a private in the same company and regiment as Philander Wischart, and when the latter received his death wound at Rich Mountain, he was present and received from him his dying words, "Tell mother I am willing to die and feel that all is well." The regiment was mustered out of the service on August 6, 1861, and Mr. Brattain returned home where he remained until August 8, 1862, when he was commissioned Second Lieutenant of Company H, 69th Indiana Infantry. He was mustered into the service of the

United States, August 12, 1862, and on the 19th of the same month departed for the front with his regiment. On August 30, 1862, at the battle of Richmond, Kentucky, the regiment was terribly cut up and a large part of it captured. After exchange, the regiment was re-organized, but Lieutenant Brattain was compelled by increasing disability to resign March 27, 1863. He returned to Middletown, where he has since lived, enjoying the confidence and respect of his fellow citizens.

JOHN DAVIS.

John Davis, who married Charity Ann Wisheart, was also a soldier. He enlisted from Middletown in Company G, 84th Indiana Infantry, and was mustered into the service of the United States, as a private, August 20, 1862, and participated in all the marches, skirmishes and battles of that regiment. He was wounded at Chickamauga, Georgia, September 20, 1863. At the end of the war he was mustered out with his regiment, June 14, 1865. He returned to Middletown, the home of his youth, where he has since resided, being principally engaged in farming. In every requirement of life, Mr. Davis has been found on the side of morality and honor.

JOSEPH W. FRANKLIN.

Joseph W. Franklin, who married Elizabeth Wisheart, enlisted from Middletown in Company H, 140th Indiana Infantry, and was mustered into the service of the United States, as a private, September 9, 1864, and participated in the marches, skirmishes and battles of that regiment, until mustered out July 11, 1865, when he returned to Middletown, where he has since resided, following the life of a farmer.

EIGHTH INFANTRY REGIMENT, INDIANA VOLUNTEERS.

MUSTERED FOR THREE YEARS.

In the following roster, the name of each officer and man is followed by his postoffice address at the time of enlistment. In some instances the soldier was not a resident of Henry County at the time of enlistment but moved to that county after the Civil War. In such cases the name of the county from which he enlisted is substituted for the postoffice address and that is followed by the place of settlement in Henry County. The date of muster for the officers is the date they were actually mustered into the service of the United States and not the date of commission.

Company E was considered a distinctively Henry County organization and, for that reason, the names of all its members are published to complete the roster, whether they lived in Henry County or not. The name of the county from which he enlisted is substituted for the postoffice address after the name of each non-resident soldier.

FIELD OFFICERS AND REGIMENTAL STAFF.

COLONEL.

William P. Benton, Richmond. Mustered in September 5, 1861. Promoted Brigadier General U. S. V., April 28, 1862.

David Shunk, Marion. Mustered in May 25, 1862. Promoted Brevet Brigadier General U. S. V., February 9, 1865. Died at Marion, Indiana, February 21, 1865.

John R. Polk, Wabash. Commissioned February 22, 1865. Not mustered. Mustered out as Lieutenant Colonel, August 28, 1865.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL.

David Shunk, Marion. Mustered in September 5, 1861. Promoted Colonel.

Charles S. Parrish, Wabash. Mustered in May 25, 1862. Promoted Colonel, 130th Regiment.

Alexander J. Kenny, Richmond. Mustered in May 22, 1864. Died November 26, 1864, account of wounds received in action.

John R. Polk, Wabash. Mustered in April 6, 1865. Promoted Colonel.

Joseph M. Thompson, Wabash. Commissioned May 1, 1865. Not mustered. Mustered out as Captain, Company I, August 28, 1865.

MAJOR.

Charles S. Parrish, Wabash. Mustered in September 5, 1861. Promoted Lieutenant Colonel.

Thomas J. Brady, Muncie. Mustered in May 10, 1862. Promoted Colonel, 117th Regiment.

Alexander J. Kenny, Richmond. Mustered in November 11, 1863. Promoted Lieutenant Colonel.

John R. Polk, Wabash. Mustered in May 22, 1864. Promoted Lieutenant Colonel.

Joseph M. Thompson, Wabash. Commissioned April 11, 1865. Not mustered. Promoted Lieutenant Colonel.

Jacob Widaman, Cambridge City. Commissioned May 1, 1865. Not mustered. Mustered out as Captain, Company G, August 28, 1865.

LIEUTENANT AND ADJUTANT.

Charles O. Howard, Indianapolis. Mustered in September 5, 1861. Promoted Captain, 18th Infantry, U. S. A.

Joseph P. Wiggins, Richmond. Mustered in July 1, 1862. Resigned December 28, 1864.

Jacob Beshore, Marion. Commissioned December 29, 1864. Not mustered. Mustered out as Sergeant Major, June 12, 1865.

LIEUTENANT AND QUARTERMASTER.

Nathan Branson, Muncie. Mustered in September 5, 1861. Resigned February 27, 1865.

CAPTAIN AND CHAPLAIN.

Amos W. Sanford, Marion. Mustered in September 5, 1861. Resigned August 14, 1862.

Henry C. Skinner, Wabash. Mustered in November 19, 1862. Resigned May 9, 1865.

MAJOR AND SURGEON.

James Ford, Wabash. Mustered in September 5, 1861. Resigned June 5, 1863.

James K. Bigelow, Wabash. Mustered in July 1, 1863. Mustered out August 28, 1865.

ASSISTANT SURGEONS.

George W. Edgerlee, Muncie. Mustered in September 5, 1861. Died November 14, 1861.

George W. Bruce, Winchester. Mustered in November 16, 1861. Resigned January 26, 1863.

S. Clay Brown, Hagerstown. Mustered in October 2, 1862. Promoted Surgeon, 18th Regiment.

James K. Bigelow, Wabash. Mustered in September 6, 1862. Promoted Surgeon.

Robert S. Knode, Hagerstown. Commissioned July 19, 1865. Not mustered. Mustered out as Hospital Steward, August 28, 1865.

REGIMENTAL BAND.

William D. Eastman, Knightstown. Mustered in September 5, 1861. Mustered out March 20, 1862.

Pennel West, Middletown. Mustered in September 5, 1861. Mustered out March 20, 1862.

Miles L. Reed, New Castle. Mustered in September 5, 1861. Mustered out March 20, 1862.

COMPANY A.

SERGEANT.

James R. Nation, New Lisbon. Mustered in September 5, 1861. Discharged, disability, September 2, 1862.

MUSICIAN.

Anthony Leakey, New Lisbon. Mustered in September 5, 1861. Veteran. Discharged, disability, November 28, 1864.

PRIVATE.

Martin L. Grose, New Lisbon. Mustered in September 5, 1861. Discharged, disability, March 12, 1862.

Thomas Leakey, New Lisbon. Mustered in September 5, 1861. Veteran. Mustered out August 28, 1865.

Daniel Miller, New Lisbon. Mustered in September 5, 1861. Mustered out September 4, 1864.

Seth Nation, New Lisbon. Mustered in September 5, 1861. Mustered out September 4, 1864.

Samuel Newbold, New Lisbon. Mustered in September 5, 1861. Veteran. Mustered out August 28, 1865.

COMPANY B.

MUSICIAN.

John S. Davis, Hancock County. Greensboro Township after the Civil War. Mustered in August 25, 1861. Mustered out September 4, 1864.

PRIVATE.

F. H. C. Hodson, Ogden. Mustered in July 16, 1862. Recruit. Mustered out June 14, 1865.

COMPANY C.

PRIVATE.

Isaac Goodwin, New Castle. Mustered in September 5, 1861. Mustered out September 4, 1864.

COMPANY D.

SECOND LIEUTENANT.

Joseph B. Hubbard, Raysville. Commissioned May 23, 1863. Not mustered. Mustered out as Sergeant, May 9, 1865.

SERGEANT.

Joseph B. Hubbard, Raysville. Mustered in September 5, 1861. Veteran. Promoted Second Lieutenant.

WAGONER.

Jeremiah Roberts, Wayne County. Raysville after the Civil War. Mustered in September 5, 1861. Veteran. Mustered out August 28, 1865.

PRIVATES.

William Bateman, New Lisbon. Mustered in September 5, 1861. Died at Jefferson City, Missouri, March 4, 1862.

Andrew J. Cochran, New Castle. Mustered in August 11, 1862. Recruit. Mustered out June 14, 1865.

William Cook, New Lisbon. Mustered in August 11, 1862. Recruit. Discharged, disability, January 26, 1864.

Michael Enright, Raysville. Mustered in September 5, 1861. Veteran. Transferred to V. R. Corps.

Charles Filson, New Lisbon. Mustered in August 11, 1862. Recruit. Mustered out June 14, 1865.

Edward Hood, New Lisbon. Mustered in August 11, 1862. Recruit. Discharged, disability, March 4, 1863.

James Leonard, New Lisbon. Mustered in September 5, 1861. Died at Lewisville, Indiana, October 27, 1862.

William H. Newbold, New Lisbon. Mustered in September 5, 1861. Died at home, near New Lisbon, Indiana, January 25, 1862.

John Oldaker, Raysville. Mustered in September 5, 1861. Mustered out November 26, 1864.

Leander Starr, Wayne County. Straughn after the Civil War. Mustered in September 5, 1861. Appointed Corporal. Mustered out September 4, 1864.

Moses Straughn, Lewisville. Mustered in September 5, 1861. Died at Memphis, Tennessee, June 7, 1863.

Rosey Strong, Hancock County. New Castle after the Civil War. Mustered in September 5, 1861. Veteran. Mustered out August 28, 1865.

Ethan S. Taylor, Wayne County. Cadiz after the Civil War. Mustered in September 5, 1861. Veteran. Mustered out August 28, 1865.

Ferris Zimmerman, Raysville. Mustered in September 5, 1861. Veteran. Mustered out August 28, 1865.

COMPANY E.

CAPTAIN.

Frederick Tykle, Middletown. Mustered in September 5, 1861. Resigned October 22, 1861.

Benjamin F. Elwood, Middletown. Mustered in November 1, 1861. Mustered out November 28, 1864.

George W. Tarkleson, Middletown. Commissioned January 1, 1865. Not mustered. Mustered out as First Sergeant, August 28, 1865.

(Under act of Congress passed at the session of 1863-64, he was mustered as Captain to date January 1, 1865, and received the pay and emoluments of a captain of infantry from that date until his discharge in August, 1865, less the pay and bounty received between the dates.)

FIRST LIEUTENANT.

Benjamin F. Elwood, Middletown. Mustered in September 5, 1861. Promoted Captain.

Henry Rader, Middletown. Mustered in October 23, 1861. Resigned October 8, 1862.

John R. Pierce, Middletown. Mustered in March 9, 1863. Resigned February 23, 1864.

Cyrus Van Matre, Middletown. Mustered in May 22, 1864. Resigned December 4, 1864, account of wounds at Cedar Creek, Virginia, October 19, 1864.

George W. Tarkleson, Middletown. Commissioned December 15, 1864. Not mustered. Promoted Captain.

William Perry, Middletown. Commissioned July 19, 1865. Not mustered. Mustered out as Sergeant, August 28, 1865.

SECOND LIEUTENANT.

Milton R. Dungan, Middletown. Mustered in September 5, 1861. Resigned July 16, 1862.

Samuel A. Mitchell, Middletown. Mustered in March 9, 1863. Resigned February 28, 1864.

Levi P. Shoemaker, Middletown. Commissioned July 19, 1865. Not mustered. Mustered out as Sergeant, August 28, 1865.

FIRST SERGEANT.

John R. Pierce, Middletown. Mustered in September 5, 1861. Promoted First Lieutenant.

SERGEANTS.

Chauncey S. Burr, Middletown. Mustered in September 5, 1861. Discharged, disability, July 28, 1862.

Cyrus Van Matre, Middletown. Mustered in September 5, 1861. Veteran. Wounded at Vicksburg, Mississippi, May 22, 1863. Promoted First Lieutenant.

Henry Rader, Middletown. Mustered in September 5, 1861. Promoted First Lieutenant.

George W. Rader, Middletown. Mustered in September 5, 1861. Died at Vicksburg, Mississippi, May 27, 1863, account of wounds received there, May 22, 1863.

CORPORALS.

Daniel D. Case, Middletown. Mustered in September 5, 1861. Died at St. Louis, Missouri, November 10, 1861.

Collins T. Pedford, Middletown. Mustered in September 5, 1861. Appointed Sergeant. Mustered out September 4, 1864.

William Trout, Middletown. Mustered in September 5, 1861. Drowned at St. Louis, Missouri, June 17, 1863.

Benjamin S. West, Middletown. Mustered in September 5, 1861. Mustered out September 4, 1864.

James A. Brown, Middletown. Mustered in September 5, 1861. Appointed Sergeant. Killed at Vicksburg, Mississippi, May 22, 1863.

John M. Gray, Middletown. Mustered in September 5, 1861. Discharged, disability, June 25, 1862.

William Mitchell, Mechanicsburg. Mustered in September 5, 1861. Mustered out September 4, 1864.

Daniel Hartman, Middletown. Mustered in September 5, 1861. Appointed Sergeant. Discharged, disability, October 16, 1863.

MUSICIANS.

Thomas Gorgan, Henry County. Mustered in September 5, 1861. Discharged, disability, December 5, 1861.

Edward Lynch, Henry County. Mustered in September 5, 1861. Veteran. Mustered out August 28, 1865.

WAGONER.

Adam Melross, Middletown. Mustered in September 5, 1861. Discharged, disability, January 18, 1862.

PRIVATES.

James W. Alexander, Mechanicsburg. Mustered in September 5, 1861. Veteran. **A**ppointed Sergeant. Killed at Cedar Creek, Virginia, October 19, 1864.

Elijah J. Barrett, Middletown. Mustered in September 5, 1861. Veteran. **M**ustered out August 28, 1865.

George W. Barrett, Middletown. Mustered in September 5, 1861. Veteran. **W**ounded at Vicksburg, Mississippi, May 22, 1863. Mustered out August 28, 1865.

William T. Beck, Mechanicsburg. Mustered in September 5, 1861. Killed at **V**icksburg, Mississippi, May 22, 1863.

William S. Bedford, Middletown. Mustered in September 5, 1861. Mustered out **S**eptember 4, 1864.

Thomas Bell, Middletown. Mustered in September 5, 1861. Veteran. Mustered out **A**ugust 28, 1865.

Francis M. Berry, Middletown. Mustered in September 5, 1861. Missing **M**arch 2, 1863.

Benjamin F. Bock, Sulphur Springs. Mustered in September 5, 1861. Veteran. **K**illed at Winchester, Virginia, September 19, 1864.

John Bock, Sulphur Springs. Mustered in September 5, 1861. Mustered out **S**eptember 4, 1864.

William A. Bole, Middletown. Mustered in September 5, 1861. Mustered out **S**eptember 4, 1864.

Salathiel Bowers, Middletown. Mustered in September 5, 1861. Veteran. **M**ustered out August 28, 1865.

George Brown, Cadiz. Mustered in September 5, 1861. Discharged, disability, **M**arch 20, 1863.

George J. Brown, Mechanicsburg. Mustered in September 5, 1861. Discharged, disability, December 24, 1861.

John H. Brown, Mechanicsburg. Mustered in September 5, 1861. Transferred to **G**unboat Service August 4, 1862.

John J. Carter, Sulphur Springs. Mustered in March 18, 1862. Recruit. Died at **S**t. Louis, Missouri, August 12, 1863, account of wounds at Vicksburg, Mississippi, May 22, 1863.

David Clements, Delaware County. Mustered in August 30, 1862. Recruit. Died at **S**t. Louis, Missouri, November 9, 1862.

John R. Clevenger, Middletown. Mustered in September 5, 1861. Veteran. **M**ustered out August 28, 1865.

Joshua Clevenger, Middletown. Mustered in September 5, 1861. Died at Milliken's **B**end, Louisiana, April 18, 1863.

David Coffman, Middletown. Mustered in March 18, 1862. Recruit. Discharged, disability, January 4, 1864.

Enoch Craig, Cadiz. Mustered in May 20, 1864. Recruit. Mustered out **A**ugust 28, 1865.

Samuel Craig, Cadiz. Mustered in September 5, 1861. Veteran. Mustered out **A**ugust 28, 1865.

Peter Crasher, Mechanicsburg. Mustered in May 13, 1864. Recruit. Mustered out **A**ugust 28, 1865.

Robert Crossley, Middletown. Mustered in September 5, 1861. Discharged, disability, March 9, 1863.

Joel Cummings, Delaware County. Mustered in September 5, 1861. Veteran. **M**ustered out August 28, 1865.

William Cummings, Delaware County. Mustered in August 30, 1862. Recruit. **T**ransferred to V. R. Corps.

William M. C. Davis, Middletown. Mustered in September 5, 1861. Missing **D**ecember 18, 1861.

Ellis E. Evans, Middletown. Mustered in September 5, 1861. Transferred to **G**unboat Service, August 4, 1862.

Andrew J. Fleming, Middletown. Mustered in September 5, 1861. Mustered out September 4, 1864.

Beniah Fleming, Middletown. Mustered in September 5, 1861. Died at Middlebrook, Missouri, March 9, 1863.

Charles A. Fleming, Middletown. Mustered in September 5, 1861. Discharged, disability, October 25, 1861.

William R. Fleming, Middletown. Mustered in September 5, 1861. Mustered out September 4, 1864.

Joseph Foraker, Delaware County. Mustered in March 18, 1862. Recruit. Discharged, disability, April 10, 1863.

Job B. Ginn, Cadiz. Mustered in September 5, 1861. Veteran. Mustered out August 28, 1865.

Henry Good, Middletown. Mustered in September 5, 1861. Killed at Vicksburg, Mississippi, May 22, 1863.

Joseph B. Gossett, Honey Creek. Mustered in March 18, 1862. Recruit. Appointed Corporal. Killed at Vicksburg, Mississippi, June 16, 1863.

William Gossett, Honey Creek. Mustered in August 13, 1862. Recruit. Wounded at Winchester, Virginia, September 19, 1864. Mustered out August 28, 1865.

Henry R. Graham, Delaware County. Mustered in September 5, 1861. Veteran. Mustered out August 28, 1865.

Charles Gray, Middletown. Mustered in September 5, 1861. Discharged, disability, January 27, 1862.

Samuel E. Gustin, Middletown. Mustered in May 20, 1864. Recruit. Died at Terre Bonne, Louisiana, June 28, 1864.

Joseph Hankins, Mechanicsburg. Mustered in March 18, 1862. Recruit. Veteran. Mustered out August 28, 1865.

Richard Hankins, Mechanicsburg. Mustered in September 5, 1861. Mustered out September 4, 1864.

Oliver P. Hayes, Cadiz. Mustered in August 20, 1862. Recruit. Died at Savannah, Georgia, March 27, 1865.

Joel Hendricks, Cadiz. Mustered in September 5, 1861. Mustered out September 4, 1864.

John P. Hendricks, Cadiz. Mustered in September 5, 1861. Mustered out September 4, 1864.

John Hodson, Mechanicsburg. Mustered in September 5, 1861. Discharged, disability, April 1, 1864.

Ira Hough, Cadiz. Mustered in May 20, 1864. Recruit. Mustered out August 28, 1865.

Josiah Huggins, Delaware County. Mustered in August 30, 1862. Recruit. Discharged, disability, January 16, 1863.

Avery Jester, Mechanicsburg. Mustered in September 5, 1861. Discharged, disability, April 1, 1864.

Gary Jester, Mechanicsburg. Mustered in September 5, 1861. Veteran. Mustered out August 28, 1865.

James Jones, Henry County. Mustered in September 5, 1861. Died in Delaware County, Indiana, December 19, 1863.

Cyrus Kunkle, Middletown. Mustered in September 5, 1861. Discharged, disability, September 11, 1863.

William Lemon, Middletown. Mustered in September 5, 1861. Mustered out September 4, 1864.

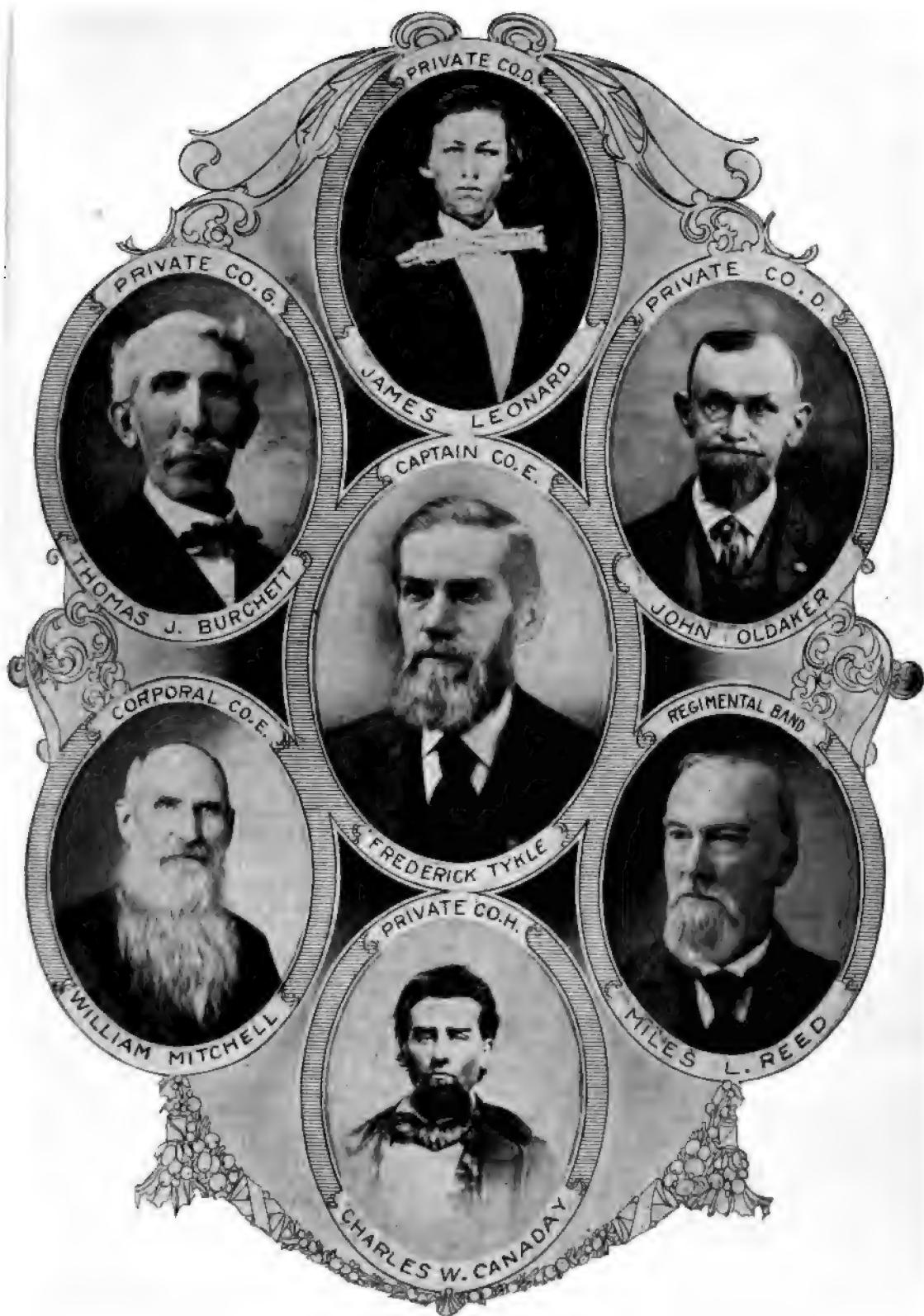
Alexander McAlister, Middletown. Mustered in September 5, 1861. Discharged, disability, March 23, 1862.

John McCance, Mechanicsburg. Mustered in September 5, 1861. Discharged, disability, June 10, 1862.

Thompson W. McCune, Middletown. Mustered in September 5, 1861. Promoted First Lieutenant, Company G, First Regiment, Mississippi (River) Marine Brigade, January 16, 1863. Accidentally drowned in Mississippi River, April 8, 1863.



ALL 10



8th INDIANA INFANTRY.



John H. McNew, Mechanicsburg. Mustered in September 5, 1861. Discharged, disability, October 15, 1862.

Richard McNew, Mechanicsburg. Mustered in September 5, 1861. Discharged, disability, April 8, 1863.

John Manning, Middletown. Mustered in March 18, 1862. Recruit. Veteran. Mustered out August 28, 1865.

Robert Mason, Middletown. Mustered in September 5, 1861. Missing September 10, 1861.

Charles Mathews, Middletown. Mustered in September 5, 1861. Missing September 10, 1861.

Jonathan May, Middletown. Mustered in September 5, 1861. Veteran. Mustered out August 28, 1865.

Samuel C. Miller, Middletown. Mustered in September 5, 1861. Appointed Corporal. Mustered out September 4, 1864.

Samuel A. Mitchell, Middletown. Mustered in September 5, 1861. Appointed Sergeant and First Sergeant. Promoted Second Lieutenant.

James L. Moore, Middletown. Mustered in September 5, 1861. Veteran. Appointed Corporal. Wounded at Vicksburg, Mississippi, May 22, 1863. Mustered out August 28, 1865.

George S. Morris, Henry County. Mustered in September 5, 1861. Discharged, disability, July 17, 1862.

Alkanah C. Neff, Honey Creek. Mustered in March 18, 1862. Recruit. Veteran. Mustered out August 28, 1865.

William Nelson, Middletown. Mustered in September 5, 1861. Appointed Corporal. Mustered out September 4, 1864.

Reason Nidey, Henry County. Mustered in September 5, 1861. Missing October 26, 1861.

George Osborn, Sulphur Springs. Mustered in September 5, 1861. Died at Syracuse, Missouri, December 28, 1861.

Joel Osborn, Sulphur Springs. Mustered in September 5, 1861. Transferred to 18th Infantry, U. S. A.

Alfred Painter, Madison County. Mustered in September 5, 1861. Appointed Corporal. Mustered out September 4, 1864.

Flemmon T. W. Painter, Middletown. Mustered in September 5, 1861. Missing September 14, 1861.

Abner Perdue, Middletown. Mustered in September 5, 1861. Died at Otterville, Missouri, January 24, 1862.

Andrew J. E. Perdue, Middletown. Mustered in September 5, 1861. Mustered out September 4, 1864.

William Perry, Middletown. Mustered in September 5, 1861. Veteran. Appointed Corporal and Sergeant. Promoted First Lieutenant.

Andrew J. Phillips, Middletown. Mustered in September 5, 1861. Killed at Vicksburg, Mississippi, May 22, 1863.

Cyrus Pittser, Middletown. Mustered in September 5, 1861. Died at New Orleans, Louisiana, October 7, 1863.

Jacob Powell, Henry County. Mustered in September 5, 1861. Killed at Austin, Mississippi, August 2, 1862.

Sanford A. Preston, Middletown. Mustered in September 5, 1861. Veteran. Mustered out August 28, 1865.

James M. Pring, Mechanicsburg. Mustered in May 11, 1864. Recruit. Mustered out August 28, 1865.

Daniel Rent, Mechanicsburg. Mustered in September 5, 1861. Veteran. Appointed Corporal. Wounded at Jackson, Mississippi, July 12, 1863. Mustered out August 28, 1865.

Alfred Riggs, Madison County. Mustered in August 30, 1862. Recruit. Mustered out June 14, 1865.

Avery Riggs, Madison County. Mustered in August 30, 1862. Recruit. Died at Markleville, Indiana, April 14, 1865.

William Roberts, Raysville. Mustered in September 5, 1861. Transferred to V. R. Corps.

Jesse Rozier, Henry County. Mustered in September 5, 1861. Missing September 18, 1861.

Jonathan Runyan, Middletown. Mustered in September 5, 1861. Died at St. Louis, Missouri, October 24, 1862.

Joseph Shaw, Henry County. Mustered in September 5, 1861. Missing October 26, 1862.

Henry Shoemaker, Middletown. Mustered in September 5, 1861. Veteran. Mustered out August 28, 1865.

Levi P. Shoemaker, Middletown. Mustered in September 5, 1861. Veteran. Appointed Corporal and Sergeant. Promoted Second Lieutenant.

John A. Showers, Sulphur Springs. Mustered in October 29, 1862. Recruit. Died at St. Louis, Missouri, August 16, 1863.

John L. Skinner, Delaware County. Mustered in March 24, 1863. Recruit. Died at Memphis, Tennessee, August 30, 1863.

William H. Skinner, Middletown. Mustered in September 5, 1861. Veteran. Mustered out August 28, 1865.

Jacob Snyder, Delaware County. Mustered in September 2, 1862. Recruit. Died at St. Louis, Missouri, August 11, 1863.

John R. Stout, Middletown. Mustered in September 5, 1861. Veteran. Mustered out August 28, 1865.

Daniel Studebaker, Delaware County. Mustered in August 30, 1862. Recruit. Mustered out June 14, 1865.

John K. Swain, Mechanicsburg. Mustered in September 5, 1861. Died at home in Mechanicsburg, Indiana, August 22, 1863.

George W. Tarkleson, Middletown. Mustered in September 5, 1861. Veteran. Appointed Corporal and First Sergeant. Promoted First Lieutenant.

Abraham Trout, Middletown. Mustered in September 5, 1861. Veteran. Mustered out August 28, 1865.

Abner Van Matre, Middletown. Mustered in September 5, 1861. Mustered out September 4, 1864.

William W. Van Matre, Middletown. Mustered in September 5, 1861. Mustered out September 4, 1864.

Cyrus Wann, Mechanicsburg. Mustered in October 29, 1862. Recruit. Discharged, disability, June 8, 1864.

William Webb, Middletown. Mustered in October 29, 1862. Recruit. Wounded at Cedar Creek, Virginia, October 19, 1864. Discharged, disability, July 28, 1865.

William H. West, Middletown. Mustered in September 5, 1861. Discharged, disability, February 14, 1862.

John W. Whitworth, Sulphur Springs. Mustered in September 5, 1861. Veteran. Appointed Corporal. Wounded at Vicksburg, Mississippi, May 22, 1863. Mustered out August 28, 1865.

James Williams, Madison County. Mustered in September 5, 1861. Appointed Corporal. Mustered out September 4, 1864.

Jesse R. Williams, Mechanicsburg. Mustered in September 5, 1861. Veteran. Mustered out August 28, 1865.

James M. Windsor, Middletown. Mustered in September 5, 1861. Veteran. Captured at Cedar Creek, Virginia, October 19, 1864. Died in Libby Prison, Richmond, Virginia, February 17, 1865.

Zachariah Windsor, Middletown. Mustered in March 18, 1862. Recruit. Discharged, disability, June 8, 1864.

COMPANY F.

PRIVATE.

Irvin R. Meek, New Castle. Mustered in September 5, 1861. Veteran. Appointed Corporal. Mustered out August 28, 1865.

COMPANY G.

PRIVATES.

Thomas J. Burchett, Wayne County. New Castle after the Civil War. Mustered in September 5, 1861. Discharged, disability, December 16, 1861.

Joseph Gilbert, New Lisbon. Mustered in September 5, 1861. Veteran. Mustered out August 28, 1865.

George W. Ralston, Rogersville. Mustered in October 17, 1862. Recruit. Discharged, disability, February 19, 1863.

COMPANY H.

FIRST LIEUTENANT.

Luther H. Harmon, Dan Webster. Mustered in October 1, 1861. Mustered out November 26, 1864.

SECOND LIEUTENANT.

Luther H. Harmon, Dan Webster. Mustered in September 5, 1861. Promoted First Lieutenant.

James R. Smith, New Castle. Mustered in October 23, 1861. Killed at Pea Ridge, Arkansas, March 7, 1862.

FIRST SERGEANT.

James R. Smith, New Castle. Mustered in September 5, 1861. Promoted Second Lieutenant.

PRIVATES.

Charles W. Canaday, New Castle. Mustered in October 29, 1862. Recruit. Killed at Vicksburg, Mississippi, May 20, 1863.

Luther P. Hess, Cadiz. Mustered in August 30, 1862. Recruit. Discharged, disability, March 18, 1863.

William T. Hess, Cadiz. Mustered in August 30, 1862. Recruit. Discharged, disability, January 5, 1864.

Ira J. Knight, Ogden. Mustered in September 5, 1861. Veteran. Mustered out August 28, 1865.

William H. Knight, Ogden. Mustered in September 5, 1861. Veteran. Mustered out August 28, 1865.

COMPANY K.

MUSICIAN.

Andrew F. Kraner, Madison County. New Castle after the Civil War. Mustered in September 5, 1861. Veteran. Mustered out August 28, 1865.

PRIVATE.

Thomas McCormack, Cadiz. Mustered in August 30, 1862. Recruit. Killed at Vicksburg, Mississippi, May 21, 1863.

HISTORY OF THE EIGHTH INFANTRY REGIMENT, INDIANA VOLUNTEERS.

MUSTERED FOR THREE YEARS.

The Eighth Regiment was re-organized, for the three years' service, at Indianapolis on the 20th of August, 1861, and mustered in on the 5th of September, 1861, with William P. Benton, as Colonel. It marched from Indianapolis,

by rail, on the 10th of September, and arrived at St. Louis, Missouri, on the day following, joining the Army then being formed by General Fremont. In a few days after, the regiment marched toward the State Capital reaching Jefferson City on the 14th of September, where it remained in camp a week, during which time it was placed in the brigade commanded by Colonel Jeff C. Davis of the 22d Indiana Volunteers. On the 22d the march was resumed for Springfield. The Eighth made the march to that place in fourteen days, and returned to Otterville in seven days. On the 17th of December, the regiment marched to Warrensburg, and assisted in the capture of thirteen hundred rebels. Returning to Otterville, it remained in camp until the 24th of January, 1862, when it marched for Springfield, joining the command of General Curtis on the route. From this point the march was continued to Cross Timbers, Arkansas, and immediately after, the great battle of Pea Ridge was fought on the 6th, 7th and 8th of March, in which the Eighth participated. It remained in camp at Cross Timbers for nearly a month, and then moved in the direction of Forsythe, Missouri, over the Ozark Mountains, and then proceeded down the valley of White River and across the country to Batesville, Arkansas, halting at Sulphur Rock for nearly two months. Leaving the latter place June 22d, it reached Helena, on the Mississippi River on the 13th of July. The command suffered severely on this arduous march by reason of the scarcity of provisions, there being but a scanty supply with the command and but little in the country; very often the daily rations consisted of four ears of corn with a small allowance of meat. During this march some skirmishing was had with the enemy in the canebrakes of White River and an engagement fought at Cotton Plant. In August, while on an expedition from Helena a skirmish was had at Austin, Mississippi. On the 6th of October, the Eighth was placed in the command of General Steele and proceeded, by steamer, to Sulphur Hill, near St. Louis, Missouri, from which place it marched to Ironton on the 11th of October, and from thence marched and counter-marched through the southeastern portion of the State, until March 5th, 1863, when the regiment embarked on a steamer at St. Genevieve to join General Grant's Army then organizing at Milliken's Bend, Louisiana. Here it was assigned to Benton's Brigade, Carr's Division of the 13th Corps, McClelland commanding. On the 29th of April, the regiment crossed the Mississippi River and participated in the engagements at Port Gibson, on the 1st of May, losing in killed and wounded thirty two; at Jackson on the 14th; at Champion Hills on the 16th; at Big Black River on the 17th; and from the 18th of May till the 4th of July, was engaged in the siege of Vicksburg. In the assault on the enemy's works on the 22d of May the Eighth lost one hundred and seventeen in killed and wounded. On the 5th of July, it marched to Jackson, which, being evacuated by the rebels, the Eighth returned to Vicksburg on the 24th of July, where it remained till the 20th of August, when it embarked on a steamer for Carrollton, Louisiana. From this point a campaign was made through the Teche Country, under General Banks. On the 12th of November the regiment embarked from Berwick City for Texas, and on the 17th, took part in the attack and capture of a fort on Mustang Island, near Aransas Pass. On the 27th, it was engaged in the attack and capture of Fort Esperanza, after which it marched to Indianola. Here, on the 1st of January, 1864, the regiment re-enlisted, 417 out of 515 being re-mustered as veterans. Prior to re-enlistment the Eighth sustained

the following losses by death : killed in action 48, died of wounds 32, died of disease 137, total 217.

On the 22d of April the regiment arrived at Indianapolis on veteran furlough and remained in the State a month. Returning to New Orleans it embarked on the 27th of July for Morganza Bend, and the next day marched to Atchafalaya, where it engaged the Confederates and returned to Morganza Bend, from which place it embarked on steamer for Washington City, arriving there on the 12th of August. From thence it marched to Berryville, Virginia, where it was assigned to the 19th Corps, participating in the campaign of the Shenandoah Valley, under General Sheridan. The regiment was in the engagement at Opequan on the 19th of September and in the battles of Fisher's Hill, on the 22d of September, and of Cedar Creek on the 19th of October. It left the valley on the 6th of January, 1865, and arrived at Savannah, Georgia, by steamer from Baltimore, on the 16th of the same month. It remained on duty in Georgia until the 28th of August, 1865, when it was mustered out of service. On the 17th of September, the Eighth arrived at Indianapolis, in command of Lieutenant Colonel John R. Polk, with 14 officers and 245 men, where it was finally discharged from service, after being publicly received in the Capitol grounds by Governor Morton, on behalf of the State.

The above is the history of the regiment as given in the "Report of W. H. H. Terrell, Adjutant General of Indiana." It may be added that this was one of the famous Indiana regiments in the Civil War. Its services were as arduous as any and it served in more States and marched more miles, by foot, rail and water, than any other regiment containing a full Henry County company. The distance traveled is computed to have been nearly 15,000 miles, almost two thirds of the circumference of the earth.

Its first Colonel, William P. Benton, became, early in the war, a Brigadier General and later a Brevet Major General, "for faithful and meritorious service." When the war began he was Judge of the Common Pleas Court of Wayne County and recruited the first full company going into the army from that county, which became Company A of this regiment (three months' service). He never served as Captain, being at once commissioned Colonel.

This regiment was closely associated with the Eighteenth Indiana Infantry during its entire service, and with the First Indiana Battery, until the Spring of 1864. Its first Brigade Commander, Colonel Jeff C. Davis, became famous in the war, reaching the full rank of Major General and commanding one wing of General Sherman's Army on its "March to the Sea."

Indiana has erected a monument to the regiment at Vicksburg.

This regiment bore an honorable part in the following engagements :

Pea Ridge, Arkansas.....	March 5-8, 1862.
Cotton Plant, Arkansas.....	July 7, 1862.
Austin, Mississippi.....	August 2, 1862.
Port Gibson, Mississippi.....	May 1, 1863.
Jackson, Mississippi.....	May 14, 1863.
Champion Hills, Mississippi.....	May 16, 1863.
Big Black River, Mississippi.....	May 17, 1863.
Vicksburg, Mississippi, (Siege of).....	May 18 to July 4, 1863.

Vicksburg, Mississippi, (General Assault).....	May 22, 1863.
Jackson, Mississippi, (Siege of).....	July 9-16, 1863.
Mustang Island, Texas.....	November 17, 1863.
Fort Esperanza, Texas.....	November 27-29, 1863.
Atchafalaya River, Louisiana.....	July 28, 1864.
Berryville, Virginia.....	September 3-4, 1864.
Opequan, Virginia.....	September 19, 1864.
Fisher's Hill, Virginia.....	September 22, 1864.
New Market, Virginia.....	October 7, 1864.
Cedar Creek, Virginia.....	October 19, 1864.

CHAPTER XIV.

INFANTRY CONTINUED.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES OF COLLINS T. BEDFORD AND FAMILY—WILLIAM R. FLEMING AND FAMILY—SAMUEL A. MITCHELL AND FAMILY—LEVI P. SHOEMAKER AND FAMILY—CYRUS VAN MATRE AND FAMILY—JOHN W. WHITWORTH AND FAMILY.

This chapter is made up entirely of biographical sketches of Henry County soldiers who served in Company E, 8th Indiana Infantry (three years), namely: Collins T. Bedford, Sergeant; William R. Fleming, Private; Samuel A. Mitchell, Lieutenant; Levi P. Shoemaker, Lieutenant; Cyrus Van Matre, Lieutenant; John W. Whitworth, Corporal.

They were among the most gallant of Henry County's soldiers and on many a hard-fought field vindicated the courage and patriotism of Henry County's sons. The lives of such men are not only of interest to their comrades, who fought the fight with them, but are an example and an inspiration to every young man of the present time. Their sacrifices in war, their industry, probity and character in peace, and their age distinguished by a glorious youth render them and their comrades worthy of enduring fame. Our great Commonwealth, strong and indivisible, is their fitting monument. Let the edifice, cemented with their blood and consecrated by their valor, be maintained in undiminished grandeur by future generations, even to the end of time.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF COLLINS THOMAS BEDFORD, M. D.

SERGEANT, COMPANY E, 8TH INFANTRY REGIMENT, INDIANA VOLUNTEERS (THREE YEARS), PHYSICIAN, MEDICAL COLLEGE PROFESSOR, AND OFFICIAL.

Collins Thomas Bedford was born October 7, 1840, at Springsboro, Warren County, Ohio, a son of Joseph A and Amy (Collins) Bedford, of English ancestry but natives of New Jersey. His early education was received in his native State but at the age of twelve he was sent to Hagerstown, Indiana, and became for a time a student in the public schools of that city.

The alarm to arms in 1861 found him at Hillsboro, Fountain County, Indiana, but having a brother, William Savory Bedford, living at Middletown, Henry County, who was about to obey the call of duty, Collins T. joined him there and both enlisted in Company E, 8th Indiana Infantry (three years) and were mustered into the service of the United States, September 5, 1861, Collins T., as Corporal, and William S., as private. Collins T. was later appointed Sergeant and served continuously with this famous regiment until mustered out, September 4, 1864. He participated in all the battles and skirmishes of the regiment from Pea Ridge, Arkansas, March 5-8, 1862, to Berryville, Virginia, September 3-4, 1864.

Upon muster out of the service, September 4, 1864, the brothers returned to Middletown, where Collins T. started to learn the shoemaker's trade under his brother. Collins T., however, had even then determined upon a professional career, and early and late, while plying his trade, he prosecuted the study of medicine. His savings, while working at his trade, enabled him, in 1873, to enter the Physio-Medical School of Indiana, located at Indianapolis, where he continued his study of medicine, and in the Spring of 1875 was graduated from that institution. He commenced the practice of his profession in New Castle, where he remained for several months and then removed to Franklin, Johnson County, but Dr. Bedford had now become a man of solid attainments and his ability was soon recognized by his election in the Fall of 1875 to the professorship of Chemistry and Toxicology in his *alma mater*. He filled this chair about five years when he was elected to the chair of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children. Dr. Bedford has been continuously connected with the college, since his first election in 1875, and for the past eighteen years has been secretary of the faculty. He is a member of the Board of Trustees and is at present Secretary and Treasurer of that body. He is also a member of the American Medical Association of Physio-Medical Physicians and Surgeons and the Indiana State Physio-Medical Association in which he has filled all important positions.

In 1885 he engaged in the wholesale and retail drug business at Indianapolis under the name of "C. T. Bedford Drug House." This place enjoys the distinction of being the only Physio-Medical Wholesale Drug House in the United States and, besides its extensive retail trade, does a wholesale business which reaches every part of the Union. This business is under the able management of the Doctor's brother, George T. Bedford. Besides his other interests, Dr. Bedford also finds time to devote to a large medical practice.

Dr. Bedford has not been so absorbed in business, however, as to neglect his duties as a citizen. He takes that intelligent interest in the public affairs of his



William T. Bagford

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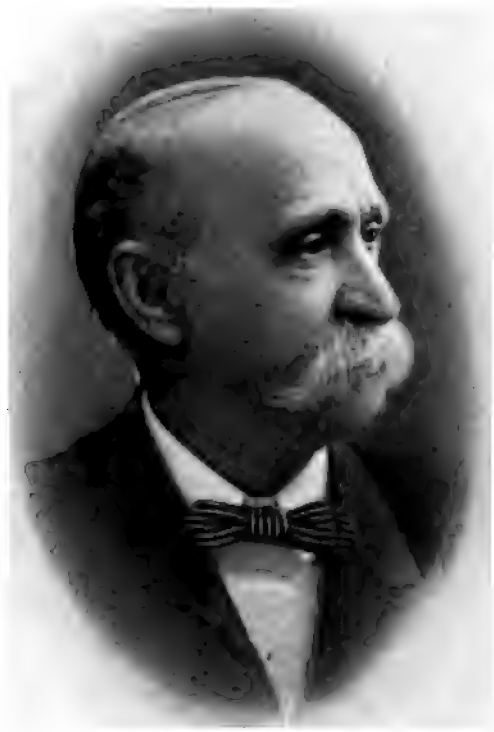
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Collins T Bedford



City, State and Country, as can be expected of one who has risked his life to maintain the national integrity. While in no sense a politician, he has been a member of the City Council of Indianapolis (1881 to 1884, both inclusive) and has been chairman of the committee on health and president of the City Hospital Board. He affiliates with the Republican party and is influential in its local councils.

At Middletown, in 1865, Dr. Bedford married Narina P. Fink, daughter of William and Margaret (Toops) Fink, of German ancestry, but natives of Pennsylvania. They were old settlers at Middletown and were esteemed among the substantial citizens of the place. Dr. and Mrs. Bedford have had four children born to them of whom Bertie alone survives. She was educated at Indianapolis and is now the wife of Walter S. Ballenger, a prominent young business man of Indianapolis.

Dr. Bedford is an enthusiastic "Old Soldier," as the veterans of the Civil War are called, and is a member of the George H. Thomas Post, Grand Army of the Republic, Indianapolis, and of the Union Veteran Legion of that grand organization. He is also identified with the Royal Arcanum and other similar organizations. Both himself and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

The career of Dr. Bedford, from the shoemaker's bench to his present position of usefulness and influence, illustrates the versatility of American character and shows the strong moral fibre of the man himself. He is in every way and in the best sense, a self-made man. As a citizen he is public spirited and helpful toward all public interests, for no man has the prosperity and welfare of the mass of his fellow citizens more nearly at heart than he.

WILLIAM SAVORY BEDFORD.

William Savory Bedford, elder brother of Collins Thomas Bedford, was born April 9, 1833. He settled at Middletown prior to the Civil War and from that time to the close of his life lived continuously in Henry County, either at Middletown or New Castle. He fulfilled a soldier's duty during his three years' enlistment in the 8th Indiana Infantry, and after his return to civil life, he met with universal esteem for his purity of character and Christian virtues. He died suddenly, at his home in New Castle, on March 13, 1903, and was buried on the following Sunday in South Mound Cemetery, New Castle, with solemn and impressive services. The funeral was largely attended by citizens, generally, and by his comrades of the Civil War, from nearly every locality in the county. His conduct in life had merited the perfect confidence of the people of the county and he was elected sheriff, serving in that position from August 23, 1869, to August 22, 1871. He was afterwards elected treasurer and served as such from August 5, 1875, to August 4, 1877. At the time of his death and for some years previous, he had been connected with the United States Postoffice Department as a rural route carrier from the New Castle Postoffice. He left no children but his widow, a most estimable lady, survives him.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF WILLIAM R. FLEMING.

PRIVATE, COMPANY E, 8TH INFANTRY REGIMENT, INDIANA VOLUNTEERS
(THREE YEARS), AND FARMER.

This native born citizen of Henry County, Indiana, had his nativity on the site of his present home in Fall Creek Township, June 23, 1838, and is of Virginia extraction and ante-Revolutionary descent. His parents, William and Sarah (Miller) Fleming, were natives of the Old Dominion, having been born long before the new State of West Virginia was partitioned off from the old, and William Fleming was the first child to see the light of day in the fort at Fairmont in Marion County, West Virginia, his birth having taken place in 1787.

Bose Fleming, the father of William, was a soldier in the patriot army during the war for American independence. William, the father of William R. Fleming, the subject of this sketch, was first married in Virginia and came to Indiana with four children, about 1830. He first located in Delaware County, four miles north of Middletown, Henry County, where his wife died two years later. A year or so after this event Mr. Fleming was united in marriage with Miss Sarah Miller, daughter of William Miller. This lady was a native of the Shenandoah valley, Virginia, and was a child of three years when taken to Clermont County, Ohio, but was a woman grown when she accompanied her parents to where Tabor, Delaware County, Indiana, now stands. Mr. Fleming thence came to Henry County and purchased the tract of land to which he brought his newly made bride, which tract was improved with what was then considered to be a large frame house, but which would now be looked upon as a small affair, and in this house William R. Fleming was born. The original farm was increased to about four hundred acres before the death of the elder Mr. Fleming, to which he added still more, of which he gave his eldest son a fair share and cleared up two hundred acres for his own use, being still the owner of four hundred at the time of his death, November 24, 1862.

To the first marriage of William Fleming were born the following named children, who reached mature years: George, who was a farmer in Delaware County and died about 1862 at the age of seventy years; Mary, who was married to William Jones and died when past sixty; David H., who had lived on a part of the old farm as a bachelor and died at seventy; Norville, a veteran of the Mexican War, who resides at Sulphur Springs.

To the second marriage, two sons were born, William R., born June 23, 1838, and Beniah, born March 24, 1843. In the Autumn of 1861, both enlisted in the Union cause as private soldiers in what became Company E, 8th Indiana Infantry (3 years) and were mustered into the service of the United States at Indianapolis, September 5, 1861. Beniah died at Middlebrook, Missouri, from disease caused by hardship and exposure, March 9, 1863. His remains were brought home from the army by his brother and interred in White Union Cemetery, Fall Creek Township. William R. Fleming served a full enlistment of three years in the famous regiment to which he belonged, and its history is the history of Mr. Fleming during those three eventful years. He was never absent a day from the service, except on the occasion of his sad mission home with his



William R. Fleming



William R. Fleming



brother's remains. He was honorably discharged from the service September 4, 1864.

When Mr. Fleming returned to his home he bought out the interest of the heirs to the old homestead of two hundred and forty acres, but it required about twenty years for him to clear up his indebtedness. On this farm he has made all the improvements, building the dwelling in 1870. He now owns two hundred and eighty acres, on which he grows grain chiefly and fattens hogs, depending on the latter for his profits.

June 22, 1865, Mr. Fleming married Miss Nancy J. Harvey, a daughter of Henry and Elizabeth (Ball) Harvey, who at that time resided near Sulphur Springs. Mrs. Fleming was born April 28, 1840, in Delaware County, Indiana, and when a child was brought to Henry County by her parents, who originally came from Monroe County, West Virginia.

Mrs. Fleming was never of a robust constitution, and for two years preceding her death, she was a confirmed invalid. She passed away March 31, 1887, the mother of five children, namely: Harvey B., a farmer living near the parental homestead; Henry Everett, who died in infancy; Ludoska, who died at the age of fifteen years; Maude, wife of Rutherford B. Harter, who lives on the Fleming homestead, and Nellie, who passed through the common school course, was well educated in music and is now the housekeeper for her father. When he was twenty one years of age (1859), Mr. Fleming went to Pike's Peak, Colorado, where he passed nine months prospecting for gold but the results were not satisfactory and he returned to his home in Fall Creek Township.

In politics Mr. Fleming is a Democrat and stands on the Chicago and Kansas City platforms of the party. Fraternally he has been a Mason since June, 1865, and is a member of Lodge No. 271, at Middletown, but attends meetings only when it is necessary to take part in the work on the "trestle board." He is also a member of the George W. Rader Post, No. 119, Grand Army of the Republic, Middletown.

Mr. Fleming is in fact the "architect of his own fortune," his success in life being the result of his individual efforts, and no residents of Henry County stand higher in the esteem of their fellow citizens than Mr. Fleming and his family, of Fall Creek Township.

There were four Flemings in Company E, 8th Indiana Infantry (three years), all relatives, viz: William R., Beniah, Andrew J., and Charles A. The two first named were brothers, as already stated. Andrew J. Fleming was a first cousin to the two first named and Charles A. Fleming was a second cousin of the other three. The death of Beniah has been noted. Charles A. was discharged from the service for disability, October 25, 1861. William R., and Andrew J., each served a full enlistment of three years and were mustered out September 4, 1864.



Samuel A. Mitchell.



known as the Jacob Fattic farm, where he built a tannery, the remains of which are still plainly visible. In the Winter he taught school in the southwestern part of Fall Creek Township and, perhaps, at other points. He bought this land under a deed dated March 2, 1843, for the sum of two thousand dollars. Here he continued to reside until his death, March 20, 1863. His widow remained on the farm for several years, dying February 10, 1878. The remains of these two old pioneers are buried side by side in the Cemetery at Mechanicsburg. In politics he was a Whig and afterwards a staunch Republican. He had four sons in the Union Army as noted below, and was always present to bid the boys God speed, as they started for the front and his home was always open to them on their return. He ardently supported the war and himself and wife worked and contributed according to their means in forwarding sanitary and other supplies to the front.

To Charles and Mary (Black) Mitchell were born eleven children, namely: Mathew W.; James E.; Julia A., afterwards Mrs. Elza D. Fleming, now deceased; Cyrus M.; William A.; Samuel A.; Mary; Susan; Charles L.; Leander P.; Emily C., now Mrs. James M. Rittenour, residing in Madison County, near Emporia. Of the foregoing, all are now living, except Mary, Susan, Julia A., James E. and Cyrus M.

SAMUEL ALEXANDER MITCHELL.

Samuel Alexander Mitchell, the subject of this sketch, was born at Pendleton, Indiana, October 18, 1835. As a boy he lived at home with his parents and attended school at and in the vicinity of Mechanicsburg. In 1852 he commenced work in a combined flour and saw mill, run by water power, operated by John Swope. This mill was situated on Deer Creek, about half way between Mechanicsburg and Middletown, and just west of the well known farm now owned by James Rice Connell. Today no vestige of this mill remains. In 1858-9, Mr. Mitchell assisted Mr. Swope in building at Middletown, the first steam flour mill ever erected in Fall Creek Township. This mill still stands near the crossing of Locust Street and the Panhandle Railroad, and is known as the Middletown Mills, owned and operated by John C. Daniels and Company. The mill has from the beginning always done a prosperous and profitable business. After the mill was put in operation, Mr. Mitchell became, for a number of years, the head miller. He was with Mr. Swope, both before and after the Civil War, for about sixteen years, excepting some eight months spent in Kansas in 1857, just following the "Border Ruffian" period in that State.

On April 13, 1861, Mr. Mitchell was united in marriage with Margaret, the second child of John and Mary Ann Swope. To this union was born one son, Walter P. Mitchell, March 2, 1862. He is a physician of the old school, a graduate of Rush Medical College, Chicago, and is now practicing his profession at Gaston, Delaware County, Indiana. Dr. Mitchell was married to Luella C., daughter of T. F. and Dorzina Smith, on April 13, 1889, at Charlottesville, Hancock County, Indiana, and to them was born, July 6, 1892, one daughter, Halcyon Margaret.

When the Civil War broke out, three men who were working for Mr. Swope, in the mill, namely: Samuel A. Mitchell, George W. Shane and Benjamin F. Elwood, signified their intention to enter the army. They enlisted in Company

B, 8th Indiana Infantry (three months), but Mr. Swope felt that he could only spare two of them, whereupon, choice being made by lot, it fell to Shane and Elwood to go, leaving Mr. Mitchell at home, much to his regret. When the second call for troops was made, in 1861, Mr. Mitchell could no longer be restrained. He assisted in organizing what became Company E, 8th Indiana Infantry (three years), and was mustered into the service of the United States, as a private, September 5, 1861. He served with the regiment in its campaigns, marches and battles, without exception up to and including Fort Esperanza, Texas, which was the last battle of the regiment before he left the army.

So great was the confidence of his officers in his capacity and qualifications as a soldier, that he was steadily promoted from private, without the intermediate rank of Corporal, to Sergeant and then First Sergeant. He afterwards won by merit his commission as Second Lieutenant of his company and was mustered in as such, March 9, 1863. He continued with his company and regiment until February 28, 1864, when on account of failing health he was compelled to resign. The history of the 8th Indiana up to the time of his resignation is the military history of Samuel A. Mitchell and should be taken as found in the preceding chapter, following the roster of Henry County soldiers, in connection with this sketch, to complete his military career. Following the history of the regiment is a list of the battles in which it was engaged from which can be ascertained the battles in which he participated from Pea Ridge, Arkansas, to Fort Esperanza, Texas.

Returning to Middletown in March, 1864, he rejoined his wife, who had made her home with her father during her husband's absence in the army. After regaining his health, he resumed his duties in the mill of his father-in-law, where he continued until 1868, when he moved to the old home farm, near Mechanicsburg, where he remained some three or four years, and then moved in the Fall of 1871 to a farm in Madison County, Indiana, near Markleville. He resided there for several years and then moved to the farm which he now owns, situated a short distance north of Emporia, and seven miles from Anderson, Madison County. This farm comprises a quarter section of land and is highly improved and well cultivated. Its buildings are all of modern construction and the whole place bears the marks of superior management. It is one of the best farms in Madison County.

Mr. Mitchell is a stalwart Republican and cast his first presidential vote in 1856 for the noted explorer, soldier and citizen, General John C. Fremont. He is a member of the Masonic order, which he holds in high regard. He is also a member of the George W. Rader Post, Number 119, Grand Army of the Republic, Middletown.

In the Civil War, the Mitchell family, which was a numerous one, rendered valuable and patriotic service to the Union cause. William Mitchell enlisted in Company E, 8th Indiana Infantry (three years), and was mustered into the service of the United States, as a Corporal, September 5, 1861; he was mustered out September 4, 1864. Charles L. Mitchell served during the Morgan Raid into Indiana, as Corporal in Company K, 105th Indiana Infantry (Morgan Raid). He afterwards enlisted in Company E, 9th Indiana Cavalry, and was mustered into the service of the United States, as a private, January 8, 1864; he was mus-



Gen. P. Schenck



Gen. P. Schenck

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF LEVI PERRY SHOEMAKER.

LIEUTENANT, COMPANY E, 8TH INFANTRY REGIMENT, INDIANA VOLUNTEERS
(THREE YEARS), AND FARMER.

The ancestry of Levi Perry Shoemaker takes root in Germany, whence his progenitors came to this country in early days, settling in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. This German element became very strong in that Colony, and its steadfast support of the cause of the colonies during the Revolutionary War, in no small degree contributed to their success. The original German immigration to America was largely from the lower or Rhine and the upper or Bavarian Palatinate, during the disastrous wars concerning the succession to the Palatinate (1689-1697). This immigration steadily increased in later years, until the large infusion of German blood, especially in Pennsylvania, produced a distinct type of American manhood, commonly called the Pennsylvania Dutch. They were a sturdy, industrious and courageous people and have contributed much of value to American character and institutions.

The grandparents of Levi Perry Shoemaker were John and Elizabeth Shoemaker, who came from Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, in 1833, and settled one mile north of what is known as the "Cross Roads," in Delaware County, Indiana, where they lived and died. Their remains lie buried in the Saunders Cemetery, east of Daleville, in that county. They belonged to the German stock above mentioned and neither could speak much English. They were the parents of the following children: Michael, John, Jonas, Jacob, David, and two girls, who were married and remained in Pennsylvania. Elizabeth Shoemaker died October 19, 1861, and John, her husband, died January 22, 1865. They were very religious people.

The parents of Levi Perry Shoemaker, the subject of this sketch, were David and Amanda (Wall) Shoemaker. The former was born in Pennsylvania, June 22, 1816, and died August 8, 1859. The latter was a native of Kentucky, where she was born June 30, 1819. She died January 31, 1860. They were married April 30, 1840, and to them were born the following children: Levi Perry, May 30, 1842; Sanford Harrison, November 3, 1844; Silas Marion, September 17, 1846; died August 21, 1871; Franklin Taylor, August 24, 1848; Mary Elizabeth, born December 13, 1850, now Mrs. William F. Painter, of Delaware County; Jonas Fillmore, April 16, 1853; William Francis, June 3, 1855; and Louisa Clara-belle, afterwards Mrs. David W. Kabrich, now deceased. She was born January 28, 1858, and died January 16, 1887. All of the above, who are deceased, are buried in Saunders Cemetery.

LEVI PERRY SHOEMAKER.

Levi Perry Shoemaker was born in Delaware County, Indiana, on the home farm, one mile north of the "Cross Roads," near Richwoods Lutheran Church, four miles northeast of Middletown, Henry County, Indiana. Until he volunteered in the service of his country, he remained on his father's farm, working during the farming season and going to school in the Winter. Here he grew to young manhood and when the tocsin of war sounded its loud alarm throughout



Gen. J. Hunter

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The parents of Levi Perry Shoemaker, the subject of this sketch, were David and Amanda (Wall) Shoemaker. The former was born in Pennsylvania, June 22, 1816, and died August 8, 1859. The latter was a native of Kentucky, where she was born June 30, 1819. She died January 31, 1860. They were married April 30, 1840, and to them were born the following children: Levi Perry, May 30, 1842; Sanford Harrison, November 3, 1844; Silas Marion, September 17, 1846; died August 21, 1871; Franklin Taylor, August 24, 1848; Mary Elizabeth, born December 13, 1850, now Mrs. William F. Painter, of Delaware County; Jonas Fillmore, April 16, 1853; William Francis, June 3, 1855; and Louisa Clara-belle, afterwards Mrs. David W. Kabrich, now deceased. She was born January 28, 1858, and died January 16, 1887. All of the above, who are deceased, are buried in Saunders Cemetery.

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Levi Perry Shoemaker was born in Delaware County, Indiana, on the home farm, one mile north of the "Cross Roads," near Richwoods Lutheran Church, four miles northeast of Middletown, Henry County, Indiana. Until he volunteered in the service of his country, he remained on his father's farm, working during the farming season and going to school in the Winter. Here he grew to young manhood and when the tocsin of war sounded its loud alarm throughout

the land, his patriotic blood was aroused and he determined to enter the ranks of the armies then rapidly forming.

He enlisted in Company E, 8th Indiana Infantry (three years), and was mustered into the service of the United States, as a private, September 5, 1861. He was a brave soldier and a remarkable circumstance connected with his service is the fact that he was never absent a day from the army, during his service of four years, except when at home on a thirty-day furlough, after the regiment had veteranized. He never missed a roll call and was in every battle in which his regiment was engaged. For historical purposes, a list of the battles in which Mr. Shoemaker participated is here given: Pea Ridge, Arkansas, March 5-8, 1862; Cotton Plant, Arkansas, July 7, 1862; Austin, Mississippi, August 2, 1862; Port Gibson, Mississippi, May 1, 1863; Jackson, Mississippi, May 14, 1863; Champion Hills, Mississippi, May 16, 1863; Big Black River, Mississippi, May 17, 1863; Vicksburg, Mississippi, May 18, to July 4, 1863; General Assault on Vicksburg, May 22, 1863; Siege of Jackson, Mississippi, July 9-16, 1863; Mustang Island, Texas, November 17, 1863; Fort Esperanza, Texas, November 27-29, 1863; Atchafalaya River, Louisiana, July 28, 1864; Berryville, Virginia, September 3-4, 1864; Opequan, Virginia, September 19, 1864; Fisher's Hill, Virginia, September 22, 1864; New Market, Virginia, October 7, 1864; and Cedar Creek, Virginia, October 19, 1864, besides numerous affairs and skirmishes. All of these were notable engagements and the soldier who participated in them has a record to which he can proudly refer. At Cedar Creek, when General Sheridan came up on his famous ride from "Winchester town," it was the good fortune of this intrepid soldier to be present when Sheridan first arrived, and to hear the inquiry put by Sheridan to a general officer as to the situation. When answered by the officer with the words, "We are whipped," Sheridan hotly replied, "You may be but these men are not." The history of the 8th Indiana is the military history of Levi P. Shoemaker, and should be taken as found in the preceding chapter, following the roster of Henry County soldiers, in connection with this sketch, to complete his military career. That Shoemaker's soldierly qualities were appreciated is shown by the fact that entering the army as a private, he rose by steps to Corporal, to Sergeant and to Second Lieutenant of his company. He was in all of his military conduct, the ideal American soldier and faithfully performed a soldier's duty. His army record is without stain.

The war being over and the Union preserved, Lieutenant Shoemaker returned to his home and doffing the habiliments of war, again resumed the life of a farmer, this time on his own account, and so continued until within very recent years he rented his farm, a very fine one, three miles north of Middletown, in Delaware County, and moved to Middletown, Henry County, where he now resides, and where he and his family are enjoying the fruits of his energy and industry.

Levi P. Shoemaker was married January 18, 1866, to Margaret R. Van Matre, daughter of Joseph Perry and Julia Ann (McAllister) Van Matre. Three children were born to this union, namely: Minnie Annis, born November 7, 1866; died September 6, 1878; Carrie Vearl, born September 29, 1880, and married to Bruce Hampton Lilly, of Middletown, February 14, 1901; Joseph Harrold Blaine, born July 18, 1888. Joseph P. Van Matre, born May 14, 1817, and Julia Ann McAllister, born January 20, 1822, parents of Mrs. Levi P. Shoemaker, were married

February 2, 1843. Besides Mrs. Shoemaker, born May 10, 1847, at or near "Cross Roads," Delaware County, there were the following other children: Lewis, born January 23, 1844; died November 4, 1847; Mary Jane, born July 1, 1850, died January 28, 1854; Ulysses and Eunice, twins, born August 6, 1864, both of whom died in infancy. Of those above mentioned as deceased all are buried in Painter Cemetery.

Mr. Shoemaker is a member of Middletown Lodge, No. 97, I. O. O. F.; he also belongs to George W. Rader Post, No. 119, Grand Army of the Republic, Middletown, and is a member of the Christian Church, a denomination having a large following in Fall Creek and adjoining townships in Henry and Delaware Counties. Politically, he has been a stalwart Republican during his whole life, and in 1868 cast his first presidential vote for that grim warrior, Ulysses S. Grant, whom he had followed through the Vicksburg Campaign. He also voted for James G. Blaine, the ideal American citizen, in 1884, and with many others shared in the sorrow of his defeat.

Two brothers of Mr. Shoemaker also took part in the Civil War, the one being Sanford Harrison, and the other, Silas Marion. Both enlisted in Company G, 7th Indiana Cavalry, and were mustered into the service of the United States, as privates, September 5, 1863. Upon the re-organization of the regiment, they were transferred to Company F, of the re-organized body, and were mustered out February 18, 1866. They were faithful soldiers and were honorably discharged from the service.

Several other members of the large family of Shoemakers, residing in and about Middletown, enlisted in the army during the Civil War. Henry Shoemaker enlisted in Company E, 8th Indiana Infantry (three years) and was mustered into the service of the United States, as a private, September 5, 1861; veteranized; mustered out August 28, 1865, after four years of arduous and honorable service. John M. Shoemaker enlisted in Company H, 69th Indiana Infantry, and was mustered into the service of the United States, as a private, August 19, 1862; wounded at Vicksburg, Mississippi, May 22, 1863; mustered out July 5, 1865. He too was a brave soldier and an active participant in the various battles, engagements and skirmishes of the "Old 69th." John P. Shoemaker enlisted as a private in Company C, 109th Indiana Infantry (Morgan Raid), and afterwards in Company B, 134th Indiana Infantry, and was mustered into the service of the United States, May 24, 1864; he was mustered out September 14, 1864. Joseph R. Shoemaker enlisted in Company B, 134th Indiana Infantry, and was mustered into the service of the United States, as a private, May 24, 1864; he was mustered out September 14, 1864. All of the above named are grandsons of John and Elizabeth Shoemaker.

From the foregoing it will be readily seen that the Shoemaker family was a loyal and patriotic one, and that its several members did their whole duty towards the Government in its hour of peril.

ANCESTRY OF MRS. LEVI P. SHOEMAKER.

The parents of Mrs. Levi P. Shoemaker, mentioned above, belong to the well known family of Van Matre, treated of at length in the succeeding biographical sketch of Cyrus Van Matre, to which reference is made. Joseph Perry Van Matre

was a nephew of David, the father of Cyrus. His father's name was John and his mother was Margaret, a sister of David, the two being distantly related. The father came from Fayette and located in Delaware County, near the Cross Roads, January 5, 1827, where himself and family thereafter resided. They were upright, industrious people and part and parcel of the Van Matre family, who from the earliest settlement have been so numerous and so well known in Henry and Delaware Counties, in the Richwoods neighborhood.



Cyrus Van Matre

THEORY OF THE EARTH

CHAPTER I. OF THE ORIGIN OF THE EARTH.

THE first question which presents itself to the mind, when we consider the vastness of the universe, and the immensity of the space which it fills, is, what was the cause of its origin? and how did it come into existence? The answer to this question is, that it was created by the power of God, who is the author of all life and motion. The second question is, what was the state of the earth at the beginning? The answer to this question is, that it was a mass of molten matter, which was gradually cooled, and formed into the solid globe which we now see. The third question is, what was the cause of the various changes which have taken place in the earth's surface? The answer to this question is, that they were caused by the action of fire, water, and air, which have been constantly at work, ever since the earth was first formed. The fourth question is, what was the cause of the various plants and animals which inhabit the earth? The answer to this question is, that they were created by the power of God, who is the author of all life and motion. The fifth question is, what was the cause of the various climates which are found on the earth's surface? The answer to this question is, that they were caused by the action of the sun, which is the source of all heat and light. The sixth question is, what was the cause of the various mountains and valleys which are found on the earth's surface? The answer to this question is, that they were caused by the action of fire, water, and air, which have been constantly at work, ever since the earth was first formed. The seventh question is, what was the cause of the various rivers and lakes which are found on the earth's surface? The answer to this question is, that they were caused by the action of water, which has been constantly at work, ever since the earth was first formed. The eighth question is, what was the cause of the various winds and storms which are found on the earth's surface? The answer to this question is, that they were caused by the action of air, which has been constantly at work, ever since the earth was first formed. The ninth question is, what was the cause of the various earthquakes and volcanic eruptions which are found on the earth's surface? The answer to this question is, that they were caused by the action of fire, which has been constantly at work, ever since the earth was first formed. The tenth question is, what was the cause of the various changes which have taken place in the earth's surface, since the time of its creation? The answer to this question is, that they were caused by the action of all the elements which have been constantly at work, ever since the earth was first formed.



Cyrus Van Matre

PROBABLE SKETCH OF CURRICULUM

1. *Introduction to the study of the history of the world.*

2. *History of the world from the beginning of the world to the present time.*

3. *History of the world from the present time to the future.*

4. *History of the world from the future to the present time.*

5. *History of the world from the present time to the future.*



John Ben. Math

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF CYRUS VAN MATRE.

LIEUTENANT, COMPANY E, 8TH INFANTRY REGIMENT, INDIANA VOLUNTEERS
(THREE YEARS); COUNTY COMMISSIONER AND AGRICULTURIST.

The Van Matre family came originally from Holland, the prefix "Van" to a surname uniformly indicating the bearer thereof to be a Hollander, either by birth or descent. It appears that among the first of the family was Emanuel Van Meteren (since changed by the family in America to Van Matre), who was the author of a "History of the Netherlands and Her Neighbors," a book published in 1597. Emanuel was born at Antwerp, June 9, 1535. His father was Jacob Van Meteren, of Breda, a son of one Cornelius Van Meteren. The father of Emanuel in his youth learned the "noble art of typesetting," and his most valuable work was the translation and the printing of the entire English Bible to the great forwarding of the Kingdom of Christ in England. He was assisted in this work by Miles Coverdale, the learned English student, after whom the book is called "The Coverdale Bible." Emanuel Van Meteren, during all his life, was faithful in the discharge of the many important duties which fell to his lot. He was an intensely religious man and suffered many and great deprivations because thereof. He died April 8, 1612.

Just when the Van Matres emigrated from Holland to America is not definitely stated, but it is clear that the American family is descended, in the direct line, from Cornelius Van Meteren through Jacob, Emanuel, Gisbertsen, Jan Gisbertsen, Kryn, John (senior) to John (junior) who is known to have lived near Martinsburg, West Virginia, as early as 1750. From there the family is traced through Abraham, son of John (junior) and his son, Joseph, to West Liberty, Ohio County, West Virginia. Joseph had a son, also named Joseph, who was the father of David Van Matre, the last named being the father of the subject of this sketch.

During the year 1796, the Van Matres emigrated from Ohio County, West Virginia, to Highland County, Ohio. Later the family moved to Fayette County, Indiana, settling near the old town of Alquina, about five miles from Connersville. They resided at this place for several years and then moved to near Yorktown, Delaware County, Indiana. The first of this family to locate in Delaware County was David, the father of Cyrus, who came in the Spring of 1825, accompanied by his father, Joseph, and his older brother, William. David Van Matre entered a quarter section of land in Delaware County, located immediately north of the farm now owned by Cyrus Van Matre, two miles northeast of Middletown, Henry County, all of which was at one time owned by Cyrus, and of which he still possesses eighty acres. The land on which Cyrus Van Matre resides was entered in 1828 by Abner Van Matre, a great uncle of Cyrus and the patents for all the land entered by David and Abner, signed by President John Quincy Adams, in his own hand, are now prized possessions of Cyrus Van Matre.

David Van Matre was born July 18, 1805, in Highland County, Ohio, and died December 20, 1882, near Middletown. His wife, whose maiden name was Maria Van Matre, a distant relative, was born February 7, 1804. She was a native of Adams County, Ohio. She died December 8, 1882. Both are buried in the Painter Cemetery, near Middletown. They were married in Fayette County,

Indiana, about 1822. Their children were Henry J., born March 5, 1823; Mary Jane, born December 17, 1824, now widow of Mathias Pittser, of near Holden, Missouri; Elma, born October 21, 1827, widow of William Pittser, of Delaware County; Samantha, born January 19, 1830, afterwards Mrs. David Nation, now deceased; Joseph, born January 16, 1832; Absalom, born January 4, 1834; Abner, born May 14, 1837; Cyrus; Naomi J., born May 29, 1844, now wife of William A. Painter, one of Fall Creek Township's most prosperous farmers and a substantial citizen, of near Middletown; and Maria, born July 11, 1846, widow of the late Charles C. Shedron, of Middletown.

David Van Matre, the father of Cyrus, was a prominent member of a representative family. He was a pioneer and lived to see the county developed to its present prosperity. He was a remarkably industrious, hard working, economical man. He lived an upright, honest and honorable life and to him and his nobility of conduct as a citizen is attributed very much of the excellence of the character of the neighborhood in which he lived. This particular section of country is known far and wide as the Richwoods settlement and it is surely entitled to all the praise bestowed upon it. Mr. Van Matre and his estimable wife went hand in hand, living consistent, praiseworthy lives. They were members of the Methodist Protestant Church and never deviated from the path of religious duty. Mr. Van Matre was an ardent friend and supporter of the cause of education. He was a staunch Whig and then Republican, believing it to be the party of reform and right, and ever did faithful work to ensure the party success.

CYRUS VAN MATRE.

Cyrus Van Matre, with whose life and character this sketch has most to do, was born in Salem Township, Delaware County, Indiana, February 19, 1839, and was the fifth son of David and Maria Van Matre. His boyhood days were in no wise different from those of the farmer boys of the period. He labored on the farm, during the Spring, Summer and Fall, and attended school in the Winter. During his youth, however, he met with a serious accident, having been caught underneath a falling tree which he had been chopping. The tree lodged and springing back at the base caught his left leg just above the ankle joint, breaking the ankle bone and cutting the leg nearly off. This wound was long in healing and has ever since given him a limp quite distinguishable in his walk.

At the commencement of the Civil War, he enlisted at the first call for volunteers in Company B, 8th Indiana Infantry (three months), and was mustered into the service of the United States, as a private, April 25, 1861. He served with the company and regiment during the full term and with it participated in the battle of Rich Mountain, July 11, 1861. Returning to his home August 8, 1861, he again enlisted on August 16, 1861, in what became Company E, 8th Indiana Infantry (three years). He assisted in organizing this company and was mustered into the service of the United States, as Sergeant, September 5, 1861. He was later appointed First Sergeant of the company. He took part in every battle of the regiment from Pea Ridge, Arkansas, March 5-8, 1862, to Cedar Creek, Virginia, October 19, 1864, besides numerous affairs and skirmishes. The history of the 8th Indiana is the military history of Cyrus Van Matre, and should be taken as found in the preceding chapter, in connection with this sketch, to complete his military career.

In the charge at Vicksburg, Mississippi, May 22, 1863, Sergeant Van Matre was wounded in the right arm, the ball passing entirely through the limb about half way between the elbow and the shoulder. The wound so far disabled him as to unfit him for service and he was sent home on a sixty-day furlough. He rejoined the regiment at Carrollton, Louisiana, shortly after the fall of Vicksburg, July 4, 1863. He was afterwards promoted and commissioned First Lieutenant of his company, February 24, 1864, for gallantry in action. As First Lieutenant he was transferred with his company to Virginia and participated with his regiment in all the engagements throughout the Shenandoah Valley. At the battle of Cedar Creek, during which General Sheridan made the ride from Winchester, immortalized in the poem of Thomas Buchanan Read, entitled "Sheridan's Ride." Lieutenant Van Matre was struck by a minie ball on the angle of the left jaw, the missile passing entirely through his face and neck and coming out at the base of the brain, passing in its flight within a hair's breadth of the jugular vein. It was a narrow escape from instant death and when the victim was first carried from the field, it was the feeling of his comrades that he would soon die. From the field hospital he was soon taken to the hospital at Harper's Ferry and from there furloughed home. This second wound rendered Lieutenant Van Matre unfit for further active service; but on his recovery, he returned December 1, 1864, to his regiment and on the Surgeon's certificate of total disability resigned three days later, thus closing his military career.

His resignation being accepted, he returned to the home of his father and did nothing for a year or more but to seek health and strength. During his two enlistments he had been all of the time on active duty, except the furlough mentioned above, for a period of three years and seven months. His long rest at home after his retirement from the army restored his shattered health and he then resumed the life of a farmer.

On October 23, 1867, Lieutenant Van Matre was married to Sarah Catharine, daughter of the Reverend Samuel and Mary Sayford, and immediately took up his residence on the farm which he now owns and occupies. Mrs. Van Matre was a native of Roanoke County, Virginia, where she was born February 13, 1840. She died January 27, 1901, and is buried in the Miller Cemetery, near Middletown. To this union were born two sons, namely: Dr. Cassius Emmett Van Matre, a popular practicing physician of New Castle, Indiana, born November 13, 1868, and Augustus Abner, a prosperous farmer, living near his father's place, born December 13, 1870. Something more than four years after the death of his first wife, Lieutenant Van Matre was married to Laura Virginia Sayford, March 19, 1905. She was born August 25, 1850, and is a sister of his first wife. A brief sketch of the Sayford family is appended to this article.

No man in Fall Creek Township has filled a more important place in its history than Cyrus Van Matre. He has always taken an active part socially and politically in the affairs of the township and county. From the time he became a voter, when he supported the immortal Lincoln, down to the present, he has been a strong Republican and his standing in the community may be judged from the fact that in 1876, unsolicited and without opposition, he was elected County Commissioner, and at the expiration of his term was re-elected, serving altogether for a period of six years. He was regarded as a faithful, painstaking, economical officer and performed all the manifold duties of the office with scrupulous fidelity.

He was one of the original stockholders and was active in the organization of the Farmers' Bank of Middletown, of which he was also afterwards a director. Later he sold his stock to Nimrod R. Elliott, the first President of the Bank. Mr. and Mrs. Van Matre are members of the Lutheran Church at Richwoods and are both its warm supporters. He is a member of George W. Rader Post, Number 119, Grand Army of the Republic, Middletown.

Mr. Van Matre's farm embraces about three hundred acres, is well improved and the land highly cultivated. The dwelling is a modern brick structure and the barns large and sufficient. He pays attention to the raising of improved breeds of stock and among his neighbors stands as an up-to-date farmer.

Two brothers of Cyrus Van Matre also took part in the Civil War. Abner enlisted in Company E, 8th Indiana Infantry (three years). He was born May 14, 1837, and died December 12, 1895, at Holden, Missouri, where his remains are buried. Joseph enlisted in Company F, 57th Indiana Infantry. He was born January 16, 1832, and died in the Marine Hospital, St. Louis, Missouri, May 10, 1862. His remains are buried in the Painter Cemetery, near Middletown, Indiana.

Of the two children of Cyrus Van Matre, one, Dr. Cassius E. Van Matre above mentioned, was married September 16, 1896, to Minnie May McFarland, of Springfield, Ohio. She is a native of Lancaster, Fairfield County, in that State, and graduated from the High School in Springfield. She was, until her marriage, an accomplished and successful teacher in the Springfield public schools. The other son, Augustus Abner, was united in marriage to May Lois Davis, December 28, 1892. She is the daughter of Benjamin H. and Julia A. Davis of Middletown, and was born August 14, 1871. Their children are Herschel Davis, born January 31, 1894; Julia Catharine, born September 14, 1895; a son born September 25, 1898, died in infancy and is buried in Miller cemetery; Mary Elizabeth, born April 6, 1900; and Benjamin Cyrus, named after his two grandfathers, born May 21, 1904.

Charles C. Shedron, who married Maria, a sister of Mr. Van Matre, was a gallant soldier of the Civil War in Company H, 69th Indiana Infantry. His record will be found in the roster of that regiment followed by an appropriate biographical sketch.

David Nation, who married Samantha, another sister, served in the 69th Indiana Infantry, as Captain of Company B, being mustered in August 19, 1862. He resigned on account of ill health, February 18, 1863.

Cyrus Pittser, a nephew of Mr. Van Matre and named after him, served with his uncle in Company E, 8th Indiana Infantry (three years). He was mustered into the service September 5, 1861, and died at New Orleans, October 7, 1863. His remains rest in Grave Number 3,751, Chalmette National Cemetery, near New Orleans. He was a gallant soldier. Another nephew, Warren Pittser, also served in the Civil War, but his regiment and company are not now ascertainable.

In the Alphabetical list of soldiers and sailors from Henry County, as published in this History, will be found the names of a large number of Van Matres, other than as above mentioned, showing how patriotic this particular family was. They were all directly or indirectly related.

THE SAYFORD FAMILY.

Samuel Sayford, son of John and Elizabeth (Shaeffer) Sayford, was born in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, February 16, 1806. His parents were natives of Ger-

many. His father, dying early in life, left the care of the family to his widow. Both himself and wife died and are buried at Harrisburg.

At the age of eighteen, Samuel was received into the Evangelical Lutheran Church and about 1831 began to study for the ministry. He took a theological course at the Gettysburg Seminary, Pennsylvania, and left there in 1835 to begin his ministerial labors in Botetourt, Floyd and Roanoke Counties, Virginia, where he continued until 1848, when he came to Indiana and settled near Honey Creek, Henry County. In 1849 he moved to Salem Township, Delaware County, locating on the farm now owned by Augustus A. Van Matre (his grandson), on which also stands the Richwoods Lutheran Church.

He married Mary, daughter of Michael and Elizabeth (Trout) Miller (both of whom were of German descent), near Salem, Roanoke County, Virginia, April 11, 1837, and to them were born seven children, namely: Elizabeth Henrietta, now Mrs. George Young, of Cross Roads, Delaware County; Sarah Catharine, afterwards Mrs. Cyrus Van Matre, now deceased; Augustus Luther, born May 20, 1842; Mary Ellen, wife of John W. Bell, Superintendent of the County Asylum; Emma Frances, now Mrs. Rush H. Cramer, of near Cross Roads; Laura Virginia, now Mrs. Cyrus Van Matre; and William Edmund Miller. The first five were born in Virginia, the other two in Delaware County, Indiana. All who are mentioned as deceased are buried in Miller Cemetery. John and Elizabeth (Trout) Miller are buried near Salem, Roanoke County, Virginia.

The ministerial work of Samuel Sayford in Indiana extended over the counties of Delaware, Henry, Madison and Randolph until 1864, when he retired on account of failing health, preaching occasionally, however, until his death November 18, 1865. He was a Republican in politics and an enthusiastic union man during the Civil War. The son, Augustus Luther Sayford, was a member of Company H, 69th Indiana Infantry, and was killed at Port Gibson, Mississippi, May 1, 1863. He was buried on the battlefield but the remains were afterwards removed to the Vicksburg National Cemetery and re-interred in the unknown list.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF JOHN WESLEY WHITWORTH.

CORPORAL, COMPANY E, 8TH INFANTRY REGIMENT, INDIANA VOLUNTEERS (THREE YEARS); COUNTY COMMISSIONER AND FARMER.

John Wesley Whitworth is a worthy citizen of Henry County, whose record as a soldier of the Civil War, as a county official, as an agriculturist and as a citizen, designates him as one of the most prominent and most progressive of all who have figured in the affairs of the county.

The father of the subject of this sketch, William B. Whitworth, a son of Archibald and Elizabeth Whitworth, was born in Guilford County, North Carolina, August 4, 1814. At the age of fifteen years, he came with his uncle, Judge John Tomlinson, to Indiana, settling in Delaware County, where the latter entered two hundred and forty acres of land. He remained with Judge Tomlinson for a period of five years and then went to Muncie, Indiana, where he began to learn the trade of a carpenter. He soon left Muncie and came to Henry County, where on October 14, 1835, he entered land in Jefferson Township, the same being the west half of the southeast quarter of section eleven, township eighteen north, range nine east, eighty acres. On this land, which was afterwards brought to a very high state of cultivation, he continued to live until his death. His son, William W. Whitworth, now owns this property and makes it his home.

William B. Whitworth was married October 4, 1835, to Elizabeth, daughter of Judge John Tomlinson and Elizabeth, his wife. She was a native of Rowan County, North Carolina, where she was born October 20, 1810. She died September 28, 1853, and is buried in Painter Cemetery, two and a half miles northeast of Middletown. The fruits of this union were six children, namely: Sarah Ann, deceased; Margaret, now the wife of Vincent Cummins; John W., the subject of this sketch; Mary E., afterwards the wife of Abraham White, now deceased; Sanford; Jemima J., now the wife of Joseph Hurst. William B. Whitworth was again married, on May 28, 1854, his second wife being Catharine, daughter of Richard and Henrietta Deaver. She was born in Rowan County, North Carolina, December 8, 1823, and came from there with her parents, first to Wayne County, Indiana, in 1828, and then to Henry County in 1835. To this union were born eight children, namely: Eliza J., deceased; Celinda, now Mrs. Patrick Smith, of Anderson, Indiana; Celica C., now the wife of Dr. Jasper T. Englerth, of Honey Creek; William W.; Catharine, now Mrs. John F. Coffman, of Alexandria, Indiana; Emma, now Mrs. Stansberry B. Tibbs, who lives with her husband about three miles north of where she was born; Ulysses S. G., deceased, and Philip H. S. The two daughters, Catharine and Emma, are twins.

William B. Whitworth died February 19, 1895, and his wife, Catharine (Deaver) Whitworth, died February 25, 1891. Both are buried in the Miller Cemetery, two and a half miles east of Middletown.

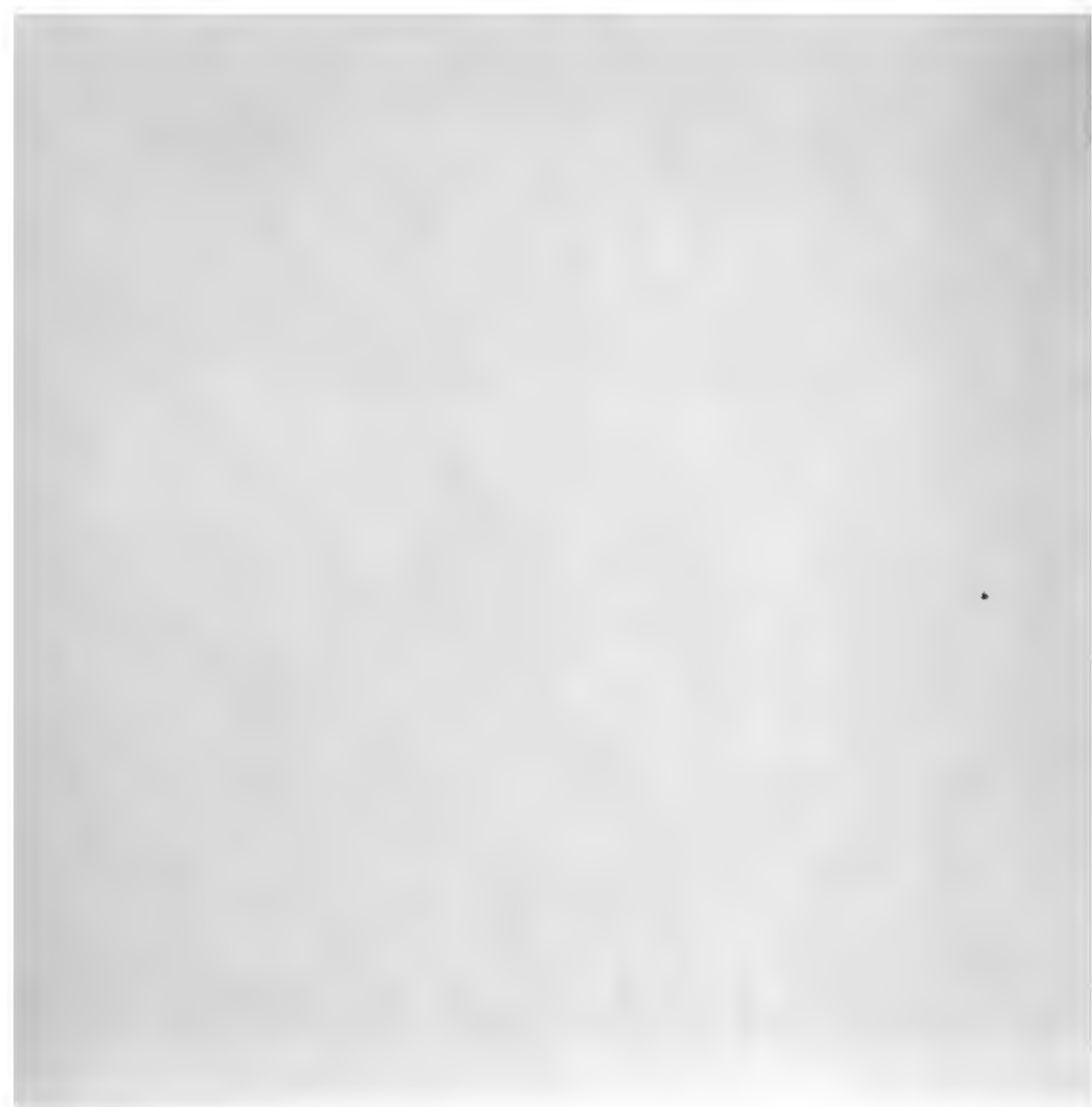
He was, for many years, a well known citizen of the county, and, in the neighborhood where he lived, no one occupied a higher place in the esteem of the people. He was an extremely industrious man and freely assisted in every movement having for its object the well-being or betterment of the community. He was a radical Republican and during the exciting times from 1856, which



John W. Whitcomb



John W. Whitworth



witnessed the birth of that political organization, down to and through the Civil War, and afterwards, even to the time of his death, he was a familiar figure in all political campaigns. Because of his intense political enthusiasm, he was appropriately styled "Old Ben Wade," after one of the Ohio senators, a name at one time familiar to all who admired American pluck.

JOHN WESLEY WHITWORTH.

John Wesley Whitworth, of whom this article especially treats, son of William B. and Elizabeth (Tomlinson) Whitworth, was born March 19, 1841, in Jefferson Township, Henry County, Indiana. During his younger years, he remained on his father's farm, which he helped to bring into a high state of cultivation, and during the same period received such education as was then furnished by the ordinary country schools of the neighborhood. He was united in marriage with Permelia Ann Marlow, June 27, 1867. She was the daughter of Johnson and Naomi Marlow, and was born two and a half miles south of New Castle, Henry County, Indiana, January 26, 1847. Her parents were early settlers in Henry County, and lived for many years, immediately south of New Castle, in the Elliott, Shelley and Stinson neighborhood. To this union were born three children, namely: Charles E., born August 8, 1871, died March 15, 1874, and is buried in the Miller Cemetery, near Middletown; Bert, born March 21, 1875; and Joseph S., born July 12, 1878. The son, Bert, was married August 23, 1899, to Rosa E., daughter of James F., and Julia A. Webb, of near Maxwell, Hancock County, Indiana. This lady was born October 7, 1880. To their union were born three children, namely: Neva F., born November 9, 1900; Lloyd G., born November 27, 1902; died February 2, 1903, and buried in Miller Cemetery; Veva E., born December 15, 1903. The other son, Joseph S., was married November 22, 1900, to Lottie L., daughter of Miles P. and Martha (Riggs) Cannon, who live two and a half miles west of New Castle. She was born January 4, 1881. They have one child, Floyd L., born September 24, 1901. Both Bert and Joseph S. Whitworth are practical farmers and have comfortable homes within sight of their father's homestead.

John W. Whitworth, in the first flush of youth and strength, witnessed the coming of the great civil struggle, which convulsed the nation and threatened the perpetuity of the Union, and determined, like thousands of other loyal sons of the North, to join the armies of the Republic, in defense of freedom and the flag. In August, 1861, he enlisted in Company E, 8th Indiana Infantry (three years), and was mustered into the service of the United States, as a private, September 5, 1861. After muster in at Indianapolis, the regiment, under the command of Colonel William P. Benton, went on September 10, by rail to St. Louis, Missouri, and there joined the army being formed by General John C. Fremont. From St. Louis, the regiment moved towards the Southwest, finally, on January 24, 1862, joining the forces of General Curtis, under whom it participated on March 5-8, in the sanguinary battle of Pea Ridge, Arkansas. Subsequently the regiment was transferred to General Grant's command in Mississippi, and took a conspicuous part in the siege of Vicksburg, where Private Whitworth was slightly wounded in the first assault, May 22, 1863; he witnessed the capitulation and final surrender of that place to the Union forces. Following this long siege, the regi-

records of the Board of County Commissioners amply demonstrate. The Commissioners are rightfully looked upon as the "watch dogs of the Treasury," and Mr. Whitworth while a member of the board performed his full duty and upon his retirement, it could be said of him as of one of old: "Well done, good and faithful servant." At the last meeting of the board, of which he was a member, in December, 1903, the contract for the remodeling of the Court House was let. Mr. Whitworth gave that matter his special attention and regards it as his last public service.

Mr. Whitworth is a man of interesting personality, of pleasing address, courteous demeanor and affable in his intercourse with his fellow citizens; he has always been a man of strict integrity in his dealings with others and his name is a synonym for honor and honesty. He is withal, a man of firm convictions and never hesitates to champion the right as he sees it. His military record is without a stain, as is also his official and private life, according to the testimony of his neighbors, before whom he has gone out and in, during these many years.

SANFORD WHITWORTH.

Sanford Whitworth, a brother of John W., was also a soldier of the Civil War, serving in the cavalry branch of the army. He enlisted in Company G, 7th Indiana Cavalry, and was mustered into the service of the United States, as a private, September 5, 1863. When the regiment was re-organized, he was transferred to Company F of the re-organized body and was mustered out February 18, 1866. He lives in Fall Creek Township, not far from his brother.

JOSEPH HURST.

Joseph Hurst, husband of Jemima J., sister of John W. Whitworth, was also a soldier of the Civil War. He enlisted from Madison County, in Company G, 17th Indiana Infantry, and was mustered into the service of the United States, as a private, March 9, 1864. He continued to serve with that organization until mustered out August 8, 1865. After the war, he moved to Jefferson Township, Henry County, where he now lives near the old Whitworth homestead.

CHAPTER XV.

INFANTRY CONTINUED.

ROSTERS OF 9TH, 11TH, 16TH, 19TH, 20TH, 30TH, 54TH INDIANA INFANTRY—
THEIR HISTORIES—BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF PRIVATE HENRY BROWN AND
FAMILY.

NINTH INFANTRY REGIMENT. INDIANA VOLUNTEERS.

MUSTERED FOR THREE YEARS.

In the following roster, the name of each officer and man is followed by his postoffice address at the time of enlistment. In some instances the soldier was not a resident of Henry County at the time of enlistment, but moved to that County after the Civil War. In such cases the name of the county from which he enlisted is substituted for the postoffice address and that is followed by the place of settlement in Henry County. The date of muster for the officers is the date they were actually mustered into the service of the United States and not the date of commission. Where the postoffice address is unknown, the name of the county from which the soldier enlisted follows his name.

COMPANY B.

PRIVATE.

Caleb Brown, Rogersville. Mustered in September 20, 1864. Recruit. Mustered out June 20, 1865.

Calvin Daniel, Rogersville. Mustered in October 6, 1864. Recruit. Captured on the march December 3, 1864. Died in Andersonville Prison, Georgia, date unknown.

COMPANY C.

PRIVATE.

Henry Frederick, Knightstown. Mustered in February 14, 1865. Recruit. Mustered out September 28, 1865.

James McPetridge, Spiceland. Mustered in October 29, 1864. Recruit. Died at New Orleans, Louisiana, June 17, 1865.

William Simmons, Knightstown. Mustered in February 14, 1865. Recruit. Mustered out September 28, 1865.

COMPANY D.

FIRST LIEUTENANT.

Richard H. H. Tyner, Marshall County. Knightstown after the Civil War. Mustered in December 4, 1864. Mustered out September 28, 1865.

CORPORAL.

Richard H. H. Tyner, Marshall County. Knightstown after the Civil War. Mustered in September 5, 1861. Veteran. Appointed Sergeant and First Sergeant. Promoted First Lieutenant.

PRIVATES.

William Muzzy, Wayne County. Mount Summit after the Civil War. Mustered in October 8, 1864. Recruit. Mustered out September 28, 1865.

Martin L. Real, Wayne County. New Castle after the Civil War. Mustered in October 6, 1864. Recruit. Mustered out September 28, 1865.

COMPANY E.

PRIVATES.

Amos Davis, New Castle. Mustered in September 23, 1864. Recruit. Mustered out September 28, 1865.

Israel Hatfield, Millville. Mustered in September 29, 1864. Recruit. Mustered out June 20, 1865.

Silas Haynes, Rogersville. Mustered in October 12, 1864. Recruit. Mustered out June 28, 1865.

Elisha H. Shockley, Dan Webster. Mustered in October 6, 1864. Recruit. Mustered out September 28, 1865.

COMPANY G.

PRIVATES.

Josiah D. Ayres, Knightstown. Mustered in September 23, 1864. Recruit. Mustered out June 20, 1865.

Henry Brown, Millville. Mustered in September 23, 1864. Recruit. Mustered out June 20, 1865.

John Mickle, Henry County. Mustered in September 26, 1864. Recruit. Mustered out June 20, 1865.

COMPANY H.

PRIVATES.

John H. Davis, Knightstown. Mustered in October 1, 1864. Recruit. Mustered out June 19, 1865.

Drury Debord, Coffin's Station. Mustered in October 1, 1864. Recruit. Mustered out June 19, 1865.

Arthur C. Mellett, Luray. Mustered in October 6, 1864. Recruit. Mustered out September 28, 1865.

COMPANY I.

PRIVATES.

Benjamin Bogue, Henry County. Mustered in October 3, 1864. Recruit. Mustered out June 21, 1865.

William Breniser, Henry County. Mustered in October 3, 1864. Recruit. Mustered out June 21, 1865.

George Brietenback, Henry County. Mustered in October 1, 1864. Recruit. Mustered out June 21, 1865.

Hugh S. Kelso, Henry County. Mustered in October 13, 1864. Recruit. Mustered out June 21, 1865.

David F. Strain, Henry County. Mustered in October 8, 1864. Recruit. Mustered out September 28, 1865.

COMPANY K.

PRIVATES.

James Cowgill, Sulphur Springs. Mustered in October 7, 1864. Recruit. Mustered out September 28, 1865.

Demetrius Swearingen, Rogersville. Mustered in September 20, 1864. Recruit. Mustered out June 20, 1865.

William Waters, Rogersville. Mustered in September 21, 1864. Recruit. Mustered out July 4, 1865.

HISTORY OF THE NINTH INFANTRY REGIMENT, INDIANA VOLUNTEERS.

The Ninth Regiment was originally mustered into the service at Indianapolis, April 25, 1861, for three months, and was the first regiment to leave for West Virginia, where it remained until muster out late in July, 1861.

The regiment was re-organized for the three years' service and mustered in at Laporte, September 5th, 1861. It was sent to West Virginia and remained at Cheat Mountain Summit until January, 1862. It took part in the battles at Green Brier and Camp Alleghany, afterwards marching to Fetterman, West Virginia, where it remained until February 19th. It was then transferred to General Buell's Army at Nashville, Tennessee, where it was assigned to General Nelson's Division and moved, March 29th, to the Tennessee River, arriving in time to take part in the second day's battle at Shiloh. The regiment was at Corinth, Mississippi, and after its evacuation, pursued the enemy to Boonville, returning to Nashville by way of Athens, Alabama, and Franklin, Tennessee. From thence it moved to Bowling Green, Kentucky, and back again to Nashville. The Ninth then marched to Louisville, Kentucky, and from there in pursuit of General Bragg, to Wildcat Mountains, from the latter point returning to Nashville. The regiment was engaged, during the march, at Perryville, Danville and Wildcat, Kentucky. It participated in the battles at Stone's River, Tennessee; Chickamauga, Georgia; and Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge, Tennessee, afterwards going to Whitesides, Tennessee. Here the regiment veteranized, came home on furlough and on February 21st, 1864, returned to the front. It took a conspicuous part in the Atlanta Campaign and in the retrograde movement in pursuit of General Hood to Athens, Alabama. Marching into Tennessee, it fell back before Hood's advance to Nashville, where on the 15th and 16th of December, 1864, it took part in the Battle of Nashville, afterwards joining in the pursuit of Hood to Huntsville, Alabama, where the regiment remained until March 13, 1865. It then marched into East Tennessee beyond Bull's Gap and once more back to Nashville. The regiment was then transferred to New Orleans, Louisiana, and from there to Texas, where it joined General Sheridan's Army. The regiment was mustered out in September, 1865. Indiana has erected monuments to this regiment at Shiloh and at Chickamauga.

This regiment bore an honorable part in the following engagements:

Green Brier, West Virginia.....	October 3, 1861.
Camp Alleghany, West Virginia.....	December 13, 1861.
Shiloh, Tennessee.....	April 6-7, 1862.

Corinth, Mississippi, (Siege of)	April 30 to May 30, 1862.
Perryville, Kentucky	October 8, 1862.
Stone's River, Tennessee	December 31, 1862, to January 1-2, 1863.
Chickamauga, Georgia	September 19-20, 1863.
Lookout Mountain, Tennessee	November 24, 1863.
Missionary Ridge, Tennessee	November 25, 1863.
Buzzard Roost, Georgia	February 25-27, 1864.
Rocky Face Ridge, Georgia	May 5-9, 1864.
Resaca, Georgia	May 13-16, 1864.
Dallas, Georgia	May 25 to June 4, 1864.
Kenesaw Mountain, Georgia, (First Assault)	June 23, 1864.
Kenesaw Mountain, Georgia, (General Assault)	June 27, 1864.
Peach Tree Creek, Georgia, (Hood's first sortie)	July 20, 1864.
Atlanta, Georgia, (Hood's second sortie)	July 22, 1864.
Atlanta, Georgia, (Hood's third sortie)	July 28, 1864.
Atlanta, Georgia, (Siege of)	July 28 to September 2, 1864.
Jonesboro, Georgia	August 31 to September 1, 1864.
Columbia, Tennessee	November 24-28, 1864.
Franklin, Tennessee	November 30, 1864.
Nashville, Tennessee	December 15-16, 1864.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF HENRY BROWN.

PRIVATE, COMPANY G, 9TH INFANTRY REGIMENT, INDIANA VOLUNTEERS,
AND BANK PRESIDENT.

In 1856, Alfred Brown and Elizabeth, his wife, parents of the subject of this sketch, removed from Yadkin County, North Carolina, to Henry County, and settled near Messick. Here they remained about two years and then moved to Georgia, settling in Bartow County near Cartersville. There the portents of the coming struggle between North and South found them, but being staunchly opposed to the dissolution of the Union, they returned to Henry County, arriving on Christmas Day, 1860, and settling on the farm of Samuel Brown, in Liberty Township. Alfred Brown, the father, died on the Brown farm in 1861 and was buried in Flatrock Cemetery, Liberty Township, where his remains still rest. Elizabeth Brown, his widow, is still living, hale and hearty, at the age of eighty four years. Six children were born to them, namely: Henry, Nathan, William, Catharine, Melinda and Delilah, and all are living at the present time, except Catharine, the eldest daughter.

Henry Brown was born December 7, 1840. When he came to Henry County with his parents, he was a mere lad, but he began at once to make his own way in the world, working out by the day and month for such neighbors as William Millikan, William Bell, Jared Covalt, John Schildknecht and other prosperous farmers.

On September 23, 1864, he was mustered into the service of the United States as a private soldier in Company G, 9th Indiana Infantry, and joined his regiment at Huntsville, Alabama. He was with this gallant regiment, doing duty in Alabama and Tennessee, until June 20, 1865, when he was mustered out of the service. Returning from the war to Liberty Township, he there rented a piece of land from Jared Covalt for whom he had formerly worked and who had become a firm friend of the young man.

On December 12, 1868, he and his two brothers jointly purchased the Lewis Fouts' farm, consisting of one hundred and twenty acres of land, lying near the site of the present town of Mooreland, for which they were to pay fifty dollars per acre. They went in debt for the whole purchase price of the land, except four hundred dollars of Henry Brown's own savings which were applied in payment on the farm. Shortly after the completion of this purchase, his two brothers desiring to withdraw, Henry Brown bought out their interests in the land and assumed the indebtedness. After twelve years of unremitting toil, he had his farm paid for, was clear of debt and had his original capital of four hundred dollars on hand. With continued thrift and energy he added to his property until at one time his landed possessions consisted of three hundred and eighty seven acres, but by sales and by gifts to his children he has reduced his holdings to two hundred and fifty acres. This property is all highly improved and consists of as good land as there is anywhere in Blue River Township. In the management of his property, Mr. Brown has never adopted the rental system but has always utilized the land himself, raising his own grain and stock.

As the population of the township increased and the community grew in



Henry Brown

Benjamin Gordon, Henry County. Mustered in March 20, 1865. Recruit. Mustered out July 26, 1865.

Amos Heaton, Henry County. Mustered in March 8, 1865. Recruit. Mustered out July 26, 1865.

William Magenhart, Henry County. Mustered in March 8, 1865. Recruit. Mustered out July 26, 1865.

Andrew W. Reid, Knightstown. Mustered in April 23, 1863. Recruit. Died at Carrollton, Louisiana, May 24, 1864.

Wayman Sinclair, Henry County. Mustered in March 8, 1865. Recruit. Mustered out July 26, 1865.

COMPANY B.

PRIVATE.

Joseph B. Cameron, Knightstown. Mustered in April 10, 1863. Recruit. Mustered out July 26, 1865.

COMPANY C.

PRIVATE.

Willis Snodgrass, Henry County. Mustered in February 24, 1865. Recruit. Mustered out July 26, 1865.

COMPANY D.

PRIVATES.

Cyrus W. Benbow, New Castle. Mustered in August 31, 1861. Discharged, disability, May 26, 1862.

Martin E. Boice, Henry County. Mustered in February 24, 1865. Recruit. Mustered out July 26, 1865.

Elijah M. Hendricks, Cadiz. Mustered in August 31, 1861. Discharged, disability, December 10, 1861.

William Lemberger, New Castle. Mustered in August 31, 1861. Killed at Champion Hills, Mississippi, May 16, 1863.

Marcellus Lytle, New Castle. Mustered in August 31, 1861. Died at Paducah, Kentucky, November 1, 1861.

John Riley, Mechanicsburg. Mustered in October 22, 1862. Recruit. Appointed Sergeant. Mustered out July 26, 1865.

John W. Rogers, New Castle. Mustered in August 31, 1861. Mustered out October 18, 1864.

COMPANY E.

PRIVATES.

Barton Brumfield, Henry County. Mustered in March 3, 1865. Recruit. Mustered out July 26, 1865.

Jesse L. Jackson, Henry County. Mustered in February 16, 1865. Recruit. Mustered out July 26, 1865.

William Long, Henry County. Mustered in March 2, 1865. Recruit. Mustered out July 26, 1865.

Nathaniel M. Reeves, Henry County. Mustered in March 3, 1865. Recruit. Mustered out June 26, 1865.

David A. Williams, Henry County. Mustered in March 3, 1865. Recruit. Mustered out July 26, 1865.

COMPANY F.

PRIVATES.

David Snyder, Henry County. Mustered in March 29, 1865. Recruit. Mustered out July 26, 1865.

Lieutenant Colonel George F. McGinnis (later in the war made Brigadier General, full rank).

The regiment participated in the attack on Fort Donelson, Tennessee, and was in the battle of Shiloh, April 7, 1862. It took part in the Siege of Corinth, Mississippi, and from there moved to Memphis, Tennessee, and thence by steamer to Helena, Arkansas, and then to Clarendon. Returning to Helena, it made expeditions to White River, Tallahatchie River, Duvall's Bluff and Yazoo Pass. It arrived at Milliken's Bend, Louisiana, April 14th, and there joined General Grant's Army. It took part in the battles at Port Gibson, Champion Hills and Big Black River, Mississippi, and in the Siege of Vicksburg, until the surrender, July 4, 1863. In August, the regiment moved to New Orleans, thence to Brashear City and thence to Opelousas, Louisiana. February 1, 1864, the regiment veteranized and returned home on furlough. Upon the expiration of its furlough, the Eleventh left Indianapolis, reaching New Orleans, May 8th, where it remained until July. Under sealed orders it was moved to Fortress Monroe and thence to Washington, District of Columbia, and then to Harper's Ferry, Virginia. On August 13th, it was at Cedar Creek and on August 15th, at Winchester, Virginia. From this period, it was in almost daily conflict with the enemy until late in October. Leaving the Shenandoah Valley, the regiment marched to Baltimore, Maryland, where it arrived, January 7, 1865, and remained there until its muster out, July 26, 1865. During its term of service, the regiment marched nearly 10,000 miles. Indiana has erected monuments to this regiment at Shiloh and at Vicksburg.

This regiment bore an honorable part in the following engagements:

Fort Henry, Tennessee.....	Februray 6, 1862.
Fort Donelson, Tennessee.....	February 14-16, 1862.
Shiloh, Tennessee.....	April 6-7, 1862.
Corinth, Mississippi, (Siege of).....	April 30 to May 30, 1862.
Port Gibson, Mississippi.....	May 1, 1863.
Champion Hills, Mississippi.....	May 16, 1863.
Big Black River, Mississippi.....	May 17, 1863.
Vicksburg, Mississippi, (Siege of).....	May 18 to July 4, 1863.
Vicksburg, Mississippi, (General Assault).....	May 22, 1863.
Jackson, Mississippi, (Siege of).....	July 9-16, 1863.
Berryville, Virginia.....	September 3-4, 1864.
Opequan, Virginia.....	September 19, 1864.
Fisher's Hill, Virginia.....	September 22, 1864.
Cedar Creek, Virginia.....	October 19, 1864.

SIXTEENTH INFANTRY REGIMENT, INDIANA VOLUNTEERS.

MUSTERED FOR THREE YEARS.

In the following roster, the name of each officer and man is followed by his postoffice address at the time of enlistment. In some instances the soldier was not a resident of Henry County at the time of enlistment but moved to that county after the Civil War. In such cases the name of the county from which he enlisted is substituted for the postoffice address and that is followed by the place of settlement in Henry County. The date of muster for the officers is the date they were

actually mustered into the service of the United States and not the date of commission. Where the postoffice address is unknown, the name of the county from which the soldier enlisted follows his name.

Companies E and F belonged to the 16th Indiana Infantry, mustered for one year, and the companies are so designated in the roster.

COMPANY D.

FIRST LIEUTENANT.

Cyrus Crawford, Lawrence County. New Castle after the Civil War. Mustered in March 2, 1865. Mustered out June 30, 1865.

COMPANY E.

(1 year).

SECOND LIEUTENANT.

John M. Hartley, Knightstown. Mustered in May 14, 1861. Mustered out May 23, 1862.

COMPANY F.

(1 year).

PRIVATE.

Robert W. Mason, Ogden. Mustered in April 13, 1861. Mustered out May 23, 1862.

COMPANY G.

FIRST LIEUTENANT.

Isaac Steele, Ogden. Mustered in August 12, 1862. Resigned February 4, 1863.

James Steele, Ogden. Mustered in March 28, 1863. Mustered out June 30, 1865.

SERGEANT.

James Steele, Ogden. Mustered in August 12, 1862. Promoted First Lieutenant.

CORPORALS.

Andrew J. Graham, Ogden. Mustered in August 12, 1862. Appointed Sergeant. Mustered out June 30, 1865.

George Manis, Ogden. Mustered in August 12, 1862. Mustered out June 30, 1865.

John L. Macy, Ogden. Mustered in August 19, 1862. Mustered out June 30, 1865.

PRIVATES.

William T. Addison, Ogden. Mustered in August 12, 1862. Discharged, disability, February 20, 1863.

De Witt C. Alspaugh, Knightstown. Mustered in August 12, 1862. Discharged, November 24, 1862, account of wounds at Richmond, Kentucky, August 30, 1862.

Milton C. Brown, Ogden. Mustered in August 12, 1862. Appointed Sergeant. Mustered out June 30, 1865.

Adolphus Demick, Ogden. Mustered in August 12, 1862. Appointed Corporal. Mustered out June 30, 1865.

Milton Demick, Ogden. Mustered in August 12, 1862. Mustered out June 30, 1865.

Joseph F. Gilbreath, Knightstown. Mustered in August 12, 1862. Appointed Corporal. Mustered out June 30, 1865.

Richard A. Holford, Ogden. Mustered in August 12, 1862. Discharged, disability, April 20, 1863.

Milton Hooten, Ogden. Mustered in August 12, 1862. Died at Vicksburg, Mississippi, June 18, 1863.

William Humphrey, Ogden. Mustered in August 12, 1862. Transferred to V. R. Corps.

Samuel Kirkham, Ogden. Mustered in August 12, 1862. Discharged, disability, March 23, 1863.

Michael Noland, Ogden. Mustered in August 12, 1862. Appointed Sergeant. Mustered out June 30, 1865.

James C. Parker, Ogden. Mustered in August 12, 1862. Appointed Corporal. Mustered out June 30, 1865.

Mordecai Perry, Ogden. Mustered in August 12, 1862. Died at Vicksburg, Mississippi, February 13, 1863.

Eli Reeves, Ogden. Mustered in August 12, 1862. Mustered out June 30, 1865.

James Welch, Coffin's Station. Mustered in August 19, 1862. Mustered out June 30, 1865.

COMPANY H.

PRIVATES.

Cyrus Crawford, Lawrence County. New Castle after the Civil War. Mustered in August 16, 1862. Appointed Sergeant Major. Promoted First Lieutenant, Company D.

John W. Musselman, Knightstown. Mustered in August 16, 1862. Appointed Sergeant. Mustered out June 30, 1865.

COMPANY K.

CORPORALS.

George W. Jennings, Sulphur Springs. Mustered in August 19, 1862. Transferred to V. R. Corps.

William A. Jennings, Sulphur Springs. Mustered in August 19, 1862. Died March 2, 1863.

PRIVATE.

Louis N. Moore, Wayne County. New Castle after the Civil War. Mustered in September 18, 1862. Mustered out June 30, 1865.

UNASSIGNED.

PRIVATES.

William Covington, Henry County. Mustered in December 30, 1864. Recruit. Unaccounted for.

Silas R. Glover, Henry County. Mustered in November 5, 1864. Recruit. Unaccounted for.

Henry Miller, Henry County. Mustered in November 7, 1864. Recruit. Unaccounted for.

John Thompson, Henry County. Mustered in December 30, 1864. Recruit. Unaccounted for.

William E. Walker, Henry County. Mustered in November 15, 1864. Recruit. Transferred to Company G, 13th Cavalry.

HISTORY OF THE SIXTEENTH INFANTRY REGIMENT, INDIANA VOLUNTEERS.

In May, 1861, the Sixteenth Regiment was organized for one year's service as State Troops, and July 23, 1861, was transferred to the Government and mustered into the United States service. It was the first regiment to pass through

Baltimore, Maryland, after the attack on the Sixth Massachusetts, April 19, 1861. The regiment took part in the engagements at Ball's Bluff, Harper's Ferry, Winchester, Warrenton and other points in Virginia and Maryland.

May 27, 1862, the regiment was re-organized for the three years' service and mustered in August 19, 1862. The same day it was sent to Kentucky and took part in the battle at Richmond, where it lost two hundred in killed and wounded and six hundred prisoners, who were paroled and afterwards exchanged. It participated in the Vicksburg Campaign and was at the battle of Big Black River, Mississippi, and in the trenches at Vicksburg until the surrender of that place, July 4, 1863.

After participating in the skirmishing at Jackson, Mississippi, the regiment returned to Vicksburg and was sent from there to New Orleans where it was mounted and attached to the Cavalry Corps. January, 1864, it was re-fitted and re-mounted and joined General Banks' Expedition up Red River. The regiment was mustered out June 30, 1865. Indiana has erected a monument to this regiment at Vicksburg.

The first Colonel of this regiment was Pleasant A. Hackleman, who, at the beginning of the Civil War, was Common Pleas Judge of the adjoining County of Rush. Later he was made a Brigadier General and was killed at the battle of Corinth, Mississippi, October 3, 1862, while valiantly leading his men, being struck instantly dead by a minie ball through the head. General Hackleman was one of Indiana's most distinguished citizens and soldiers. He was the only Indiana soldier to be killed in action, who had reached a rank above that of Colonel. His remains are interred at Rushville, where his memory is held in high esteem, he being regarded as her first citizen of gentlest memory.

This regiment bore an honorable part in the following engagements :

Richmond, Kentucky.....	August 30, 1862.
Chickasaw Bayou, Mississippi.....	December 28-9, 1862.
Arkansas Post, Arkansas.....	January 11, 1863.
Port Gibson, Mississippi.....	May 1, 1863.
Champion Hills, Mississippi.....	May 16, 1863.
Big Black River, Mississippi.....	May 17, 1863.
Vicksburg, Mississippi, (Siege of).....	May 18 to July 4, 1863.
Vicksburg, Mississippi, (General Assault).....	May 22, 1863.
Jackson, Mississippi, (Siege of).....	July 9-16, 1863.
Vermillion Bayou, Louisiana.....	October 10, 1863.
Grand Coteau, Louisiana.....	November 3, 1863.
Bayou Rapides, Louisiana.....	March 21, 1864.
Natchitoches, Louisiana.....	March 31, 1864.
Crump's Hill, Louisiana.....	April 2, 1864.
Sabine Cross Roads, Louisiana.....	April 8, 1864.
Pleasant Hills, Louisiana.....	April 9, 1864.
Cloutersville, Louisiana.....	April 23-24, 1864.
Mansura, Louisiana.....	May 14-16, 1864.
Bayou De Glalze, Louisiana.....	May 18, 1864.

NINETEENTH INFANTRY REGIMENT, INDIANA VOLUNTEERS.

MUSTERED FOR THREE YEARS.

In the following roster, the name of each officer and man is followed by his postoffice address at the time of enlistment. In some instances the soldier was

not a resident of Henry County at the time of enlistment but moved to that county after the Civil War. In such cases the name of the county from which he enlisted is substituted for the postoffice address and that is followed by the place of settlement in Henry County. The date of muster for the officers is the date they were actually mustered into the service of the United States and not the date of commission.

FIELD OFFICERS AND REGIMENTAL STAFF.

CAPTAIN AND CHAPLAIN.

Lewis L. Dale, New Castle. Mustered in July 29, 1861. Resigned March 8, 1863.

NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF.

PRINCIPAL MUSICIAN.

William E. Reid, Knightstown. Mustered in July 29, 1861. Mustered out August 9, 1862.

REGIMENTAL BAND.

Andrew W. Reid, Knightstown. Mustered in July 29, 1861. Mustered out August 9, 1862.

COMPANY A.

PRIVATES.

Jacob Burris, Knightstown. Mustered in July 29, 1861. Wounded and captured in Wilderness, Virginia, May 6, 1864. Unaccounted for.

John C. Hiatt, Cadiz. Mustered in July 29, 1861. Appointed Sergeant. Killed at North Anna River, Virginia, May 27, 1864.

Daniel Hoppis, Madison County. New Castle after the Civil War. Mustered in March 8, 1862. Recruit. Transferred to Company I, 20th Regiment, re-organized.

Caleb Lamb, Cadiz. Mustered in July 29, 1861. Mustered out July 28, 1864.

Elias Modlin, Cadiz. Mustered in February 12, 1864. Recruit. Transferred to Company I, 20th Regiment, re-organized.

Jesse Pearson, Middletown. Mustered in February 20, 1862. Recruit. Wounded in Wilderness, Virginia, May 6, 1864. Transferred to Company I, 20th Regiment, re-organized.

COMPANY B.

CORPORAL.

Allen W. Ogborn, Greensfork, Wayne County. Mustered in July 29, 1861. Died in the General Hospital, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, July 18, 1863, account of wounds at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 2, 1863. Never lived in Henry County. Brother of Albert D. Ogborn, New Castle. Captain, Company G, 161st Indiana Infantry, in Spanish-American War.

MUSICIAN.

Henry C. Gordon, Wayne County. New Castle after the Civil War. Mustered in July 29, 1861. Appointed Principal Musician. Transferred to Non-Commissioned Staff, 20th Regiment, re-organized.

PRIVATES.

Peter Baughan, Millville. Mustered in July 29, 1861. Killed at Antietam, Maryland, September 17, 1862.

George W. Bunch, Wayne County. New Castle after the Civil War. Mustered in November 1, 1861. Recruit. Appointed Sergeant. Transferred to Company C, 20th Regiment, re-organized.

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19th INDIANA INFANTRY.



Anthony P. Carr, New Lisbon. Mustered in July 29, 1861. Discharged March 14, 1863, account of wounds at Gainesville, Virginia, August 28, 1862.

William H. Edwards, Knightstown. Mustered in July 29, 1861. Discharged, disability, September 16, 1862.

Hugh L. English, Coffin's Station. Mustered in July 29, 1861. Wounded at Gainesville, Virginia, August 28, 1862. Mustered out July 28, 1864.

David P. Fort, Knightstown. Mustered in July 29, 1861. Appointed Corporal. Transferred to Company C, 20th Regiment, re-organized.

Randolph Fort, Knightstown. Mustered in July 29, 1861. Killed at Gainesville, Virginia, August 28, 1862.

James Grunden, Knightstown. Mustered in July 29, 1861. Transferred to Company C, 20th Regiment, re-organized.

Henry H. Hiatt, Knightstown. Mustered in July 29, 1861. Discharged October 20, 1863, account of wounds at Gainesville, Virginia, August 28, 1862.

Jacob Hunt, Raysville. Mustered in July 29, 1861. Wounded at Petersburg, Virginia, July 30, 1864. Transferred to Company C, 20th Regiment, re-organized.

Jefferson Kinder, Knightstown. Mustered in July 29, 1861. Appointed Sergeant. Wounded. Transferred to Company C, 20th Regiment, re-organized.

Joseph H. Pike, Coffins Station. Mustered in July 29, 1861. Killed at Gainesville, Virginia, August 28, 1862.

William F. Shelley, New Castle. Mustered in February 20, 1862. Recruit. Discharged, disability, May 1, 1863.

James Thornburgh, Millville. Mustered in July 29, 1861. Discharged, disability, January —, 1862.

James W. Whitlow, Knightstown. Mustered in July 29, 1861. Died of wounds, date and place unknown.

King S. Whitlow, Knightstown. Mustered in July 29, 1861. Mustered out July 28, 1864.

William O. Williams, New Castle. Mustered in February 20, 1862. Recruit. Killed at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 1, 1863.

COMPANY C.

PRIVATE.

William A. Howren, New Lisbon. Mustered in November 23, 1861. Recruit. Transferred to Company A, 20th Regiment, re-organized.

COMPANY D.

CAPTAIN.

David S. Holloway, Knightstown. Mustered in October 14, 1862. Mustered out July 29, 1864.

FIRST LIEUTENANT.

David S. Holloway, Knightstown. Mustered in April 7, 1862. Promoted Captain.

SECOND LIEUTENANT.

David S. Holloway, Knightstown. Mustered in November 30, 1861. Promoted First Lieutenant.

CORPORAL.

Hutchinson Johnson, Knightstown. Mustered in July 29, 1861. Killed at Gainesville, Virginia, August 28, 1862.

PRIVATES.

Oliver Allee, Knightstown. Mustered in July 29, 1861. Discharged, disability, ———, 1862.

Henry Bell, Coffin's Station. Mustered in July 29, 1861. Discharged, disability, April 1, 1862.

James M. Cooper, Coffin's Station. Mustered in July 29, 1861. Died at Baltimore, Maryland, December 17, 1862, account of wounds at Gainesville, Virginia, August 28, 1862.

William H. Demick, Coffin's Station. Mustered in July 29, 1861. Mustered out July 28, 1864.

Richard T. Henderson, Knightstown. Mustered in July 29, 1861. Appointed Sergeant. Transferred to Company I, 20th Regiment, re-organized.

William H. Hunt, Knightstown. Mustered in July 29, 1861. Discharged, disability, April 22, 1862.

Henry A. Junken, Rush County. Knightstown after the Civil War. Mustered in February 19, 1864. Recruit. Transferred to Company I, 20th Regiment, re-organized.

Richard May, Knightstown. Mustered in July 29, 1861. Died November 22, 1862, account of wounds at Gainesville, Virginia, August 28, 1862.

COMPANY E.

PRIVATE.

Joshua Needham, Delaware County. Sulphur Springs after the Civil War. Mustered in July 29, 1861. Transferred to Company E, 20th Regiment, re-organized.

COMPANY F.

PRIVATES.

Asbury C. Evans, New Castle. Mustered in July 29, 1861. Discharged, disability, September 1, 1861.

Patrick Sullivan, New Castle. Mustered in March 26, 1862. Recruit. Wounded at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 2, 1863. Transferred to Company E, 20th Regiment, re-organized.

COMPANY I.

CORPORAL.

Thomas B. Reeder, Owen County. Mount Summit after the Civil War. Mustered in July 29, 1861. Discharged May 7, 1864, account of wounds at South Mountain, Maryland, September 14, 1862.

COMPANY K.

SECOND LIEUTENANT.

William H. Murray, Blountsville. Mustered in April 14, 1864. Wounded in Wilderness, Virginia, May 7, 1864. Resigned September 14, 1864.

CORPORAL.

William H. Murray, Blountsville. Mustered in July 29, 1861. Wounded at South Mountain, Maryland, September 14, 1862. Promoted Second Lieutenant.

PRIVATES.

John W. Barnell, Blountsville. Mustered in February 11, 1864. Recruit. Transferred to Company E, 20th Regiment, re-organized.

Milton L. Bock, Sulphur Springs. Mustered in February 15, 1864. Recruit. Wounded in Wilderness, Virginia, May 7, 1864. Transferred to Company E, 20th Regiment, re-organized.

Elijah Brewington, Blountsville. Mustered in July 29, 1861. Captured at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 2, 1863. Held in Confederate prison. Mustered out July 28, 1864.

Francis M. Cottrell, Middletown. Mustered in February 20, 1864. Recruit. Wounded in Wilderness, Virginia, May 6, 1864, and at Cold Harbor, Virginia, June —, 1864. Transferred to Company E, 20th Regiment, re-organized.

Thomas J. Dougherty, Blountsville. Mustered in July 29, 1861. Appointed Sergeant. Killed at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 1, 1863.

Allen W. Galyean, Blountsville. Mustered in July 29, 1861. Transferred to Company E, 20th Regiment, re-organized.

Thomas W. Gough, Delaware County. New Castle after the Civil War. Mustered in July 29, 1861. Discharged June 9, 1863, account of wounds at Gainesville, Virginia, August 28, 1862.

Samuel Hackman, Blountsville. Mustered in December 28, 1861. Recruit. Appointed Corporal. Transferred to Company E, 20th Regiment, re-organized.

William B. Lacy, Blountsville. Mustered in July 29, 1861. Discharged, disability, May 1, 1862.

James W. Moore, Blountsville. Mustered in May 4, 1864. Recruit. Transferred to Company E, 20th Regiment, re-organized.

Albert P. Murray, Blountsville. Mustered in February 11, 1864. Recruit. Transferred to Company E, 20th Regiment, re-organized.

Michael J. Owens, Blountsville. Mustered in July 29, 1861. Transferred to Gunboat Service, February 18, 1862.

Alexander Wasson, Blountsville. Mustered in July 29, 1861. Transferred to Company E, 20th Regiment, re-organized.

HISTORY OF THE NINETEENTH INFANTRY REGIMENT, INDIANA VOLUNTEERS.

The Nineteenth was a famous regiment. It was mustered in July 29, 1861, at Indianapolis, with Solomon Meredith, of Cambridge City, as Colonel (afterwards Brevet Major General). August 9th, the regiment joined the Army of the Potomac and September 28th occupied Falls Church. March 10, 1862, under General McDowell, it marched to Fredericksburg, Virginia, thence to Warrenton and on August 5th to Spottsylvania Court House. On August 10th it reached Cedar Mountain. While retreating from that point, it had a severe engagement with General Ewell's command at Gainesville, Virginia, August 28th, and lost 187 killed and wounded and 33 missing. At Manassas Junction, it was again engaged with the enemy and from there went with the Army to Washington City and thence to Frederick City, Maryland, and was with General Hooker at South Mountain, Maryland, September 14th. The regiment was conspicuous at the battle of Antietam, Maryland, where it suffered heavy loss. It remained at Sharpsburg, near the field of Antietam, until October. On the 6th of October, Colonel Meredith was appointed a Brigadier General and was succeeded in command of the regiment by Lieutenant Colonel Samuel J. Williams. October 30th, the regiment crossed the Potomac, going to a point near Fredericksburg, where it participated in General Burnside's attack on the Confederate works in the rear of that place. It was in Winter quarters at Belle Plaine, until April 28, 1863, when it marched across the Rappahannock River and engaged the enemy at Fitzhugh's Crossing. May 21st, it marched to Westmoreland Court House and on June 12th began its march northward, crossing into Maryland and marching through Frederick City, arriving at Gettysburg July 1st, just as the battle was opening. The Nineteenth was the first infantry to engage the

enemy and with the first division of the first corps defeated the Confederates and captured Archer's brigade. During the afternoon of July 1st, the command was obliged to fall back to Cemetery Hill, and its losses were very heavy. During the 2nd and 3rd of July, the regiment remained on Cemetery Hill but was not actively engaged. On the 18th of July, the regiment crossed the Potomac and proceeded to Rappahannock Station, where it arrived August 1st and at the close of the campaign went into Winter quarters. At Culpepper, Virginia, a portion of the regiment re-enlisted and visited Indiana on veteran furlough. Moving with General Grant's Army across the Rapidan on the 4th day of May, 1864, the regiment bore its part in the series of battles that followed, including the Wilderness, Laurel Hill, North Anna and Cold Harbor and was at the Siege of Petersburg. In August the non-veterans were mustered out. September 23rd, the remainder of the Seventh regiment was consolidated with the Nineteenth and October 18th, the Nineteenth was consolidated with the Twentieth. The men of the old Nineteenth served with the new organization until its muster out July 12, 1865. Indiana has erected a monument to this regiment at Gettysburg.

This regiment bore an honorable part in the following engagements:

Lewinsville, Virginia.....	September 11, 1861.
Gainesville, Virginia.....	August 28-29, 1862.
Manassas, Virginia, (Second Bull Run).....	August 30, 1862.
South Mountain, Maryland.....	September 14, 1862.
Antietam, Maryland.....	September 17, 1862.
Fredericksburg, Virginia.....	December 13, 1862.
Fitzhugh's Crossing, Virginia.....	April 29-30, 1863.
Chancellorsville, Virginia.....	May 1-4, 1863.
Gettysburg, Pennsylvania.....	July 1-3, 1863.
Mine Run, Virginia.....	November 26-28, 1863.
Wilderness, Virginia.....	May 5-7, 1864.
Spottsylvania Court House, Virginia.....	May 8-18, 1864.
Laurel Hill, Virginia.....	May 14, 1864.
North Anna River, Virginia.....	May 23-27, 1864.
Cold Harbor, Virginia.....	June 1-12, 1864.
Petersburg, Virginia, (Siege of).....	June 15, 1864, to April 2, 1865.
Petersburg, Virginia, (Assault on).....	June 18, 1864.
Hatcher's Run, Virginia.....	October 27, 1864.
Weldon Railroad, Virginia.....	December 7-11, 1864.
Five Forks, Virginia.....	April 1, 1865.
Appomattox Court House, Virginia.....	April 8-9, 1865.

The four battles last named in the above list were fought after the consolidation of the Nineteenth with the Twentieth Regiment.

TWENTIETH INFANTRY REGIMENT, INDIANA VOLUNTEERS.

MUSTERED FOR THREE YEARS.

In the following roster, the name of each officer and man is followed by his postoffice address at the time of enlistment. In some instances the soldier was not a resident of Henry County at the time of enlistment but moved to that county after the Civil War. In such cases the name of the county from which he enlisted is substituted for the postoffice address and that is followed by the place of settlement in Henry County.

The date of muster for the officers is the date they were actually mustered into the service of the United States and not the date of commission.

NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF.

HOSPITAL STEWARD.

Joseph Fawcett, Greensboro. Mustered in July 22, 1861. Discharged, disability, November 5, 1862.

PRINCIPAL MUSICIAN.

Henry C. Gordon, Wayne County. New Castle after the Civil War. Mustered in July 29, 1861. Veteran. Transferred from Company B, 19th Regiment. Mustered out October 19, 1864.

COMPANY A.

PRIVATE.

William A. Howren, New Lisbon. Mustered in November 23, 1861. Transferred from Company C, 19th Regiment. Killed at Petersburg, Virginia, October 18, 1864.

COMPANY C.

FIRST LIEUTENANT.

George W. Bunch, Wayne County. New Castle after the Civil War. Mustered in May 16, 1865. Brevet Captain. Mustered out July 12, 1865.

SECOND LIEUTENANT.

George W. Bunch, Wayne County. New Castle after the Civil War. Mustered in December 15, 1864. Promoted First Lieutenant.

SERGEANTS.

Jefferson Kinder, Knightstown. Mustered in July 29, 1861. Veteran. Transferred from Company B, 19th Regiment. Mustered out July 12, 1865.

George W. Bunch, Wayne County. New Castle after the Civil War. Mustered in November 1, 1861. Veteran. Transferred from Company B, 19th Regiment. Promoted Second Lieutenant.

CORPORAL.

David P. Fort, Knightstown. Mustered in July 29, 1861. Veteran. Transferred from Company B, 19th Regiment. Appointed Sergeant. Wounded at Petersburg, Virginia, March 25, 1865. Mustered out July 12, 1865.

PRIVATES.

James Grunden, Knightstown. Mustered in July 29, 1861. Veteran. Transferred from Company B, 19th Regiment. Mustered out July 12, 1865.

Jacob Hunt, Raysville. Mustered in July 29, 1861. Veteran. Transferred from Company B, 19th Regiment. Discharged, disability, March 20, 1865.

COMPANY E.

CORPORAL.

Samuel Hackman, Blountsville. Mustered in December 28, 1861. Veteran. Transferred from Company K, 19th Regiment. Mustered out July 12, 1865.

PRIVATES.

John W. Barnell, Blountsville. Mustered in February 11, 1864. Transferred from Company K, 19th Regiment. Mustered out July 12, 1865.

Milton L. Bock, Sulphur Springs. Mustered in February 15, 1864. Transferred from Company K, 19th Regiment. Mustered out July 12, 1865.

Francis M. Cottrell, Middletown. Mustered in February 20, 1864. Transferred from Company K, 19th Regiment. Mustered out May 15, 1865.

Allen W. Galyean, Blountsville. Mustered in July 29, 1861. Veteran. Transferred from Company K, 19th Regiment. Mustered out July 12, 1865.

James W. Moore, Blountsville. Mustered in May 4, 1864. Transferred from Company K, 19th Regiment. Mustered out July 12, 1865.

Albert P. Murray, Blountsville. Mustered in February 11, 1864. Transferred from Company K, 19th Regiment. Mustered out July 12, 1865.

Joshua Needham, Delaware County. Sulphur Springs after the Civil War. Mustered in July 29, 1861. Veteran. Transferred from Company E, 19th Regiment. Mustered out July 12, 1865.

Patrick Sullivan, New Castle. Mustered in March 26, 1862. Transferred from Company F, 19th Regiment. Detailed for service in Battery D, 1st Rhode Island Light Artillery. Mustered out March 25, 1865.

Alexander Wasson, Blountsville. Mustered in July 29, 1861. Veteran. Transferred from Company K, 19th Regiment. Mustered out July 12, 1865.

COMPANY F.

PRIVATES.

John A. Fike, Cass County. Ogden after the Civil War. Mustered in July 22, 1861. Wounded at Chancellorsville, Virginia, May 3, 1863. Transferred to V. R. Corps. Mustered out July 18, 1864.

Samuel T. Foxworthy, Knightstown. Mustered in July 22, 1861. Discharged May 3, 1864, account of wounds at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 2, 1863.

James May, Knightstown. Mustered in July 22, 1861. Veteran. Wounded at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 2, 1863. Mustered out July 12, 1865.

Jeremiah Newell, Knightstown. Mustered in July 22, 1861. Discharged May 6, 1864, account of wounds at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 2, 1863.

Henry Staff, Raysville. Mustered in July 22, 1861. Veteran. Wounded at Petersburg, Virginia, September 2, 1864. Mustered out June 10, 1865.

COMPANY H.

CORPORAL.

James A. Meek, New Castle. Mustered in July 22, 1861. Captured on Gunboat Fanny. Discharged, disability, May 22, 1862.

COMPANY I.

CAPTAIN.

Richard T. Henderson, Knightstown. Mustered in May 16, 1865. Mustered out July 12, 1865.

FIRST LIEUTENANT.

Richard T. Henderson, Knightstown. Mustered in December 15, 1864. Promoted Captain.

SERGEANT.

Richard T. Henderson, Knightstown. Mustered in July 29, 1861. Veteran. Transferred from Company D, 19th Regiment. Promoted First Lieutenant.

PRIVATES.

Daniel Hoppis, Madison County. New Castle after the Civil War. Mustered in March 8, 1862. Veteran. Transferred from Company A, 19th Regiment. Mustered out July 12, 1865.

Henry A. Junken, Rush County. Knightstown after the Civil War. Mustered in February 19, 1864. Transferred from Company D, 19th Regiment. Transferred to V. R. Corps.

Elias Modlin, Cadiz. Mustered in February 12, 1864. Transferred from Company A, 19th Regiment. Mustered out July 12, 1865.

Jesse Pearson, Middletown. Mustered in February 20, 1862. Veteran. Transferred from Company A, 19th Regiment. Appointed Corporal. Mustered out July 12, 1865.

HISTORY OF THE TWENTIETH INFANTRY REGIMENT, INDIANA VOLUNTEERS.

This gallant regiment was organized and mustered into the service at Lafayette, July 22, 1861. It was first sent to a point near Baltimore, Maryland, and thence it went to Hatteras Inlet, North Carolina, and took part in the engagement at Hatteras Bank, October 4, 1861. In November it was at Fortress Monroe and in March, 1862, moved to Newport News, Virginia, where it witnessed the naval conflict between the Confederate ram, Virginia or Merrimac, and the Federal men-of-war, Cumberland and Congress. The regiment assisted in the capture of Norfolk, Virginia, and joining the Army of the Potomac, took part in the battle of The Orchards, Virginia, sustaining heavy loss. It was in the noted Seven Days' Fight and covered the retreat of the Third Army Corps. It was at Manassas Plains (Groveton) and took part in the battle of Chantilly, Virginia. October 11th, it crossed the Potomac River to intercept General Stuart's cavalry. October 29th, it re-crossed the Potomac and marched to Warrenton, Virginia. It also took an active part in the battle of Chancellorsville, Virginia.

In 1863 the regiment was engaged in the pursuit of General Lee through Maryland and reached Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, in time to take part in the battle of July 2nd and 3rd, during which it lost 152 in killed, wounded and missing. Afterwards crossing the Potomac at Harper's Ferry, it attacked the rear guard of General Lee's Army at Manassas Gap. The Twentieth was sent to New York City during the draft riots in that city in the Fall of 1863, rejoining the army in Virginia in time to take part in the battles of Locust Grove and Mine Run.

January 1, 1864, a part of the regiment re-enlisted and in May took part in the battles of the Wilderness, Todd's Tavern, Spottsylvania and Cold Harbor. At the last named place the Fourteenth Infantry was consolidated with the Twentieth. The regiment was in the trenches during the Siege of Petersburg, Virginia, and on October 18, 1864, the Seventh and Nineteenth regiments were consolidated with the Twentieth. The regiment remained near Petersburg, until the advance of the army, and took part in all the engagements on the left, from Hatcher's Run to the fall of Richmond. Its last battle was at Clover Hill, Virginia, April 9, 1865. The regiment was mustered out July 12, 1865.

Indiana has erected a monument to this regiment at Gettysburg.

This regiment bore an honorable part in the following engagements:

Skirmish, Virginia.....	June 19, 1862.
Oak Grove, Virginia.....	June 25, 1862.
Glendale, Virginia.....	June 30, 1862.
Manassas, Virginia, (Second Bull Run).....	August 30, 1862.

Chantilly, Virginia.....	September 1, 1862.
Fredericksburg, Virginia.....	December 13, 1862.
Picket Line, Virginia.....	1862.
Chancellorsville, Virginia.....	May 1-4, 1863.
Gettysburg, Pennsylvania.....	July 1-3, 1863.
Kelly's Ford, Virginia.....	August 1-3, 1863.
Mine Run, Virginia.....	November 26-28, 1863.
Wilderness, Virginia.....	May 5-7, 1864.
Spottsylvania Court House, Virginia.....	May 8-18, 1864.
North Anna River, Virginia.....	May 23-27, 1864.
Totopotomoy, Virginia.....	May 29-31, 1864.
Cold Harbor, Virginia.....	June 1-12, 1864.
Petersburg, Virginia, (Siege of).....	June 15, 1864, to April 2, 1865.
Petersburg, Virginia, (Assault).....	June 18, 1864.
Deep Bottom, Virginia.....	July 27-28, 1864.
Boydton Road, Virginia.....	October 27, 1864.
Hatcher's Run, Virginia.....	October 27, 1864.
Farmville, Virginia.....	April 7, 1865.
Appomattox Court House, Virginia.....	April 8-9, 1865.

THIRTIETH INFANTRY REGIMENT, INDIANA VOLUNTEERS.

MUSTERED FOR THREE YEARS.—RE-ORGANIZED IN THE FIELD.

In the following roster, the name of each officer and man is followed by his postoffice address at the time of enlistment. In some instances the soldier was not a resident of Henry County at the time of enlistment but moved to that county after the Civil War. In such cases the name of the county from which he enlisted is substituted for the postoffice address and that is followed by the place of settlement in Henry County. The date of muster for the officers is the date they were actually mustered into the service of the United States and not the date of commission.

COMPANY A.

PRIVATES.

George Burton, New Castle. Mustered in September 22, 1864. Mustered out June 23, 1865.

Solomon F. Carter, New Castle. Mustered in September 22, 1864. Mustered out June 23, 1865.

James M. Clift, New Castle. Mustered in September 22, 1864. Mustered out June 23, 1865.

Elijah Councillor, New Castle. Mustered in September 22, 1864. Appointed Corporal. Mustered out June 23, 1865.

Timothy Fitzmorris, New Castle. Mustered in September 22, 1864. Mustered out June 23, 1865.

Noah Hayes, Cadiz. Mustered in October 1, 1864. Mustered out June 23, 1865.

William House, New Castle. Mustered in October 1, 1864. Mustered out June 23, 1865.

George McDougal, New Castle. Mustered in September 26, 1864. Mustered out June 23, 1865.

William May, New Castle. Mustered in September 22, 1864. Mustered out June 23, 1865.

Joshua Morris, New Castle. Mustered in September 26, 1864. Mustered out June 23, 1865.

Enos Pearson, New Castle. Mustered in October 24, 1864. Mustered out October 23, 1865.

Elijah M. Pressnall, Cadiz. Mustered in October 15, 1864. Mustered out October 23, 1865.

Francis Y. Shaw, New Castle. Mustered in September 22, 1864. Discharged by special order of War Department, April 28, 1865.

Amzi Tarvin, New Castle. Mustered in September 22, 1864. Mustered out June 23, 1865.

Irwin Willits, New Castle. Mustered in September 26, 1864. Mustered out June 23, 1865.

COMPANY C.

PRIVATE.

Henry L. Shopp, New Castle. Mustered in September 28, 1864. Mustered out June 23, 1865.

COMPANY H.

FIRST LIEUTENANT.

Samuel V. Templin, Blountsville. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Transferred from Company C, 36th Regiment. Promoted Captain and Commissary of Subsistence U. S. V. Brevet Major U. S. V., August 30, 1865.

SERGEANT.

David F. Brewer, Spiceland. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Transferred from Company A, 36th Regiment. Missing July 11, 1865.

CORPORALS.

Josiah B. Moore, Spiceland. Mustered in January 7, 1864. Transferred from Company A, 36th Regiment. Mustered out November 25, 1865.

Nathan Ratliff, Lewisville. Mustered in December 15, 1863. Transferred from 36th Regiment, Unassigned. Mustered out November 25, 1865.

Dallas Lawson, Lewisville. Mustered in March 12, 1864. Transferred from Company A, 36th Regiment. Mustered out November 25, 1865.

Benjamin F. Monticue, Greensboro. Mustered in December 29, 1863. Transferred from Company D, 36th Regiment. Mustered out November 25, 1865.

John Saunders, Henry County. Mustered in March 8, 1862. Transferred from Company K, 36th Regiment. Mustered out March 2, 1865.

PRIVATES.

William Adams, Lewisville. Mustered in March 12, 1864. Transferred from Company A, 36th Regiment. Mustered out November 25, 1865.

Samuel Bell, Knightstown. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Transferred from Company A, 36th Regiment. Discharged February 17, 1865, account of wounds at Franklin, Tennessee, November 30, 1864.

Henry Brenner, Fayette County. New Lisbon after the Civil War. Mustered in March 29, 1862. Transferred from Company H, 36th Regiment. Mustered out March 23, 1865.

John A. Bryant, Lewisville. Mustered in October 16, 1861. Transferred from Company A, 36th Regiment. Mustered out November 25, 1865.

George W. Conrad, Lewisville. Mustered in January 3, 1864. Transferred from Company A, 36th Regiment. Mustered out November 25, 1865.

Ira Eshelman, New Castle. Mustered in March 28, 1862. Transferred from Company D, 36th Regiment. Mustered out March 29, 1865.

Thomas N. Lewis, Lewisville. Mustered in January 2, 1864. Transferred from Company A, 36th Regiment. Mustered out November 25, 1865.

Curtis Manis, Lewisville. Mustered in March 12, 1864. Transferred from Company A, 36th Regiment. Mustered out November 25, 1865.

Isaac G. Manis, Lewisville. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Transferred from Company A, 36th Regiment. Mustered out November 25, 1865.

William Marlow, Lewisville. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Transferred from Company A, 36th Regiment. Mustered out November 25, 1865.

James Miller, Cadiz. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Transferred from Company D, 36th Regiment. Mustered out November 25, 1865.

David H. Minnick, Middletown. Mustered in March 21, 1862. Transferred from Company E, 36th Regiment. Mustered out March 24, 1865.

Nathan M. Nelson, Lewisville. Mustered in March 17, 1862. Transferred from Company A, 36th Regiment. Mustered out November 25, 1865.

Charles A. Ray, New Castle. Mustered in February 19, 1862. Transferred from Company D, 36th Regiment. Mustered out February 25, 1865.

Aaron Rinker, Middletown. Mustered in March 28, 1862. Transferred from Company K, 36th Regiment. Mustered out March 29, 1865.

Fernandez Rose, Greensboro. Mustered in March 31, 1863. Transferred from Company D, 36th Regiment. Appointed Sergeant. Mustered out November 25, 1865.

Hiram C. Ross, New Castle. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Transferred from Company C, 36th Regiment. Mustered out November 25, 1865.

William P. Sherry, Henry County. Mustered in March 28, 1862. Transferred from Company K, 36th Regiment. Mustered out March 29, 1865.

Jacob Smith, Greensboro. Mustered in March 31, 1863. Transferred from Company D, 36th Regiment. Mustered out November 25, 1865.

George W. Speese, Middletown. Mustered in March 1, 1864. Transferred from Company K, 36th Regiment. Appointed Corporal. Mustered out November 25, 1865.

John M. Swaim, Ogden. Mustered in January 7, 1864. Transferred from Company A, 36th Regiment. Appointed Corporal. Mustered out November 25, 1865.

William K. Thomas, New Lisbon. Mustered in February 2, 1864. Transferred from Company A, 36th Regiment. Mustered out November 25, 1865.

Luther D. Van Matre, Middletown. Mustered in March 16, 1862. Transferred from Company D, 36th Regiment. Mustered out March 2, 1865.

Daniel H. Wilson, New Castle. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Transferred from Company F, 36th Regiment. Mustered out November 25, 1865.

Francis Woolfecker, Lewisville. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Transferred from Company A, 36th Regiment. Mustered out November 25, 1865.

HISTORY OF THE THIRTIETH INFANTRY REGIMENT, INDIANA VOLUNTEERS.

The Thirtieth Regiment was organized at Fort Wayne and mustered into the service September 24, 1861, with Sion S. Bass, as Colonel. It was sent to Camp Nevin, Kentucky, and reported to General Rousseau on October 9th. As a part of General McCook's Brigade, it marched with General Buell's Army to Mumfordsville, Kentucky, and thence to Shiloh, Tennessee, participating in that battle on April 7th, during which Colonel Bass was killed. The regiment took part in the Siege of Corinth, Mississippi, and with Buell's Army marched through Northern Alabama and Tennessee into Kentucky. It was engaged in the pursuit of General Bragg to and beyond Crab Orchard, Kentucky, and then moved to Nashville, Tennessee, where it later joined in the advance of General Rosecrans' Army. It was in the three-days' battle at Stone's River, Tennessee, losing heavily

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54th INDIANA INFANTRY.

[illegible]

1. *Chlorophyll *a** and *Chlorophyll *b** were determined by the method of Lichtenthaler and Whistler (1973).
2. *Carotenoids* were determined by the method of Lichtenthaler and Whistler (1973).
3. *Protein* was determined by the method of Lowry et al. (1951).
4. *Chlorophyll *a* fluorescence* was determined by the method of Arar and Johnson (1977).

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$$1 \quad 2 \quad 3 \quad 4 \quad 5 \quad 6 \quad 7 \quad 8 \quad 9 \quad 10 \quad 11 \quad 12$$
[illegible]



THE INDIANA INFANTRY

in killed and wounded. It also took part in the campaign following that battle. After the battle of Chickamauga, Georgia, in which it bore a conspicuous part, the regiment moved to Whitesides and Tyner's Station, Tennessee, where a part of the regiment re-enlisted in December and in January, 1864, were mustered in as veterans. It went through the Atlanta Campaign and while at Atlanta, Georgia, the non-veterans were mustered out and the veterans and recruits consolidated into a Residuary Battalion of seven companies, December 3, 1864. The regiment then moved northward to Nashville and took part in the battle at that place on December 15 and 16, 1864. It joined the pursuit of the enemy to Huntsville, Alabama, and from there entered East Tennessee. Returning to Nashville, it remained there until June, 1865. It was then transferred with the 4th Corps to Texas and July 12th, the company of the Residuary Battalion of the 36th Regiment was transferred to the Residuary Battalion of the Thirtieth and was designated Company "H." During its service in Texas, the regiment made many long marches but was not otherwise actively engaged. It was mustered out in November, 1865.

Henry W. Lawton, Lieutenant Colonel of the Residuary Battalion, was one of Indiana's distinguished soldiers. He began his military career as Sergeant of Company E, Ninth Indiana Infantry, April 24, 1861, which terminated with his death in battle in the Philippines, December 19, 1899, then being a Major General of U. S. Volunteers.

Indiana has erected monuments to this regiment at Shiloh and at Chickamauga.

After Henry County soldiers were represented in it, this regiment bore an honorable part in the following engagements:

Columbia Tennessee.....	November 24-28, 1864.
Spring Hill, Tennessee.....	November 29, 1864.
Franklin, Tennessee.....	November 30, 1864.
Nashville, Tennessee.....	December 15-16, 1864.

FIFTY FOURTH INFANTRY REGIMENT, INDIANA VOLUNTEERS.

MUSTERED FOR ONE YEAR.

In the following roster, the name of each officer and man is followed by his postoffice address at the time of enlistment. In some instances the soldier was not a resident of Henry County at the time of enlistment but moved to that county after the Civil War. In such cases the name of the county from which he enlisted is substituted for the postoffice address and that is followed by the place of settlement in Henry County. The date of muster for the officers is the date they were actually mustered into the service of the United States and not the date of commission.

A number of Henry County soldiers also served in the 54th Indiana Infantry (three months' service). Instead of publishing a separate roster of that regiment, it has been deemed sufficient to publish it in conjunction with the same numbered regiment (one year's service), indicating under the names of the respective companies, the particular service to which they belong.

COMPANY A.

(One Year).

SERGEANT.

William Snidman, Ashland. Mustered in November 16, 1862. Mustered out December 8, 1863.

CORPORALS.

Pearson Loer, Ashland. Mustered in November 16, 1862. Captured at Chickasaw Bayou, Vicksburg, Mississippi, December 29, 1862. Held in Confederate prisons at Vicksburg and Jackson, Mississippi. Exchanged March 9, 1863. Mustered out December 8, 1863.

Lewis Castor, Millville. Mustered in November 16, 1862. Enlisted in Company B, 21st Indiana Infantry, November 2, 1863.

MUSICIAN.

Arthur M. Leakey, New Lisbon. Mustered in November 16, 1862. Mustered out December 8, 1863.

PRIVATEs.

William H. Brown, Ashland. Mustered in November 16, 1862. Mustered out December 8, 1863.

Alpheus Clark, Ashland. Mustered in November 16, 1862. Captured. Died in Andersonville Prison, Georgia, August 16, 1864.

Benjamin Clark, Ashland. Mustered in November 16, 1862. Captured. Died in Andersonville Prison, Georgia, date unknown.

Elias Conwell, Millville. Mustered in November 16, 1862. Mustered out December 8, 1863.

George Evans, Ashland. Mustered in November 16, 1862. Mustered out December 8, 1863.

Henry Evans, Ashland. Mustered in November 16, 1862. Died at Arkansas Post, Arkansas, January —, 1863.

Samuel Freedly, Millville. Mustered in November 16, 1862. Mustered out December 8, 1863.

John Hughes, Millville. Mustered in November 16, 1862. Died at Young's Point, Louisiana, February 14, 1863.

Stephen A. Laboyteaux, Ashland. Mustered in November 16, 1862. Mustered out December 8, 1863.

Henry Lockridge, Millville. Mustered in November 16, 1862. Mustered out December 8, 1863.

Cyrus Manning, New Lisbon. Mustered in November 16, 1862. Died at Columbus, Ohio, May 9, 1863.

James M. Mercer, New Lisbon. Mustered in November 16, 1862. Mustered out December 8, 1863.

Joseph R. Mullen, New Castle. Mustered in November 16, 1862. Mustered out December 8, 1863.

Peter Netz, Ashland. Mustered in November 16, 1862. Enlisted in Company D, 2nd Ohio Heavy Artillery, August 30, 1863.

John Perry, Ashland. Mustered in November 16, 1862. Mustered out December 8, 1863.

Andrew J. Sapp, Millville. Mustered in November 16, 1862. Mustered out December 8, 1863.

John Welker, Millville. Mustered in November 16, 1862. Mustered out December 8, 1863.

Lemuel H. Winings, Millville. Mustered in November 16, 1862. Mustered out December 8, 1863.

Joseph B. Cameron, Knightstown. Mustered in June 10, 1862. Mustered out September 26, 1862.

Eli Gordon, Knightstown. Mustered in June 10, 1862. Mustered out September 26, 1862.

Franklin May, Knightstown. Mustered in June 10, 1862. Mustered out September 26, 1862.

James Roberts, Knightstown. Mustered in June 10, 1862. Mustered out September 26, 1862.

COMPANY K.

(One Year).

PRIVATE.

Thomas E. Taylor, Lewisville. Mustered in November 16, 1862. Mustered out December 8, 1863.

COMPANY K.

(Three Months).

FIRST LIEUTENANT.

George W. Shane, Middletown. Mustered in June 10, 1862. Mustered out September 26, 1862.

SERGEANT.

John C. Hanson, Middletown. Mustered in June 10, 1862. Mustered out September 26, 1862.

CORPORALS.

George J. Brown, Mechanicsburg. Mustered in June 10, 1862. Mustered out September 26, 1862.

Joseph Allis, Middletown. Mustered in June 10, 1862. Mustered out September 26, 1862.

James G. Ricketts, Cadiz. Mustered in June 10, 1862. Mustered out September 26, 1862.

William Gue, Cadiz. Mustered in June 10, 1862. Mustered out September 26, 1862.

PRIVATES.

William Allen, Millville. Mustered in June 10, 1862. Discharged July 3, 1862, to enlist in 15th Battery.

Marcus L. Bonham, Mechanicsburg. Mustered in June 10, 1862. Mustered out September 26, 1862.

Henry B. Carter, Cadiz. Mustered in June 10, 1862. Mustered out September 26, 1862.

Lewis Castor, Millville. Mustered in June 10, 1862. Mustered out September 26, 1862.

William F. Clark, Millville. Mustered in June 10, 1862. Mustered out September 26, 1862.

Hiram Craig, Cadiz. Mustered in June 10, 1862. Mustered out September 26, 1862.

John W. Keesling, Mechanicsburg. Mustered in June 10, 1862. Mustered out September 26, 1862.

Martin W. Ricks, Cadiz. Mustered in June 10, 1862. Mustered out September 26, 1862.

Peter Ricks, Cadiz. Mustered in June 10, 1862. Mustered out September 26, 1862.

William L. Saunders, Lewisville. Mustered in June 10, 1862. Mustered out September 26, 1862.

Cyrus Sharp, Middletown. Mustered in June 10, 1862. Mustered out September 26, 1862.

George W. Speese, Middletown. Mustered in June 10, 1862. Mustered out September 26, 1862.

George W. Tucker, Cadiz. Mustered in June 10, 1862. Mustered out September 26, 1862.

James M. Welker, Millville. Mustered in June 10, 1862. Discharged July 3, 1862, to enlist in 15th Battery.

Samuel Youngman, Cadiz. Mustered in June 10, 1862. Mustered out September 26, 1862.

HISTORY OF THE FIFTY FOURTH INFANTRY REGIMENT, INDIANA VOLUNTEERS.

The Fifty Fourth Regiment was organized under special orders for an emergency, and was mustered in for three months' service, at Indianapolis, on the 10th of June, 1862, with D. Garland Rose as Colonel, and was placed on duty at Camp Morton, where it remained until August. In that month it moved to Kentucky with other troops, to resist the invasion of that State by General Kirby Smith. It remained on duty in Central Kentucky until the expiration of its term of service, when it returned to Indianapolis, and was mustered out.

The Fifty Fourth (one year) was organized in October and mustered into service on the 16th of November, 1862, with Fielding Mansfield as Colonel.

On the 9th of December the regiment left Indianapolis for Memphis, Tennessee, reaching that place on the 12th of December. On arrival it was assigned to Colonel John De Courcey's Brigade of General George W. Morgan's Division of the Thirteenth Army Corps. On the 20th of December it embarked with General Sherman's expedition to Vicksburg, and on the 26th of December the brigade to which it was attached moved up the Yazoo River, felt the enemy, drew his fire and fell back under cover of the gunboats. On the three following days the regiment was exposed in the front all the time, participating in the two charges made on the Confederate works at Chickasaw Bayou, near Vicksburg, losing two hundred and sixty four killed, wounded and missing.

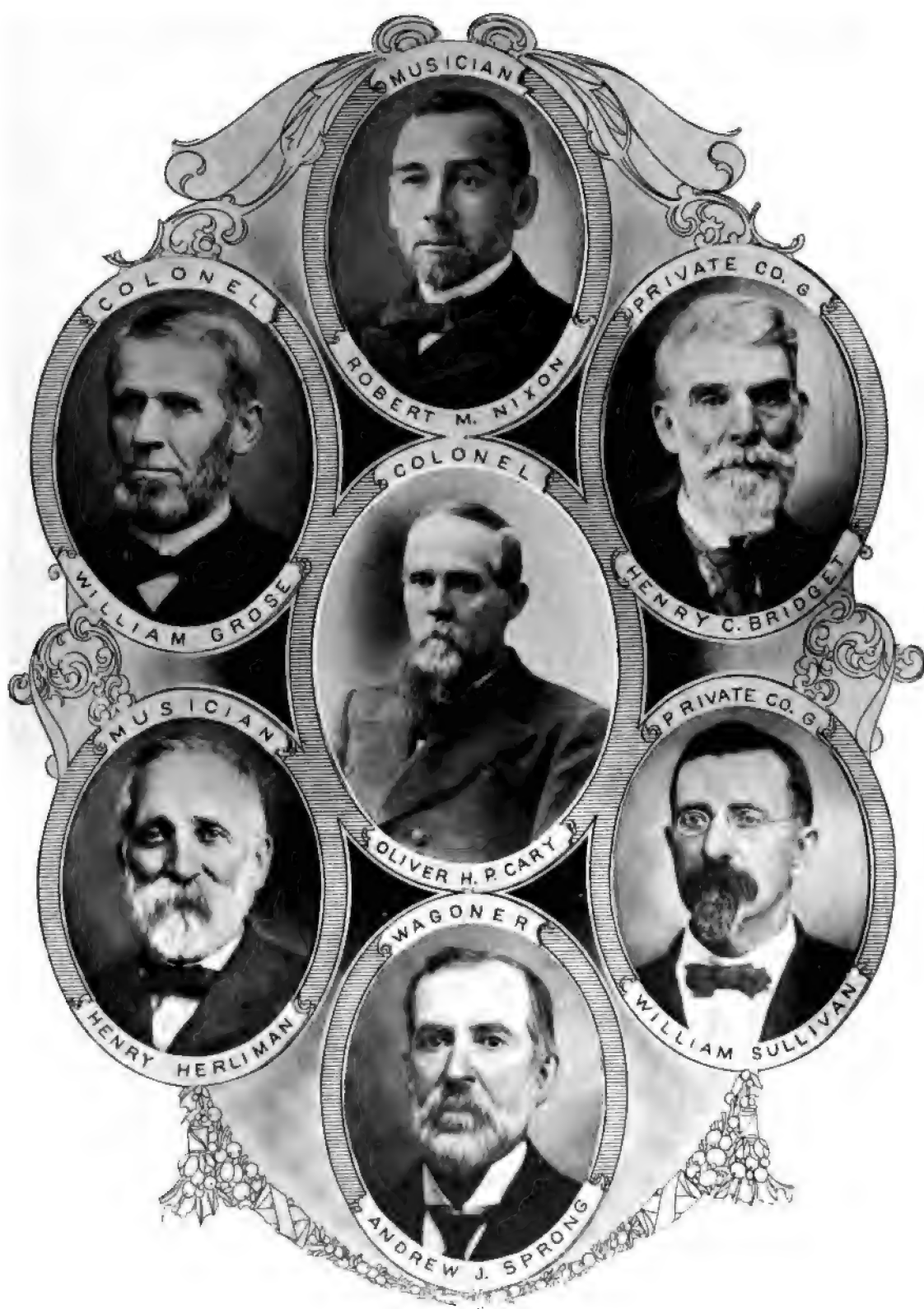
Withdrawing from the Yazoo River, it engaged in the expedition to Arkansas Post in January, 1863, and after the reduction of that place returned to Young's Point, Louisiana. Here, after a sickly season and a short change to Milliken's Bend, Louisiana, the regiment became a part of the division commanded by General Osterhaus, which led the advance, opening the way for General Grant's Army in the Vicksburg Campaign. During this campaign the regiment participated in the battle of Thompson's Hill, commonly known as Port Gibson. Afterward it garrisoned Raymond, from whence it moved as escort of prisoners, and in company with three other regiments brought them to the Yazoo River, where they were placed on transports and taken to Memphis. Returning from this duty, the regiment entered the trenches and participated in the siege of the enemy's works at Vicksburg. During the siege the regiment moved with its brigade to the Big Black River, and after the surrender of Vicksburg, it moved with the advance on Jackson, Mississippi, and participated in the engagements that followed, and in the capture of Jackson.

On the 23d of July it returned to Vicksburg, and soon after it was transported to New Orleans, joining the Army of the Gulf, from whence it moved, on the 6th

of September, with the expedition up the Teche, going as far as Opelousas and Vermillionville. Returning to New Orleans on the 1st of November, the regiment was mustered out of service on the 8th of December, 1863, after which it returned home. The State of Indiana has erected a monument to this regiment at Vicksburg.

This regiment bore an honorable part in the following engagements :

- Chickasaw Bayou, Mississippi.....December 28-29, 1862.
- Arkansas Post, Arkansas.....January 11, 1863.
- Port Gibson, Mississippi.....May 1, 1863.
- Champion Hills, Mississippi.....May 16, 1863.
- Big Black River, Mississippi.....May 17, 1863.
- Vicksburg, Mississippi, (Siege of).....May 18 to July 4, 1863.
- Vicksburg, Mississippi, (General Assault).....May 22, 1863.
- Jackson, Mississippi, (Siege of).....July 9-16, 1863.
- Opelousas, Louisiana.....October 21, 1863.



36th INDIANA INFANTRY.

EXHIBIT 100-1

EXHIBIT 100-2

1. The following information was obtained from the records of the United States Department of Justice, Bureau of Investigation, Washington, D. C., on the subject of the above-captioned case:

2. The following information was obtained from the records of the United States Department of Justice, Bureau of Investigation, Washington, D. C., on the subject of the above-captioned case:

3. The following information was obtained from the records of the United States Department of Justice, Bureau of Investigation, Washington, D. C., on the subject of the above-captioned case:

4. The following information was obtained from the records of the United States Department of Justice, Bureau of Investigation, Washington, D. C., on the subject of the above-captioned case:

5. The following information was obtained from the records of the United States Department of Justice, Bureau of Investigation, Washington, D. C., on the subject of the above-captioned case:

6. The following information was obtained from the records of the United States Department of Justice, Bureau of Investigation, Washington, D. C., on the subject of the above-captioned case:

7. The following information was obtained from the records of the United States Department of Justice, Bureau of Investigation, Washington, D. C., on the subject of the above-captioned case:

8. The following information was obtained from the records of the United States Department of Justice, Bureau of Investigation, Washington, D. C., on the subject of the above-captioned case:

9. The following information was obtained from the records of the United States Department of Justice, Bureau of Investigation, Washington, D. C., on the subject of the above-captioned case:

10. The following information was obtained from the records of the United States Department of Justice, Bureau of Investigation, Washington, D. C., on the subject of the above-captioned case:

11. The following information was obtained from the records of the United States Department of Justice, Bureau of Investigation, Washington, D. C., on the subject of the above-captioned case:

12. The following information was obtained from the records of the United States Department of Justice, Bureau of Investigation, Washington, D. C., on the subject of the above-captioned case:

13. The following information was obtained from the records of the United States Department of Justice, Bureau of Investigation, Washington, D. C., on the subject of the above-captioned case:

14. The following information was obtained from the records of the United States Department of Justice, Bureau of Investigation, Washington, D. C., on the subject of the above-captioned case:



Gilbert Trusler, Connersville. Mustered in June 9, 1863. Resigned December 23, 1863.

John Sim, Cambridge City. Mustered in January 6, 1864. Promoted Lieutenant Colonel.

Lewis C. Freeman, Lewisville. Commissioned August 2, 1864. Not mustered. Mustered out as Captain, Company A, September 21, 1864.

LIEUTENANT AND ADJUTANT.

George W. Lennard,* New Castle. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Promoted Lieutenant Colonel, 57th Regiment.

James H. McClung, Liberty. Mustered in February 10, 1862. Promoted Captain, Company G.

Zene C. Bohrer, Hagerstown. Mustered in March 21, 1863. Mustered out September 21, 1864.

LIEUTENANT AND QUARTERMASTER.

Philemon F. Wiggins, Richmond. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Mustered out September 21, 1864.

CAPTAIN AND CHAPLAIN.

Orange V. Lemon, Blountsville. Mustered in October 10, 1861. Resigned July 6, 1862.

Morrow P. Armstrong, Blountsville. Mustered in July 21, 1862. Resigned January 22, 1863.

Arthur W. Sanford, Fort Wayne. Mustered in August 25, 1863. Resigned February 28, 1864.

MAJOR AND SURGEON.

Daniel D. Hall, Connersville. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Resigned March 22, 1862.

Silas H. Kersey, Lewisville. Mustered in April 15, 1862. Mustered out September 21, 1864.

ASSISTANT SURGEONS.

Silas H. Kersey, Lewisville. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Promoted Surgeon. Joseph M. Whitesel, Knightstown. Mustered in March 15, 1862. Resigned August 18, 1862.

Thomas F. Bayse, Spiceland. Mustered in September 16, 1862. Resigned March 25, 1863.

Benjamin F. Elder, Knightstown. Commissioned September 18, 1862. Died before muster.

James P. Orr, Liberty. Mustered in May 18, 1862. Resigned March 8, 1863.

Richard Bosworth, Deerfield. Mustered in May 9, 1863. Mustered out September 21, 1864.

Charles H. Abbett, Indianapolis. Mustered in June 1, 1863. Mustered out September 21, 1864.

NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF.

SERGEANT MAJOR.

Zene C. Bohrer, Hagerstown. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Promoted First Lieutenant, Company E.

QUARTERMASTER SERGEANT.

George M. Graves, Richmond. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Promoted Second Lieutenant, Company F.

COMMISSARY SERGEANT.

William Jones, Richmond. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Died February 10, 1862.

* Uncle of the author of this History.

HOSPITAL STEWARD.

Thomas F. Bayse, Spiceland. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Promoted Assistant Surgeon.

PRINCIPAL MUSICIANS.

Israel W. Bonham, New Castle. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Mustered out March 5, 1862.

Madison Grose, New Castle. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Mustered out March 5, 1862.

REGIMENTAL BAND.

Thomas M. Bonham, New Castle. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Mustered out March 5, 1862.

Levi Brown, Lewisville. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Discharged, disability, January 15, 1862.

John H. Case, New Castle. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Discharged, disability, January 15, 1862.

Elijah H. Case, New Castle. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Discharged, disability, January 15, 1862.

Oliver H. P. Cary, Junior, Marion. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Mustered out March 5, 1862.

Samuel T. Casterline, Urbana, Ohio. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Discharged, disability, January 15, 1862.

Abraham G. Elliott, Lewisville. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Mustered out March 5, 1862.

John W. Grose, New Castle. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Mustered out March 5, 1862.

Henry Herliman, New Castle. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Mustered out March 5, 1862.

Alpheus H. Hyde, Fulton County. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Mustered out March 5, 1862.

Stephen Harlan, Fulton County. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Discharged, disability, January 15, 1862.

Silas C. Jewell, Fulton County. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Discharged, disability, January 15, 1862.

Isaac S. Larue, Fulton County. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Discharged, disability, January 15, 1862.

Horace C. Long, Fulton County. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Discharged, disability, January 15, 1862.

James L. Mauzy, Eaton, Ohio. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Mustered out March 5, 1862.

Robert M. Nixon, New Castle. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Mustered out March 5, 1862.

John M. Phillips, New Castle. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Mustered out March 5, 1862.

George W. Ross, Wayne County. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Mustered out March 5, 1862.

Andrew J. Slinger, New Castle. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Mustered out March 5, 1862.

John T. Wills, New Castle. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Mustered out March 5, 1862.

COMPANY A.

CAPTAIN.

William D. Wiles, Lewisville. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Resigned June 9, 1862.

Lewis C. Freeman, Lewisville. Mustered in June 12, 1862. Wounded at Lookout Mountain, Tennessee, November 24, 1863. Promoted Major.

FIRST LIEUTENANT.

Lewis C. Freeman, Lewisville. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Promoted Captain Robert B. Carr. Lewisville. Mustered in January 6, 1863. Wounded at Chickamauga, Georgia, September 19, 1863. Mustered out September 21, 1864.

SECOND LIEUTENANT.

Nathan H. Wiles, Lewisville. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Resigned March 8, 1862.

Robert B. Carr, Lewisville. Mustered in June 16, 1862. Promoted First Lieutenant.

Timothy Hynes, Lewisville. Mustered in January 7, 1863. Resigned August 13, 1863.

John Stewart, Raysville. Commissioned August 1, 1864. Not mustered. Mustered out as First Sergeant, September 21, 1864.

FIRST SERGEANT.

Robert B. Carr, Lewisville. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Promoted Second Lieutenant.

SERGEANTS.

Timothy Hynes, Lewisville. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Promoted Second Lieutenant.

John Stewart, Raysville. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Appointed First Sergeant. Promoted Second Lieutenant.

John Goodnoe, Spiceland. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Discharged, disability, May 21, 1862.

George W. Hedrick, Lewisville. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Discharged, disability, March 20, 1863.

CORPORALS.

Charles T. Madison, Lewisville. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Wounded at Kenesaw Mountain, Georgia, June 27, 1864. Mustered out September 21, 1864.

Thomas S. Heavenridge, Lewisville. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Killed at Chickamauga, Georgia, September 19, 1863.

Daniel Newby, Lewisville. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Discharged, disability, September 22, 1862.

John G. Cool, Lewisville. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Wounded at Stone's River, Tennessee, December 31, 1862. Transferred to 4th Cavalry U. S. A.

James W. Thomas, New Lisbon. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Discharged, disability, March 31, 1862.

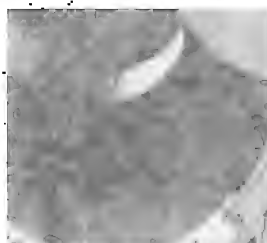
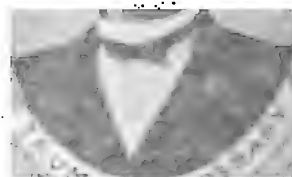
Adolphus G. Thut, Lewisville. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Died at Nashville, Tennessee, May 5, 1862.

Robert Gordon, Spiceland. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Appointed Sergeant. Mustered out September 21, 1864.

William Davis, Ashland. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Discharged, disability, May 22, 1862.

MUSICIANS.

David Young, Lewisville. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Wounded at Chickamauga, Georgia, September 19, 1863. Appointed Principal Musician. Mustered out September 21, 1864.



COMPANY "C" 10th INF.



COMPANY A, 36th INDIANA INFANTRY.



Theodore Hopper, Lewisville. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Mustered out September 21, 1864.

WAGONER.

Augustus Glidden, Lewisville. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Mustered out September 21, 1864.

PRIVATES.

William Adams, Lewisville. Mustered in March 12, 1864. Recruit. Transferred to Company H, 30th Regiment, re-organized.

John B. Antrim, Spiceland. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Appointed Corporal. Wounded at Missionary Ridge, Tennessee, November 25, 1863. Mustered out September 21, 1864.

Daniel Baltzley, Lewisville. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Killed at Shiloh, Tennessee, April 7, 1862.

Noah Bayse, Spiceland. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Mustered out September 21, 1864.

George P. Beach, Lewisville. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Wounded at Chickamauga, Georgia, September 19, 1863, and Kenesaw Mountain, Georgia, June 23, 1864. Mustered out September 21, 1864.

Samuel Bell, Knightstown. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Veteran. Wounded in Atlanta Campaign. Transferred to Company H, 30th Regiment, re-organized.

Edwin Bowser, Lewisville. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Transferred to Signal Corps. Mustered out September 15, 1864.

William Bradway, Lewisville. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Appointed Corporal and Sergeant. Wounded at Chickamauga, Georgia, September 19, 1863, and at Resaca, Georgia, May 16, 1864. Mustered out September 21, 1864.

David F. Brewer, Spiceland. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Veteran. Transferred to Company H, 30th Regiment, re-organized.

John Bridget, Lewisville. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Died April 19, 1862, account of wounds at Shiloh, Tennessee, April 7, 1862.

John A. Bryant, Lewisville. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Veteran. Transferred to Company H, 30th Regiment, re-organized.

Jesse Bunker, Lewisville. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Wounded at Chickamauga, Georgia, September 20, 1863. Mustered out September 21, 1864.

Amos L. Bush, Lewisville. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Mustered out September 21, 1864.

William R. Callahan, Lewisville. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Discharged September 7, 1864, account of wounds at Chickamauga, Georgia, September 19, 1863.

William Camblin, Lewisville. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Wounded at Chickamauga, Georgia, September 20, 1863. Mustered out September 21, 1864.

Jacob Chappell, Spiceland. Mustered in January 7, 1864. Recruit. Died at Stevenson, Alabama, March 18, 1864.

Sylvanus Charles, Lewisville. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Wounded at Resaca, Georgia, May 16, 1864. Mustered out September 21, 1864.

George W. Conrad, Lewisville. Mustered in January 2, 1864. Recruit. Transferred to Company H, 30th Regiment, re-organized.

James F. Cooper, Ogden. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Mustered out September 21, 1864.

John A. Crickmore, Lewisville. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Transferred to V. R. Corps. Mustered out September 15, 1864.

Cornelius J. Davis, Lewisville. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Died at Nashville, Tennessee, April 8, 1862.

Drury Debord, Coffin's Station. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Mustered out September 21, 1864.

Martin Deem, Spiceland. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Mustered out September 21, 1864.

in Atlanta Campaign, August 5, 1864. Transferred to Company H, 30th Regiment, re-organized.

William H. Lewis, Lewisville. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Appointed Corporal. Mustered out September 21, 1864.

Joseph Linens, Spiceland. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Died at Nelson's Furnace, Kentucky, March 1, 1862.

Joseph S. Lowe, Lewisville. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Appointed Corporal. Wounded at Shiloh, Tennessee, April 7, 1862, and at Chickamauga, Georgia, September 19, 1863. Mustered out September 21, 1864.

Wilson H. McKinney, Lewisville. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Appointed Corporal. Wounded at Stone's River, Tennessee, December 31, 1862. Mustered out September 21, 1864.

James Mallory, New Castle. Mustered in January 5, 1864. Recruit. Died at Nashville, Tennessee, February 29, 1864.

Curtis Manis, Lewisville. Mustered in March 12, 1864. Recruit. Transferred to Company H, 30th Regiment, re-organized.

Isaac G. Manis, Lewisville. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Veteran. Wounded at Shiloh, Tennessee, April 7, 1862. Transferred to Company H, 30th Regiment, re-organized.

Henry C. Manor, Lewisville. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Killed at Stone's River, Tennessee, December 31, 1862.

Ralph Marley, Lewisville. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Mustered out September 21, 1864.

Simeon Marlow, Lewisville. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Died in Henry County, Indiana, April 20, 1862.

William Marlow, Lewisville. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Veteran. Transferred to Company H, 30th Regiment, re-organized.

Benjamin A. Miller, New Lisbon. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Mustered out September 21, 1864.

Andrew J. Moler, New Castle. Mustered in March 18, 1862. Recruit. Discharged, disability, April 10, 1864.

Francis M. Moler, New Castle. Mustered in February 10, 1862. Recruit. Captured at Stone's River, Tennessee, December 31, 1862. Died in Libby Prison, Richmond, Virginia, February 28, 1863.

Charles H. C. Moore, Ogden. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Mustered out September 21, 1864.

Josiah B. Moore, Spiceland. Mustered in January 7, 1864. Recruit. Transferred to Company H, 30th Regiment, re-organized.

Robert Morris, Lewisville. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Mustered out September 21, 1864.

William Morris, Lewisville. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Mustered out September 21, 1864.

Robert Needham, Lewisville. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Died at Louisville, Kentucky, February 26, 1862.

Nathan M. Nelson, Lewisville. Mustered in March 17, 1862. Recruit. Transferred to Company H, 30th Regiment, re-organized.

William H. Newby, Lewisville. Mustered in March 17, 1862. Recruit. Died near Corinth, Mississippi, May 19, 1862.

Luther L. Nicholson, New Castle. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Discharged, disability, October 31, 1861.

Marquis D. Nicholson, New Castle. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Transferred to V. R. Corps. Mustered out September 15, 1864.

James Pattison, Lewisville. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Wounded at Chickamauga, Georgia, September 19, 1863. Died at Murfreesboro, Tennessee, September 30, 1864, account of wounds in Atlanta Campaign, May 30, 1864.

Aaron S. Paxson, Lewisville. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Wounded at Chickamauga, Georgia, September 19, 1863. Mustered out September 21, 1864.

Joseph A. Pettitt, Lewisville. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Wounded in Atlanta Campaign, August 5, 1864. Mustered out September 21, 1864.

Stanford L. Pike, Lewisville. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Died at Chattanooga, Tennessee, October 13, 1863, account of wounds at Chickamauga, Georgia, September 20, 1863.

Harmon Rayl, Spiceland. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Died at Whitesides, Tennessee, December 18, 1863.

Calvin W. Reynolds, Lewisville. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Discharged, disability, July 15, 1862.

Henry B. Saulsbury, Lewisville. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Missing October 30, 1861.

Jesse Shackle, Lewisville. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Killed at Stone's River, Tennessee, January 2, 1863.

Solomon Smith, Lewisville. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Discharged, disability, March 18, 1863.

George Spaw, Spiceland. Mustered in March 4, 1864. Recruit. Killed at Resaca, Georgia, May 15, 1864.

Isaac Steele, Ogden. Mustered in January 7, 1864. Recruit. Died at Chattanooga, Tennessee, June 23, 1864, account of wounds in Atlanta Campaign, May 30, 1864.

Amos Stephenson, Lewisville. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Mustered out September 21, 1864.

William Stewart, Lewisville. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Killed at Chickamauga, Georgia, September 19, 1863.

William F. Stewart, Lewisville. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Died at Nashville, Tennessee, March 31, 1863.

John Stigleman, New Lisbon. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Wounded at Kennesaw Mountain, Georgia, June 27, 1864. Mustered out September 21, 1864.

Elihu Swaim, Ogden. Mustered in November 15, 1861. Recruit. Wounded at Chickamauga, Georgia, September 19, 1863. Mustered out November 14, 1864.

John M. Swaim, Ogden. Mustered in January 7, 1864. Recruit. Transferred to Company H, 30th Regiment, re-organized.

William K. Thomas, New Lisbon. Mustered in February 2, 1864. Recruit. Transferred to Company H, 30th Regiment, re-organized.

Henry Waddell, Lewisville. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Mustered out September 21, 1864.

Luther Waddell, Lewisville. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Died at Nashville, Tennessee, September 16, 1863.

George W. Warrick, Lewisville. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Appointed Corporal. Died at Nashville, Tennessee, January 9, 1863, account of wounds at Stone's River, Tennessee, December 31, 1862.

Cervantus S. Watson, Lewisville. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Mustered out September 21, 1864.

Edward W. Weeks, Lewisville. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Mustered out September 21, 1864.

John Werking, Lewisville. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Appointed Corporal. Wounded and captured at Chickamauga, Georgia, September 19, 1863. Held in Libby and Belle Isle Prisons, Richmond, Virginia. Mustered out April 24, 1865.

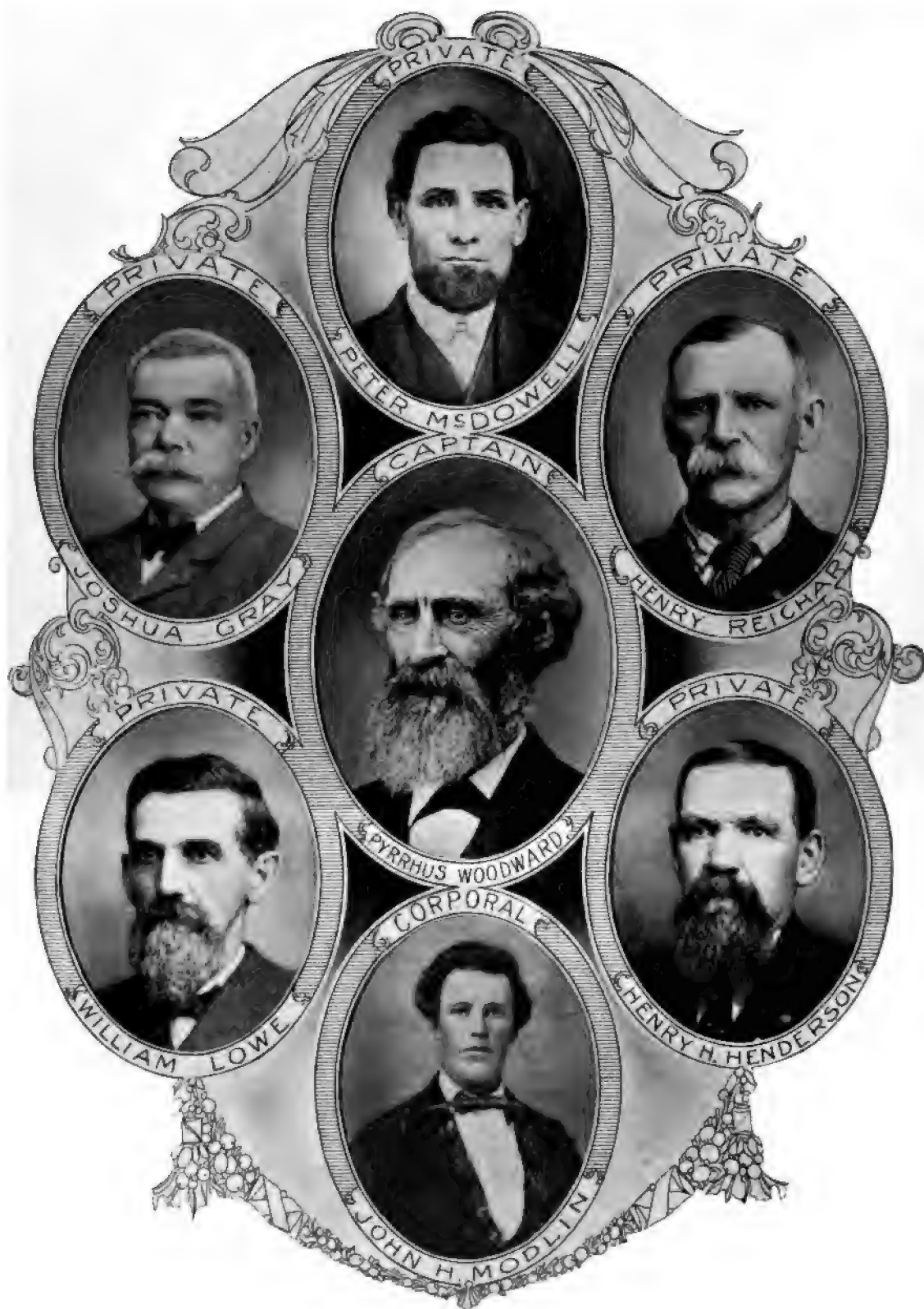
Joseph E. Werking, Lewisville. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Appointed Corporal. Wounded at Chickamauga, Georgia, September 19, 1863. Mustered out September 21, 1864.

Caleb J. Wickersham, Lewisville. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Discharged, disability, June 17, 1862.

Luther Wilson, Lewisville. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Died at Buffalo, Kentucky, February 17, 1862.

Francis Woolfecker, Lewisville. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Veteran. Transferred to Company H, 30th Regiment, re-organized.





COMPANY C, 36th INDIANA INFANTRY.

COMPANY B.

RECORDED.

Stephen S. Van Matre, Middletown, Missored in September, 1861, discharged in December 2, 1862.

COMPANY C.

RECORDED.

Thomas Woodward,* New Castle, Missored in September 10, 1861, discharged in Georgia, September 15, 1862, re-enlisted October 15, 1862.

John C. Livezey, New Castle, Missored in September 15, 1861, discharged in the service of Soudano, U. S. A., April 1, 1864, Georgia, June 23, 1864.

Hugh L. Muller, New Castle, Missored in June 1, 1861, discharged in Georgia, June 23, 1864.

UNRECORDED.

Joseph W. Conneli, New Castle, Missored in September 15, 1861, discharged in Mississippi, May 21, 1862.

John E. Holland, New Castle, Missored in August 15, 1861, discharged in Georgia, September 18, 1861, discharged in Georgia, September 18, 1861.

Hugh L. Muller, New Castle, Missored in November 1, 1861, discharged in Georgia, June 23, 1864.

Muhlen Hendricks, Carter, Missored in June 2, 1861, discharged in Georgia, June 23, 1864.

Samuel V. Terpin, Milledgeville, Missored in July 1, 1861, discharged in Georgia, June 11, 30th Regiment, re-enlisted.

James M. Peter, N. A. Carter, Georgia, Missored in August 1, 1861, discharged in Georgia, September 21, 1861.

UNRECORDED.

John E. Holland, New Castle, Missored in September 15, 1861, discharged in Georgia, September 18, 1861.

John C. Livezey, New Castle, Missored in August 1, 1861, discharged in Georgia, June 23, 1864.

John C. Livezey, New Castle, Missored in August 1, 1861, discharged in Georgia, June 23, 1864.

UNRECORDED.

William H. Lacey, New Castle, Missored in September 15, 1861, discharged in Georgia, September 15, 1862.

UNRECORDED.

Conradus A. Lacey, New Castle, Missored in September 15, 1861, discharged in Georgia, September 15, 1862.

James W. M. Lacey, New Castle, Missored in September 15, 1861, discharged in Georgia, September 15, 1862.

John C. Livezey, New Castle, Missored in September 15, 1861, discharged in Georgia, June 23, 1864.

John C. Livezey, New Castle, Missored in September 15, 1861, discharged in Georgia, June 23, 1864.

UNRECORDED.

John C. Livezey, New Castle, Missored in September 15, 1861, discharged in Georgia, June 23, 1864.

John C. Livezey, New Castle, Missored in September 15, 1861, discharged in Georgia, June 23, 1864.

John C. Livezey, New Castle, Missored in September 15, 1861, discharged in Georgia, June 23, 1864.

John C. Livezey, New Castle, Missored in September 15, 1861, discharged in Georgia, June 23, 1864.



MEMBERS OF 36th INDIANA INFANTRY.

COMPANY B.

PRIVATE.

Winfield S. Van Matre, Middletown. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Discharged, disability, February 21, 1863.

COMPANY C.

CAPTAIN.

Pyrrhus Woodward,* New Castle. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Wounded at Chickamauga, Georgia, September 19, 1863. Resigned October 18, 1863.

John C. Livezey, New Castle. Mustered in December 1, 1863. Promoted Captain and Commissary of Subsistence, U. S. V., April 19, 1864. Brevet Major U. S. V. March 13, 1865.

Hugh L. Mullen, New Castle. Mustered in June 1, 1864. Mustered out September 21, 1864.

FIRST LIEUTENANT.

Joseph W. Connell, New Castle. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Died near Corinth, Mississippi, May 24, 1862.

John E. Holland, New Castle. Mustered in August 3, 1862. Transferred to Signal Corps, September 18, 1863. Honorably discharged July 4, 1864.

Hugh L. Mullen, New Castle. Mustered in November 28, 1863. Promoted Captain.

Mahlon Hendricks, Cadiz. Mustered in June 2, 1864. Killed at Kenesaw Mountain, Georgia, June 23, 1864.

Samuel V. Templin, Blountsville. Mustered in July 16, 1864. Transferred to Company H, 30th Regiment, re-organized.

James M. Pence, New Castle. Commissioned August 1, 1864. Not mustered. Mustered out as Sergeant, September 21, 1864.

SECOND LIEUTENANT.

John E. Holland, New Castle. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Promoted First Lieutenant.

John C. Livezey, New Castle. Mustered in August 3, 1862. Promoted Captain.

John C. Wayman, New Castle. Commissioned August 1, 1864. Not mustered. Mustered out as Sergeant, September 21, 1864.

FIRST SERGEANT.

William H. Hoover, New Castle. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Wounded at Chickamauga, Georgia, September 19, 1863. Transferred to Signal Corps. Mustered out September 15, 1864.

SERGEANTS.

Cornelius M. Moore, New Castle. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Discharged, disability, March 7, 1863.

James W. Millikan, Ashland. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Died at Louisville, Kentucky, February 10, 1862.

John C. Livezey, New Castle. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Promoted Second Lieutenant.

Hugh L. Mullen, New Castle. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Appointed First Sergeant. Wounded at Chickamauga, Georgia, September 19, 1863. Promoted First Lieutenant.

CORPORALS.

Orlistes W. Powell, New Castle. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Appointed Sergeant Major. Killed at Chickamauga, Georgia, September 20, 1863.

John D. Julian, New Castle. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Discharged, disability, October 30, 1862.

Mahlon Hendricks, Cadiz. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Appointed Sergeant. Promoted First Lieutenant.

* Uncle of the author of this History.

James H. Vores, New Castle. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Wounded at Chickamauga, Georgia, September 19, 1863. Mustered out September 21, 1864.

Alpheus Davis, Rogersville. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Discharged, disability, January 27, 1863.

Noah McCormack, Cadiz. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Wounded at Shiloh, Tennessee, April 7, 1862, and at Chickamauga, Georgia, September 20, 1863. Mustered out September 21, 1864.

Joseph B. Rogers, New Castle. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Died at home, near Cadiz, March 12, 1863.

John H. Modlin, New Castle. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Died at Nashville, Tennessee, July 23, 1864, account of wounds at Resaca, Georgia, May 16, 1864.

MUSICIANS.

George Hazzard,* New Castle. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Discharged May 7, 1863, account of wounds at Stone's River, Tennessee, December 31, 1862.

George Shirk, New Castle. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Died at home, in New Castle, June 6, 1864, account of wounds at Chickamauga, Georgia, September 20, 1863.

WAGONER.

Henry Lowery, Cadiz. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Discharged, disability, December 19, 1862.

PRIVATEs.

John B. Albertson, New Castle. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Appointed Corporal. Wounded in Atlanta Campaign July 22, 1864. Mustered out September 21, 1864.

John Armstrong, Cadiz. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Wounded in Atlanta Campaign May 10, 1864. Mustered out September 21, 1864.

George P. Atkinson, Sulphur Springs. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Wounded in Atlanta Campaign, May 31, 1864. Mustered out September 21, 1864.

Parnel Bales, Ashland. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Discharged, disability, December 31, 1861.

Samuel Barnard, New Castle. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Wounded at Wildcat, Kentucky, October 17, 1862. Mustered out September 21, 1864.

William P. Bentley, Henry County. Mustered in March 8, 1862. Recruit. Missing June 30, 1864.

Levi Bond, Ashland. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Discharged April 4, 1864, account of wounds at Chickamauga, Georgia, September 19, 1863.

James Bradbury, New Castle. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Mustered out September 21, 1864.

Archibald Brown, Millville. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Transferred to 4th Cavalry U. S. A.

Francis Buckles, Henry County. Mustered in March 8, 1862. Recruit. Died at Nashville, Tennessee, January 10, 1863.

Robert Burns, New Castle. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Appointed Corporal. Wounded at Stone's River, Tennessee, December 31, 1862. Mustered out September 21, 1864.

Robert Courtney, New Castle. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Discharged, disability, March 27, 1863.

William C. Courtney, New Castle. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Mustered out September 21, 1864.

Cheniah Covalt, Millville. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Mustered out September 21, 1864.

Benjamin Crawford, Blountsville. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Discharged, disability, June 19, 1862.

William Daily, New Castle. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Appointed Corporal.

* Author of this History

Andrew McDowell, New Castle. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Appointed Corporal. Wounded and captured at Chickamauga, Georgia, September 20, 1863. Held in Confederate hospital. Exchanged. Mustered out September 21, 1864.

Peter McDowell, New Castle. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Mustered out September 21, 1864.

Abraham Miller, New Castle. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Wounded at Stone's River, Tennessee, December 31, 1862. Mustered out September 21, 1864.

Eli F. Millikan, Ashland. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Mustered out September 21, 1864.

Perry Mitchell, Cadiz. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Died at Nashville, Tennessee, October 28, 1863, account of wounds at Chickamauga, Georgia, September 19, 1863.

Thomas Mitchell, Cadiz. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Died at Nashville, Tennessee, October 16, 1863, account of wounds at Chickamauga, Georgia, September 19, 1863.

William H. Modlin, New Castle. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Appointed Corporal. Wounded at Chickamauga, Georgia, September 20, 1863. Mustered out September 21, 1864.

Henry H. Moore, Millville. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Transferred to Signal Corps. Mustered out September 15, 1864.

Miles M. Moore, Millville. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Transferred to Signal Corps. Mustered out September 15, 1864.

John Moran, New Castle. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Mustered out September 21, 1864.

Jesse W. Needham, New Castle. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Discharged, disability, November 21, 1862.

John Nicholson, New Castle. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Discharged, disability, November 29, 1862.

Nathan Nicholson, New Castle. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Appointed Corporal. Wounded at Chickamauga, Georgia, September 19, 1863. Mustered out September 21, 1864.

Zeno Pearson, Cadiz. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Mustered out September 21, 1864.

James M. Pence, New Castle. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Appointed Corporal and Sergeant. Wounded at Corinth, Mississippi, May 17, 1862. Promoted First Lieutenant.

Jonathan E. Pierce, Ashland. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Died near Corinth, Mississippi, July 5, 1862.

William Porter, New Castle. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Discharged, disability, January 19, 1863.

Henry Pressnall, Cadiz. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Discharged, disability, March 25, 1862.

Samuel Pressnall, Cadiz. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Mustered out September 21, 1864.

Henry Reichart, New Castle. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Wounded at Stone's River, Tennessee, December 31, 1862. Mustered out September 21, 1864.

John Reichart, New Castle. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Died at Athens, Alabama, June 30, 1863.

George Ritchie, New Castle. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Died at Nashville, Tennessee, November 19, 1862.

George W. Rogers, New Castle. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Died at Nashville, Tennessee, February 9, 1864.

Hiram C. Ross, New Castle. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Veteran. Transferred to Company H, 30th Regiment, re-organized.

John W. Sanders, New Castle. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Mustered out September 21, 1864.

William Butler, Greensboro. Mustered in November 16, 1862. Died near Chattanooga, Tennessee, September 24, 1863, account of wounds at Chickamauga, Georgia, September 20, 1863.

George M. Cantley, Greensboro. Commissioned August 1, 1864. Not mustered. Mustered out as Sergeant, September 21, 1864.

FIRST SERGEANT.

Micajah C. Gordon, Spiceland. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Discharged, disability, July 25, 1862.

SERGEANTS.

Morgan James, Greensboro. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Appointed Hospital Steward. Mustered out September 21, 1864.

William H. Fentress, Greensboro. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Wounded at Shiloh, Tennessee, April 7, 1862. Promoted Second Lieutenant.

Thomas M. Swain, Greensboro. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Discharged June 13, 1863, account of wounds at Stone's River, Tennessee, December 31, 1862.

William Butler, Greensboro. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Promoted Second Lieutenant.

CORPORALS.

Eli M. Sweet, Greensboro. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Discharged, disability, July 25, 1862.

Anson Bird, Blountsville. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Wounded at Stone's River, Tennessee, December 31, 1862. Died at Jeffersonville, Indiana, August 10, 1864, account of wounds at Kenesaw Mountain, Georgia, June 23, 1864.

Ralph V. Murray, Blountsville. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Wounded at Chickamauga, Georgia, September 20, 1863. Transferred to V. R. Corps. Mustered out September 15, 1864.

Clingman R. Jefferson, Blountsville. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Discharged, disability, December 25, 1862.

John W. Newby, Greensboro. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Discharged, disability, March 5, 1862.

George M. Cantley, Greensboro. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Appointed Sergeant. Wounded at Wildcat, Kentucky, October 17, 1862, and at Stone's River, Tennessee, December 31, 1862. Promoted Second Lieutenant.

David S. Byers, Knightstown. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Wounded at Stone's River, Tennessee, December 31, 1862. Mustered out September 21, 1864.

William Brookshire, New Castle. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Transferred to V. R. Corps. Mustered out September 15, 1864.

MUSICIANS.

William E. Bicknall, Greensboro. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Discharged, disability, March 5, 1862.

James M. Camplin, Greensboro. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Mustered out September 21, 1864.

WAGONER.

William J. Hall, Mechanicsburg. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Discharged, disability, March 5, 1862.

PRIVATE.

Elias H. Adamson, Blountsville. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Appointed Wagoner. Mustered out September 21, 1864.

Reuben W. Allen, Greensboro. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Died at Murfreesboro, Tennessee, February 22, 1863.

Wilberforce Bennett, Greensboro. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Discharged, disability, June 28, 1862.

Wesley Bird, Blountsville. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Appointed Corporal. Mustered out September 21, 1864.

Jabez H. Bowman, Greensboro. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Appointed Corporal. Mustered out September 21, 1864.

John Bowman, Greensboro. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Died at Louisville, Kentucky, April 14, 1862.

Isaac G. Brown, Greensboro. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Wounded at Chickamauga, Georgia, September 20, 1863. Mustered out September 21, 1864.

George R. Bundy, Greensboro. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Discharged, disability, June 20, 1862.

Hiram Butler, Greensboro. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Captured at Chickamauga, Georgia, September 20, 1863. Died near Jacksonville, Florida, April, 1865, after release from Confederate prison.

John F. Camplin, Greensboro. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Mustered out September 21, 1864.

James C. Cartwright, Blountsville. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Died at Nashville, Tennessee, November 9, 1862.

Harvey B. Chew, Greensboro. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Wounded at Wildcat, Kentucky, October 17, 1862. Appointed Corporal. Mustered out September 21, 1864.

William Cook, Cadiz. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Discharged, disability, April 14, 1862.

Allen W. Coon, Greensboro. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Wounded at Chickamauga, Georgia, September 20, 1863. Transferred to V. R. Corps. Mustered out September 15, 1864.

Noah W. Coon, Greensboro. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Killed at Stone's River, Tennessee, December 31, 1862.

Exum Copeland, Greensboro. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Discharged, disability, April 11, 1862.

John R. Dillee, Knightstown. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Died at Cleveland, Tennessee, March 4, 1864.

John W. Edwards, Greensboro. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Discharged, disability, March 5, 1862.

Levi S. Edwards, Greensboro. Mustered in March 18, 1863. Recruit. Died near Chattanooga, Tennessee, September 25, 1863, account of wounds at Chickamauga, Georgia, September 19, 1863.

George D. Englerth, Greensboro. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Transferred V. R. Corps. Mustered out September 15, 1864.

Ira Eshelman, New Castle. Mustered in March 28, 1862. Recruit. Wounded at Chickamauga, Georgia, September 19, 1863. Transferred to Company H, 30th Regiment, organized.

William H. Frame, Greensboro. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Mustered out September 21, 1864.

Austin S. Freeman, Cadiz. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Discharged, disability, June 26, 1862.

George W. Freeman, Cadiz. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Discharged, disability, June 24, 1863.

Washington L. Freeman, Cadiz. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Died at Nashville, Tennessee, December 6, 1863, account of wounds at Chickamauga, Georgia, September 19, 1863.

Samuel Griggsby, Knightstown. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Mustered out September 21, 1864.

Henry Grove, Knightstown. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Wounded at Stone's River, Tennessee, December 31, 1862, and at Chickamauga, Georgia, September 19, 1863. Mustered out September 21, 1864.

Branson Hall, Greensboro. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Discharged, disability, March 10, 1862.

Eaton Hayes, Cadiz. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Discharged, disability, December 31, 1863.

Isaiah Hosier, Greensboro. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Discharged, disability, July 7, 1864.

Thomas J. Houck, New Castle. Mustered in January 8, 1862. Recruit. Discharged December 25, 1862, account of wounds, by guerrillas, near Murfreesboro, Tennessee, August —, 1862.

John Houser, Blountsville. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Killed at Shiloh, Tennessee, April 7, 1862.

Thomas I. Howren, Greensboro. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Discharged March 7, 1863, account of wounds at Wildcat, Kentucky, October 17, 1862.

George W. Hull, Knightstown. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Wounded at Chickamauga, Georgia, September 20, 1863. Mustered out September 21, 1864.

Austin W. James, Greensboro. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Killed at Stone's River, Tennessee, December 31, 1862.

Alexander Jester, Blountsville. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Discharged, disability, April 29, 1863.

Ephraim L. Jones, Cadiz. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Discharged, disability, May 5, 1862.

John A. Kern, Greensboro. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Appointed Corporal and Sergeant. Killed at Kenesaw Mountain, Georgia, June 23, 1864.

Alpheus D. Lacy, Greensboro. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Discharged March 11, 1863, account of wounds at Stone's River, Tennessee, December 31, 1862.

Erie Lamb, Cadiz. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Wounded at Stone's River, Tennessee, December 31, 1862. Mustered out September 21, 1864.

James Laremore, Greensboro. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Captured at Chickamauga, Georgia, September 20, 1863. Exchanged. Mustered out September 21, 1864.

Groves Lesh, Greensboro. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Discharged, disability, May 20, 1862.

John Lockridge, Greensboro. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Wounded at Stone's River, Tennessee, December 31, 1862. Mustered out September 21, 1864.

George N. Lowe, Greensboro. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Discharged, disability.

Joachim Luthultz, Greensboro. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Mustered out September 21, 1864.

Joshua Luthultz, Greensboro. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Wounded at Wildcat, Kentucky, October 17, 1862. Mustered out September 21, 1864.

William H. Macy, Greensboro. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Appointed Corporal and Sergeant. Wounded at Kenesaw Mountain, Georgia, June 23, 1864. Mustered out September 21, 1864.

Charles Manlove, Greensboro. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Mustered out September 21, 1864.

John Manlove, Greensboro. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Mustered out September 21, 1864.

Samuel G. Martin, Greensboro. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Discharged December 12, 1862, account of wounds at Wildcat, Kentucky, October 17, 1862.

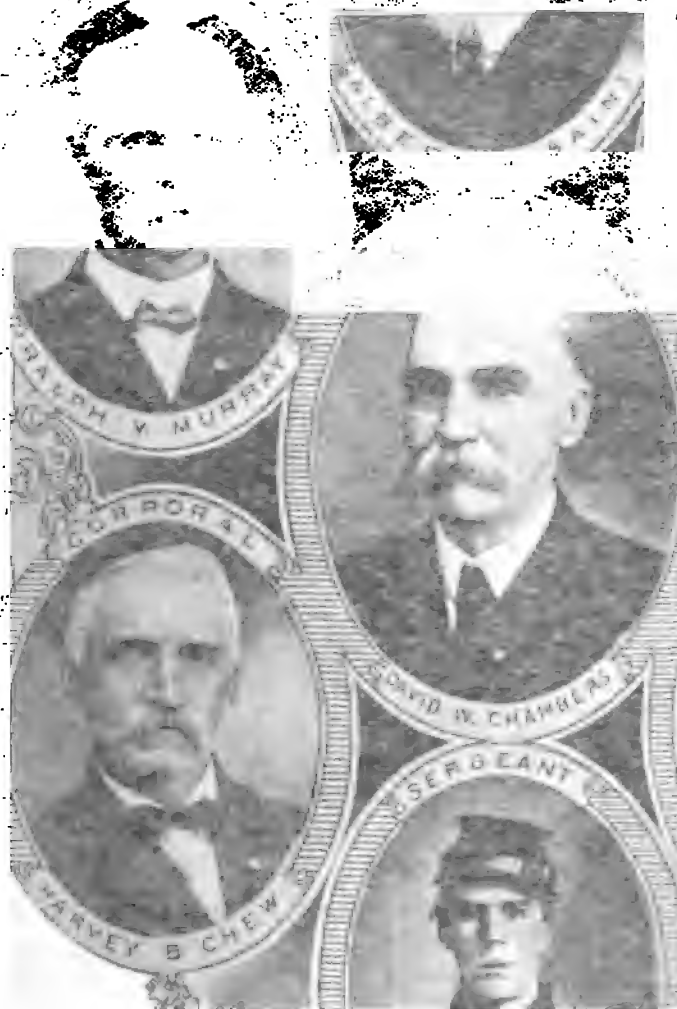
James Miller, Cadiz. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Veteran. Transferred to Company H, 30th Regiment, re-organized.

David Monticue, Knightstown. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Wounded at Chickamauga, Georgia, September 19, 1863. Mustered out September 21, 1864.

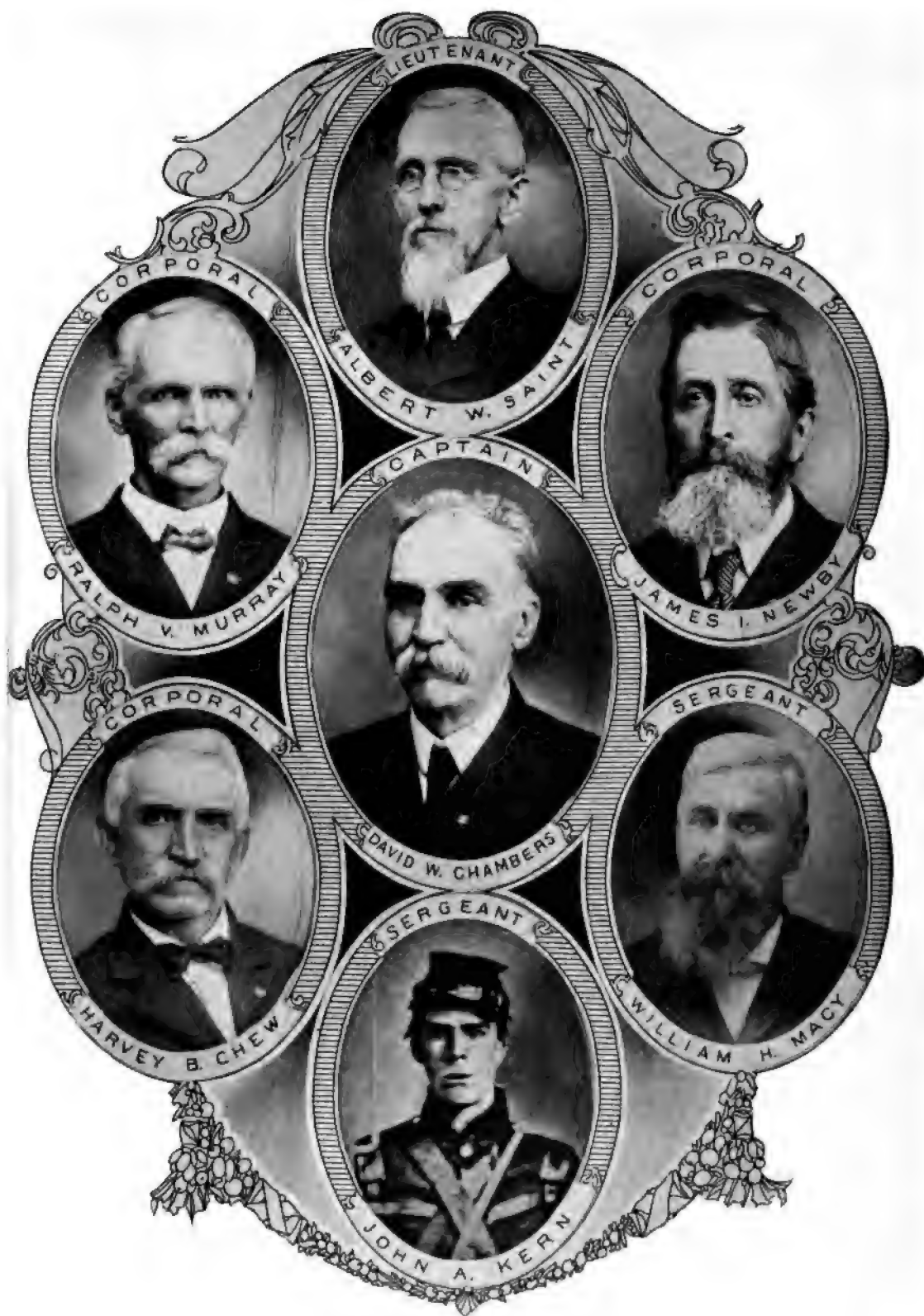
Benjamin F. Monticue, Greensboro. Mustered in December 29, 1863. Recruit. Transferred to Company H, 30th Regiment, re-organized.

Jesse B. Monticue, Knightstown. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Discharged, disability, March 5, 1862.

William J. Morris, Greensboro. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Discharged, disability, April 11, 1862.



COMPANY D, 1861



COMPANY D, 36th INDIANA INFANTRY.



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Wilson M. Morris, Greensboro. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Missing February 19, 1862.

James I. Newby, Cadiz. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Appointed Corporal. Mustered out September 21, 1864.

William B. Newby, Greensboro. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Discharged, disability, November 28, 1862.

John W. Osment, Cadiz. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Missing August 18, 1862.

John A. Parkhurst, Knightstown. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Mustered out September 21, 1864.

John Pickett, Greensboro. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Mustered out September 21, 1864.

Benjamin F. Pierce, Blountsville. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Discharged May 9, 1863, account of wounds at Stone's River, Tennessee, December 31, 1862.

Samuel F. Pike, Greensboro. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Discharged, disability, July 14, 1863.

Dempsey W. Pressnall, Blountsville. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Transferred to V. R. Corps. Mustered out September 15, 1864.

Augustus D. Radcliffe, New Castle. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Killed at Chickamauga, Georgia, September 20, 1863.

Charles F. Radcliffe, New Castle. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Mustered out September 21, 1864.

Charles A. Ray, New Castle. Mustered in February 19, 1862. Recruit. Wounded captured at Chickamauga, Georgia, September 20, 1863. Held in Danville Prison, Virginia. Exchanged. Transferred to Company H, 30th Regiment, re-organized.

John W. Ricks, Cadiz. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Wounded at Kenesaw Mountain, Georgia, June 23, 1864. Mustered out September 21, 1864.

Mercer Ricks, Cadiz. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Died at Buffalo, Kentucky, February 11, 1862.

John W. Risk, Greensboro. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Appointed Corporal and Sergeant. Mustered out September 21, 1864.

Fernandez Rose, Greensboro. Mustered in March 31, 1863. Recruit. Transferred to Company H, 30th Regiment, re-organized.

Isaac W. Routh, Blountsville. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Wounded in Atlanta Campaign, June 1, 1864. Mustered out September 21, 1864.

Albert W. Saint, Greensboro. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Appointed First Sergeant. Wounded at Stone's River, Tennessee, December 31, 1862. Promoted First Lieutenant.

John W. Sapp, New Castle. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Appointed Corporal. Mustered out September 21, 1864.

Noah W. Sater, Greensboro. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Discharged March 26, 1863, account of wounds at Shiloh, Tennessee, April 7, 1862.

William Sater, Greensboro. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Mustered out September 21, 1864.

Elisha H. Shockley, Dan Webster. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Mustered out September 21, 1864.

Jacob Smith, Greensboro. Mustered in March 31, 1863. Recruit. Transferred to Company H, 30th Regiment, re-organized.

David Spencer, Greensboro. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Appointed Corporal and Sergeant. Mustered out September 21, 1864.

John A. Spencer, Greensboro. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Wounded at Chickamauga, Georgia, September 19, 1863. Mustered out September 21, 1864.

Zachariah M. Starr, New Castle. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Died at Wildcat, Kentucky, October 26, 1862, account of wounds received there, October 17, 1862.

William H. Stevens, Greensboro. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Discharged, disability, December 24, 1862.

David S. Taylor, Greensboro. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Died at Danville, Kentucky, November 17, 1862, account of wounds at Wildcat, Kentucky, October 17, 1862.

George P. S. Van Dusen, New Castle. Mustered in March 3, 1862. Recruit. Missing December 31, 1863.

Luther D. Van Matre, Middletown. Mustered in March 16, 1862. Recruit. Transferred to Company H, 30th Regiment, re-organized.

John S. Ward, Blountsville. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Missing December 31, 1863.

Nathan Weeks, Greensboro. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Discharged December 17, 1862, account of wounds at Shiloh, Tennessee, April 7, 1862.

William D. West, Blountsville. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Died at Camp Wickliffe, Kentucky, January 8, 1862.

Alpheus A. Wilson, Blountsville. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Wounded at Shiloh, Tennessee, April 7, 1862. Mustered out September 21, 1864.

John H. Wright, Blountsville. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Mustered out September 21, 1864.

COMPANY E.

CAPTAIN.

Charles R. Case, New Castle. Mustered in April 30, 1862. Mustered out September 21, 1864.

FIRST LIEUTENANT.

Joseph G. Lemon, Blountsville. Mustered in March 21, 1863. Wounded at Chickamauga, Georgia, September 20, 1863. Mustered out September 21, 1864.

SECOND LIEUTENANT.

Charles R. Case, New Castle. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Promoted Captain.

Joseph G. Lemon, Blountsville. Mustered in January 7, 1863. Promoted First Lieutenant.

CORPORAL.

Edward W. Parkinson, New Castle. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Appointed Sergeant. Discharged, disability, February 24, 1863.

PRIVATES.

John Daugherty, Millville. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Transferred to V. R. Corps. Mustered out September 15, 1864.

Albert Edwards, Spiceland. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Mustered out September 21, 1864.

Noah Hayes, Cadiz. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Mustered out September 21, 1864.

Jeremiah Hayes, Cadiz. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Died April 30, 1863, account of wounds at Stone's River, Tennessee, December 31, 1862.

William Huntsinger, New Lisbon. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Mustered out September 21, 1864.

David H. Minnick, Middletown. Mustered in March 21, 1862. Recruit. Transferred to Company H, 30th Regiment, re-organized.

Daniel H. Paul, Millville. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Killed at Kenesaw Mountain, Georgia, June 20, 1864.

Jacob Schock, New Lisbon. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Appointed Corporal. Mustered out September 21, 1864.

James Thompson, New Castle. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Mustered out September 21, 1864.

Sashwell Turner, New Castle. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Died at St. Louis, Missouri, August 17, 1862.

Jacob Zeigler, New Castle. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Mustered out September 21, 1864.

COMPANY F.

FIRST LIEUTENANT.

Robert P. Gordon, Wayne County. New Castle after the Civil War. Mustered in November 5, 1863. Mustered out September 21, 1864.

SERGEANT.

Robert P. Gordon, Wayne County. New Castle after the Civil War. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Promoted First Lieutenant.

CORPORAL.

Thaddeus H Gordon, Wayne County. New Castle after the Civil War. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Discharged, disability, April 18, 1863.

PRIVATE.

Thomas Williams, New Castle. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Appointed Corporal. Discharged, disability, January 4, 1864.

Daniel H. Wilson, New Castle. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Veteran. Transferred to Company H, 30th Regiment, re-organized.

COMPANY G.

WAGONER.

Andrew J. Sprong, Union County. Spiceland after the Civil War. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Discharged, disability, May 19, 1862.

PRIVATE.

Henry C. Bridget, Union County. Mooreland after the Civil War. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Appointed Corporal. Mustered out September 21, 1864.

William Sullivan, Union County. Dudley Township after the Civil War. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Mustered out September 21, 1864.

Charles C. Wilson, New Castle. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Mustered out September 21, 1864.

COMPANY H.

PRIVATE.

Henry Brenner, Fayette County. New Lisbon after the Civil War. Mustered in March 29, 1862. Recruit. Transferred to Company H, 30th Regiment, re-organized.

COMPANY I.

PRIVATE.

Thomas H. Conley, Wayne County. New Castle after the Civil War. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Mustered out September 21, 1864.

Joseph Funk, New Lisbon. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Appointed Corporal. Mustered out September 21, 1864.

Daniel Huntsinger, New Lisbon. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Discharged, disability, July 5, 1862.

Emery H. Mullen, New Castle. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Mustered out September 21, 1864.

William Stout, New Castle. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Discharged, disability, November 14, 1862.

COMPANY K.

CAPTAIN.

Morrow P. Armstrong, Blountsville. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Resigned April 24, 1862. Re-commissioned as Chaplain.

Milton Peden, Knightstown. Mustered in May 13, 1862. Wounded at Stone's River, Tennessee, December 31, 1862. Mustered out September 21, 1864.

FIRST LIEUTENANT.

Milton Peden, Knightstown. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Promoted Captain.

Charles M. Davis, Knightstown. Mustered in May 13, 1862. Captured at Mumfordsville, Kentucky, September 16, 1862. Paroled. Exchanged. Wounded at Stone's River, Tennessee, December 31, 1862. Mustered out September 21, 1864.

SECOND LIEUTENANT.

John S. Way, Randolph County. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Resigned February 6, 1862.

Jonathan Ross, Blountsville. Mustered in May 14, 1862. Wounded at Stone's River, Tennessee, December 31, 1862. Mustered out September 21, 1864.

FIRST SERGEANT.

Charles M. Davis, Knightstown. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Wounded at Shiloh, Tennessee, April 7, 1862. Promoted First Lieutenant.

SERGEANTS.

William Lewis, Hancock County. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Missing October 11, 1861.

John A. Campbell, Blountsville. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Appointed First Sergeant. Wounded at Shiloh, Tennessee, April 7, 1862. Mustered out September 21, 1864.

James A. Steele, Randolph County. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Killed at Stone's River, Tennessee, December 31, 1862.

Milton Thornburgh, Randolph County. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Wounded at Stone's River, Tennessee, December 31, 1862. Mustered out September 21, 1864.

CORPORALS.

Abraham Lennington, Blountsville. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Mustered out September 21, 1864.

Franklin W. Murray, Blountsville. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Appointed Sergeant. Discharged June 20, 1862, account of wounds at Shiloh, Tennessee, April 7, 1862.

James E. Williamson, Randolph County. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Mustered out September 21, 1864.

Albert E. Dostader, Randolph County. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Appointed Sergeant. Mustered out September 21, 1864.

Jonathan Ross, Blountsville. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Appointed Sergeant. Promoted Second Lieutenant.

Joseph G. Lemon, Blountsville. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Appointed Sergeant. Promoted Second Lieutenant, Company E.

William Bell, Blountsville. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Mustered out September 21, 1864.

Franklin S. Clinard, Blountsville. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Mustered out September 21, 1864.

MUSICIANS.

Orange V. Lemon, Junior, Blountsville. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Mustered out September 21, 1864.

Harrison Hoover, New Castle. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Discharged, disability, December 1, 1861.

WAGONER.

John C. Murray, Blountsville. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Mustered out September 21, 1864.

PRIVATE.

1862, James Alexander, Knightstown. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Died April 29, 1862, account of wounds at Shiloh, Tennessee, April 7, 1862.

Sergeant John M. Alexander, Knightstown. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Appointed Sergeant. Mustered out September 21, 1864.

Cyrus Armstrong, Knightstown. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Mustered out September 21, 1864.

Riley Bailey, Randolph County. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Died at Murfreesboro, Tennessee, May 4, 1863.

William Bailey, Blountsville. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Mustered out September 21, 1864.

Amos H. Baker, Blountsville. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Mustered out September 21, 1864.

Abraham Barnes, Knightstown. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Discharged, disability, May 31, 1862.

Greenbury Barnes, Knightstown. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Discharged, disability, February 7, 1862.

November 22, 1862, Cornelius V. Bartlow, Knightstown. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Discharged, account of wounds at Shiloh, Tennessee, April 7, 1862.

March 25, 1864, George W. Bates, Knightstown. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Discharged, account of wounds at Stone's River, Tennessee, December 31, 1862.

William Boggs, Blountsville. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Discharged, disability, October 30, 1861.

John Brannon, Knightstown. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Mustered out September 21, 1864.

Andrew T. Brewer, Blountsville. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Mustered out September 21, 1864.

William Brosius, Knightstown. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Discharged, disability, June 20, 1862.

May 2, 1862, Daniel C. Catt, Raysville. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Discharged, disability, May 2, 1862.

Timothy Clair, Knightstown. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Mustered out September 21, 1864.

John Cracraft, Knightstown. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Died at Louisville, Kentucky, March 22, 1862.

Porter A. Crawford, Wayne County. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Missing October 16, 1861.

Francis D. Crews, Knightstown. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Mustered out September 21, 1864.

Calvin Cross, Blountsville. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Wounded at Stone's River, Tennessee, December 31, 1862. Mustered out September 21, 1864.

Ephraim C. Cross, Blountsville. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Appointed Sergeant. Mustered out September 21, 1864.

Ulysses Davis, Rogersville. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Missing May 9, 1862.

Robert Dawson, Knightstown. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Discharged, disability, May 22, 1862.

August 29, 1861. Killed at Manassas.

August 30, September 10, 1861. Discharged.

August 31, September 10, 1861. Discharged.

August 31, September 10, 1861. Discharged.

August 31, September 10, 1861. Discharged.

August 31, September 10, 1861. Discharged.

August 31, September 10, 1861. Killed at Shiloh.

August 31, September 10, 1861. Wounded.

August 31, September 10, 1861. Discharged.

August 31, September 10, 1861. Discharged.

August 31, September 10, 1861. Discharged.

August 31, September 10, 1861. Discharged.

August 31, September 10, 1861. Killed at Stone's River.

August 31, September 10, 1861. Discharged.

August 31, September 10, 1861. Killed at Shiloh.

August 31, September 10, 1861. Discharged.

August 31, September 10, 1861. Discharged.

August 31, September 10, 1861. Discharged.

August 31, September 10, 1861. Killed at Bull Run.

August 31, September 10, 1861. Discharged.

August 31, September 10, 1861. Discharged.

August 31, September 10, 1861. Discharged.

August 31, September 10, 1861. Discharged.

August 31, September 10, 1861. Discharged.

August 31, September 10, 1861. Discharged.

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August 31, September 10, 1861. Discharged.

August 31, September 10, 1861. Discharged.

August 31, September 10, 1861. Discharged.

August 31, September 10, 1861. Discharged.



COMPANY K. 36th INDIANA INFANTRY.



Eli J. Lemon, Henry County. Mustered in October 28, 1861. Discharged, disability, November 28, 1862.

David McDonald, Blountsville. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Missing October 30, 1861.

John McGuire, Randolph County. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Mustered out September 21, 1864.

Alfred McNeese, Randolph County. Mustered in October 30, 1861. Transferred to V. R. Corps. Mustered out October 29, 1864.

Elza McNeese, Randolph County. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Discharged, disability, October 30, 1861.

Andrew J. Mills, Randolph County. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Died at New Haven, Kentucky, February 15, 1862.

George W. Mills, Knightstown. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Missing August 18, 1862.

Samuel Mincer, Blountsville. Mustered in November 13, 1861. Mustered out September 21, 1864.

Thomas J. Mitchell, Knightstown. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Discharged, disability, June 27, 1862.

Alexander C. Montgomery, Knightstown. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Mustered out September 21, 1864.

George P. Neely, Blountsville. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Missing August 18, 1862.

John O'Harra, Knightstown. Mustered in October 20, 1861. Discharged, disability, November 28, 1862.

Daniel Pursley, Blountsville. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Died at Paducah, Kentucky, March 25, 1862.

George Rhody, Randolph County. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Appointed Corporal. Mustered out September 21, 1864.

Daniel Ricks, Blountsville. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Missing August 18, 1862.

Aaron Rinker, Middletown. Mustered in March 28, 1862. Recruit. Transferred to Company H, 30th Regiment, re-organized.

Alexander Roberts, Knightstown. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Appointed Corporal. Mustered out September 21, 1864.

Isaac Roberts, Knightstown. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Mustered out September 21, 1864.

John Saunders, Henry County. Mustered in March 8, 1862. Recruit. Appointed Corporal. Transferred to Company H, 30th Regiment, re-organized.

John Shaffer, Knightstown. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Discharged, disability, August 31, 1862.

William P. Sherry, Henry County. Mustered in March 28, 1862. Recruit. Wounded at Stone's River, Tennessee, December 31, 1862. Transferred to Company H, 30th Regiment, re-organized.

Joseph M. Sloniker, Henry County. Mustered in March 8, 1862. Recruit. Discharged, disability, November 28, 1862.

John F. Smith, Knightstown. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Missing October 1, 1861.

George W. Speese, Middletown. Mustered in March 1, 1864. Recruit. Transferred to Company H, 30th Regiment, re-organized.

Peter Staff, Knightstown. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Wounded at Shiloh, Tennessee, April 7, 1862. Mustered out September 21, 1864.

Abraham Steffey, Knightstown. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Discharged, disability, November 28, 1862.

Charles E. Thomas, Henry County. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Accidentally killed at New Haven, Kentucky, November 18, 1861.

Thomas Thomas, Henry County. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Discharged, disability, March 5, 1864.

December 31, 1862, and on January 1, 2, 1863; the loss of the Thirty Sixth at Stone's River being 132 (24 killed, 90 wounded and 18 missing). The regiment remained in camp in and about Murfreesboro and Cripple Creek until the campaign through Middle Tennessee, and in this campaign it formed a part of General John M. Palmer's Division of Crittenden's Corps. It participated in all of the engagements of the army through Middle Tennessee, and moved with the Twenty First Corps across the Tennessee River to Chattanooga, and onto what became the battlefield of Chickamauga. It participated in the battle of Chickamauga on the 19th and 20th of September, 1863, under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Oliver H. P. Cary and Major Gilbert Trusler; Colonel Grose at that time being in command of the Third Brigade, Second Division (Palmer), Twenty First Corps (Crittenden). Its loss in the battle of Chickamauga was 124 killed and wounded and 13 missing. After the battle of Chickamauga it returned with the army to Chattanooga, and was moved thence to Whitesides and Tyner's Station, Tennessee. While at Tyner's Station the regiment re-enlisted in December, 1863, and February, 1864, and returned to Indiana on veteran furlough. In the latter part of March, 1864, it returned to Tennessee and rejoined the Army of the Cumberland.

When General Sherman's campaign against Atlanta began, in 1864, the regiment was assigned to the Third Brigade (Grose), First Division (Stanley), Fourth Corps (Howard), and participated with this portion of the army in all of the battles incident to that campaign, being engaged at Rocky Face Ridge, Buzzard Roost, Dalton, Dallas, Resaca, Marietta, Kenesaw Mountain, Peach Tree Creek, in siege of Atlanta, and with Sherman's Army in the flank movement around Atlanta, taking a conspicuous part in the battles of Jonesboro and Lovejoy Station. In August, 1864, when near Atlanta, under orders from General Thomas, the non-veterans of the regiment were returned to Indianapolis, where they were mustered out of the service. After the close of the Atlanta Campaign the veterans and recruits were organized into a residuary battalion, and, as such the battalion, marched northward with the Fourth Corps in pursuit of Hood's Army into Northern Alabama, until it reached Nashville, and was engaged with the Fourth Corps at Spring Hill and in the battle of Franklin on November 30, 1864. It remained with the Fourth Corps until its arrival at Nashville, and participated with the army in the battle of Nashville, when Thomas moved out against Hood's works and drove him out of Tennessee. It went into camp with the Fourth Corps at Huntsville, Alabama, after the pursuit and rout of Hood's Army, and from Huntsville it was sent to Chattanooga, where it remained until June, 1865, when it was transferred to New Orleans, and was, upon orders of General Sheridan, consolidated with the residuary battalion of the Thirtieth Regiment, and marched with Sheridan as a part of the old Fourth Army Corps into Texas.

Colonel William Grose was commissioned as Brigadier General of Volunteers July 30, 1864; this was a promotion that was well earned, and the honors conferred thereby were fully merited by General Grose by his long, active, faithful and efficient services. At the close of the war, in 1865, General Grose was breveted a Major General of Volunteers.

Lieutenant Colonel Oliver H. P. Cary was commissioned as Colonel of the Thirty Sixth Regiment July 31, 1864, but, by reason of the lack of strength in

numbers of the regiment, was not mustered as Colonel, but at the expiration of his term was commissioned as Colonel of the One Hundred and Fifty Third Indiana Regiment.

THIRTY SIXTH INDIANA AT CHICKAMAUGA.

On the Chickamauga Campaign the Thirty Sixth was one of the five regiments composing the Third Brigade, Second Division, Twenty First Corps. The brigade was under the command of Colonel William Grose (Colonel of this regiment), and the regiment was commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Oliver H. P. Cary and Major Gilbert Trusler. This regiment, with its brigade, on the morning of September 19, 1863, was ordered on a reconnaissance below Lee and Gordon's Mill, on Chickamauga Creek, and there found the enemy in strong force, and the brigade received orders to withdraw, rejoining its division, and with the division, Major General John M. Palmer commanding, moved northward from Lee and Gordon's Mill on the Chattanooga road until Grose's Brigade reached the Brotherton house, about eleven a. m., when line of battle was formed and the brigade moved east on the south side of the Brotherton and Reed's Bridge road, a distance of about one-half mile or a little more, to the ridge overlooking the Brotherton field, where the enemy was met in strong force about twelve m., and the battle opened on that portion of the line in terrible force. In the opening of the battle here the Thirty Sixth Indiana was in the second line. Soon after the battle opened the Union troops on the right of Grose's Brigade were overpowered and the lines were broken, and the Thirty Sixth Indiana was immediately moved to the right and into position to protect the flank of its brigade. The enemy made a desperate attack upon this portion of the line, but the regiment stubbornly held its ground, fighting against great odds for two hours. On this line, while in command of his regiment, Lieutenant Colonel Cary was severely wounded, and the command fell upon Major Trusler, and he retained command until the close of the battle on Sunday evening, September 20th.

Colonel Grose, in his report of the battle by his regiment on this portion of the line on Saturday afternoon, says: "Here was the best fighting and the least falling out (except killed and wounded) that I have ever witnessed. Finally the ammunition gave out, and, there being none at hand (bad luck), they had to be retired. General Cruft took up the fight here, and with a full supply of ammunition drove the enemy back and held that portion of the field, and advanced beyond the Brotherton field. The Thirty Sixth Indiana, with its brigade, withdrew for ammunition, and worn and weary from the struggles of the day, without water, lay upon its arms through the chilly air of the night, to take upon itself the struggle and carnage of the new day. The position occupied by the Thirty Sixth Regiment on Saturday evening and Saturday night was north of the Brotherton and Reed's Bridge road about 200 yards, and east of the Poe field about 150 yards. On Sunday morning, September 20, 1863, the second day's battle of Chickamauga, Colonel Grose, with his brigade, was ordered to the left of General Baird's Division, then on the Kelly field line. At the time of receiving this order Colonel Grose was on the extreme right of the Kelly field line. Between his position and the left of General Baird were the divisions of Palmer, Johnson and Baird. It was necessary, therefore, for him to pass to the rear of these troops and onto and across the Kelly field

in order to reach Baird's left. Concerning this movement Colonel Grose says: "Before we arrived at the intended position in the line, the enemy came upon Baird's Division, and consequently my command in fearful numbers. I formed the four regiments under a destructive fire from the enemy in the woodland, covered with a heavy underbrush, forming nearly north and at right angles with the main line of battle, with the Thirty Sixth Indiana and the Eighty Fourth Illinois in the front line. Thus formed, we met the enemy and held a desperate struggle, with fearful loss on both sides; the brigade advanced and was repulsed, advanced a second time and was again repulsed, and, with some forces that now came to our assistance, advanced the third time and held the woodland. In this contest for the mastery over the woodland fell many of my best and bravest officers and men. The dead and dying of both armies mingled together over this bloody field. Here I parted with many of my comrades forever, particularly old mess-mates of the Thirty Sixth Indiana, and whose remains I was unable to remove from the field. * * * After the fighting had ceased, and with seeming success to our arms, on this portion of the line, now about one or two p. m., I withdrew the Thirty Sixth Indiana, Twenty Fourth and Sixth Ohio, with that portion of the Eighty Fourth Illinois under the command of Captain Ervin, to near the position we had taken in the forenoon, near the right of General Hazen's Brigade, and put my men in position to rest and await further developments. * * * It was here, near by me, that Colonel King, of the Sixty Eighth Indiana, fell a victim to the aim of a sharpshooter." About five p. m. Colonel Grose received orders to retire his command from the field. At this time the enemy was again assaulting Baird's Division on the east of the Kelly field, and a heavy force advancing from the south "from towards Lee and Gordon's Mill" opened on the right and rear of Colonel Grose's command, with "the most terrible cannonading I had heard during these battles, and in a few moments completely enfilading our entire rear." (Colonel Grose's report.)

This sketch of the Thirty Sixth Indiana and its gallant Colonel and Brigade Commander would not be properly concluded without detailing an incident of the withdrawal from the field on the evening of September 20, 1863. Just where the right of Palmer's Division ended, the line, instead of continuing to the south, changed and ran to the northwest, to the southwest corner of the Kelly field. At the point of the angle at the right of Palmer's Division, when our troops began to retire, the enemy opened upon our men with great fury from the south and east, as reported by Colonel Grose and others. In withdrawing his troops, Colonel Grose moved to the northwest and across the south end of the Kelly field. In order to reassure his troops and to impress upon them the necessity for coolness and deliberateness, so that there should be no panic, Colonel Grose, with Lieutenant Boice, one of his aids-de-camp, carrying the brigade flag, rode on the left of the leading regiment of the brigade, that being the direction from which the enemy was making its attack. By the conduct of their heroic commander the men were reassured, and the withdrawal under the vigorous assault of the enemy was accomplished without confusion or panic. After crossing the La Fayette and Chattanooga road to the west of the Kelly field, General Grose halted the Thirty Sixth Indiana, and, with the Sixth Ohio, formed a line faced toward the enemy, and prepared to defend and cover the retreat.

Colonel Grose concludes his reference to the Thirty Sixth Regiment at Chickamauga with these words: "Lieutenant Colonel Cary, Thirty Sixth Indiana, brave to the last, received a severe wound during the battle of the 19th, and was succeeded by Major Trusler in command, who deserves a high meed of praise for continuing the good management of the regiment. Brave old regiment! Your country will remember you when these trying times are over." The entire strength of Grose's Brigade at the opening of the battle of Chickamauga, officers and men, including staff officers, was 1,687; the total loss of the brigade was 547, of which the Thirty Sixth Indiana's was 129. The State of Indiana has placed a monument, to commemorate the spot where the Thirty Sixth Indiana did its hard fighting on the first day of the battle of Chickamauga, on the crest of the Brock field, a little south of the Brotherton and Reed's Bridge road, and a half or three quarters of a mile east of the Brotherton house. The tablet on the monument bears the following legend:

INDIANA'S TRIBUTE
TO HER
THIRTY SIXTH REGIMENT INFANTRY.
Lieutenant Colonel Oliver H. P. Cary and Major Gilbert Trusler, Commanding.
- Third Brigade (Grose).
Second Division (Palmer).
Twenty First Corps (Crittenden).

At twelve thirty p. m., September 19th, went into action at this point, suffering greatly in killed and wounded; held the position until three p. m., when ammunition gave out and it fell back in good order towards the Kelly field, and later bivouacked there. On Sunday, the 20th, went into action east of the Kelly field, holding its line from nine a. m. to five p. m., assisting in repulsing several charges. At night fell back in good order with the army to Rossville.

Killed, 13; wounded, 99; missing, 17; total, 129.

A marker is placed about 150 yards east of the Poe field line and about 200 yards north of the Brotherton and Reed's Bridge road to indicate the position of this regiment late on Saturday afternoon, September 19th. The inscription on the bronze tablet placed on the marker bears the following:

INDIANA.
Thirty Sixth Regiment Infantry (Cary).
Third Brigade (Grose).
Second Division (Palmer).
Twenty First Corps (Crittenden).
Saturday, September 19, 1863, until 3 p. m.

A marker of the same design is also placed near the southeast corner of the Kelly field, bearing the same inscription, except as to the time. The time on the tablet indicates the time at which the regiment took that position to be

Sunday, September 20, 1863, nine a. m.

In the vicinity of this last marker the regiment remained fighting almost constantly throughout the entire day, until withdrawn with the army about five p. m. of Sunday, September 20, 1863.

Indiana has also erected a monument to this regiment at Shiloh, the location and inscription upon which are as follows:



Chas. W. Smith

Colonel Grose concludes his reference to the Thirty Sixth Regiment at Chickamauga with these words: "Lieutenant Colonel Cary, Thirty Sixth Indiana, received a severe wound during the battle of the 19th, and was succeeded by Major Trusler in command, who deserves a high meed of praise for maintaining the good management of the regiment. Brave old regiment! Your officers will remember you when these trying times are over." The entire strength of the brigade at the opening of the battle of Chickamauga, officers and non-commissioned staff officers, was 1,687; the total loss of the brigade was 547, of which the Thirty Sixth Indiana's was 129. The State of Indiana has placed a monument to commemorate the spot where the Thirty Sixth Indiana did its hard fighting on the first day of the battle of Chickamauga, on the crest of the Brock field, a little south of the Brotherton and Reed's Bridge road and a half or three-quarters of a mile east of the Brotherton house. The tablet on the monument bears the following legend:

INDIANA'S TRIBUTE

TO HER

THIRTY SIXTH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

Lieutenant Colonel Oliver H. P. Cary and Major Gilbert Trusler, Commanding.

Third Brigade (Grose).

Second Division (Palmer).

Twenty First Corps (Crittenden).

At two or thirty p. m., September 19th, went into action at this point, suffering greatly in killed and wounded; held the position until three p. m., when ammunition gave out and it fell back in good order towards the Kelly field, and later on cracked there. On Sunday, the 20th, went into action east of the Kelly field, holding its line from nine a. m. to five p. m., assisting in repulsing several charges. At night fell back in good order with the army to Rossville.

Killed, 12; wounded, 99; missing, 17; total, 120.

A marker is placed about 50 yards east of the Brock field line and about 20 yards north of the Brotherton and Reed's Bridge road to indicate the position of the regiment late in evening, afternoon, September 19th. The inscription on the bronze tablet placed on the marker bears the following:

INDIANA

Thirty Sixth Regiment Infantry, Major.

Third Brigade (Grose).

Second Division (Palmer).

Twenty First Corps (Crittenden).

September 19th, 1864, 10:30 p. m.

A marker of the same design is also placed on the southern base of the Kelly field, bearing the same inscription as the one on the Brock field, and is placed in the center of the line on which the regiment took that position.

Since September 19th, 1864, nine a. m.

In the vicinity of this last marker the regiment remained fighting, during the day, throughout the entire day, until withdrawn with the army, September 20th, 1864.

Indiana has also erected a monument to this regiment at Nashville, the inscription on which is as follows:



Chas. W. Powell



THIRTY SIXTH INDIANA REGIMENT LOCATION.

Line 40, Station 68-80 and 37 feet east. On the east side of the Hamburg and Savannah road, near Bloody Pond, and 200 feet south of the Camp Tablet of the Fifth Ohio Cavalry.

36TH
REGIMENT
INFANTRY.

Commanded by
Colonel William Grose,
10th Brigade—Colonel Jacob Ammen—
4th Division—General Nelson—
Army of the Ohio.
INDIANA.

36th INFANTRY,
Commanded by
Colonel William Grose.

This regiment arrived on the battlefield at five thirty p. m., April 6, 1862; was ordered by Major General Grant 150 yards to the left to support Captain Stone's Battery, where it was engaged until dark. At five thirty a. m., April 7, it moved forward in line of battle, arriving at this position about ten a. m. Regiment charged the enemy and assisted in driving him from the field. Casualties—killed, 1 officer and 8 men; wounded, 1 officer and 35 men; total, 45.

Henry County was more largely represented in this organization than in any other of the Civil War.

This regiment bore an honorable part in the following engagements:

Shiloh Tennessee.....	April 6-7, 1862.
Corinth, Mississipp, (Siege of).....	April 30 to May 30, 1862.
Perryville, Kentucky.....	October 8, 1862.
Wildcat, Kentucky.....	October 17, 1862.
Stone's River, Tennessee.....	December 31, 1862. to January 1-2, 1863.
Tullahoma Campaign, Tennessee.....	June 23-30, 1863.
Chickamauga, Georgia.....	September 19-20, 1863.
Lookout Mountain, Tennessee.....	November 24, 1863.
Missionary Ridge, Tennessee.....	November 25, 1863.
Buzzard Roost, Georgia.....	February 25-27, 1864.
Rocky Face Ridge, Georgia.....	May 5-9, 1864.
Resaca, Georgia.....	May 13-16, 1864.
Dallas, Georgia.....	May 25 to June 4, 1864.
New Hope Church, Georgia.....	May 28-30, 1864.
Kenesaw Mountain, Georgia, (First Assault).....	June 23, 1864.
Kenesaw Mountain, Georgia, (General Assault).....	June 27, 1864.
Nickajack Creek, Georgia.....	July 2-5, 1864.
Chattahoochie River, Georgia.....	July 6-10, 1864.
Peach Tree Creek, Georgia, (Hood's first sortie).....	July 20, 1864.
Atlanta, Georgia, (Hood's second sortie).....	July 22, 1864.
Atlanta, Georgia, (Hood's third sortie).....	July 28, 1864.
Atlanta, Georgia, (Siege of).....	July 28 to September 2, 1864.
Jonesboro, Georgia.....	August 31 to September 1, 1864.

battle, under orders from General Rosecrans to advance with his company in **skirmish** line.

At the close of their enlistment, the regiment returned home and was re-organized for the three years' service. Captain Cary was placed in command of Company A but, before reaching the front, was appointed Lieutenant Colonel of the 36th Indiana Infantry, which was at first stationed at Camp Wickliffe, Kentucky, under General William Nelson. In February, 1862, the 36th was ordered to re-enforce General Grant at Fort Donelson, Tennessee, but that stronghold had fallen before its arrival. The regiment then took part in the capture of Nashville and in the following March was hastened to Pittsburg Landing, Tennessee. Lieutenant Colonel Cary passed through that battle unscathed, although his horse was struck down by a bullet. After the fight at Corinth, Mississippi, he was ordered to Middle Tennessee, where his regiment took part in the battle of Stone's River. Here he lost another horse and was himself wounded. At the battle of Chickamauga, Georgia, a third charger fell under its intrepid rider, who was again wounded. Missionary Ridge was added to the already proud record of the 36th Indiana under command of Cary. On May 5, 1864, began the Atlanta Campaign with its rapid succession of battles and skirmishes. In September, 1864, the regiment was mustered out of the service. In February, 1865, the 153rd Indiana Infantry was organized with Cary as Colonel and ordered to Bowling Green, Kentucky. He commanded a brigade under General John M. Palmer during the Summer of 1865, and was finally ordered back to Louisville, Kentucky, and placed in charge of Taylor Barracks, where he remained until September of that year.

At the close of the war he returned home, having served four years and seven months. He participated in all the battles of the Army of the Cumberland and was wounded five times. After the war, he engaged in farming. He was originally a Douglas Democrat but voted for Lincoln, at his second election, and from that time continued as a member of the Republican party. In 1876 he was elected to represent Grant County in the General Assembly and was re-elected in 1878. During the last thirty six years of his life he was connected with the Christian Church. On November 10, 1840, he was married to Lois S. Hall, daughter of Stephen Hall, of Hamilton County, Ohio. They had four children but the youngest alone survives—Mary L., wife of W. B. Dodds, of Marion.

Such in brief is the rounded record of Oliver H. P. Cary. His conduct in the times of stress through which he passed is worthy of extended comment, but no more can be given here than the general verdict of his comrades, who were greatly attached to him. Colonel Cary was a strict but just and considerate disciplinarian, tireless on the march, skillful in advance and retreat, brave and impetuous in battle, always faithful and efficient. He died at his home in Marion, June 19, 1889, and his funeral was the largest ever held in Grant County. His wife, Lois S. (Hall) Cary, died at Marion, December 12, 1884. Both are buried in the Marion Cemetery.

He had a son named after him who was a Musician in the 36th Indiana. He was a mere boy, but served from September 16, 1861, to March 2, 1862. He died, after his discharge from the army, of disease contracted in the service.

MAJOR ISAAC KINLEY.

Major Isaac Kinley was a native of Randolph County, Indiana, where he was born November 7, 1821. He was of Quaker descent, his parents being active members of that Society, which did so much to form and develop the sterling character of the pioneer settlers of Eastern Indiana. He was well educated and during early life was an accomplished teacher. He taught school at New Castle, where at this late day a number of his scholars are still living, who recall with pleasure the days of their tutelage under his kind and careful instruction. While teaching, he found opportunity to read law and was duly admitted to the bar. From the beginning of his career, he was a student, knowing much and learning more.

For a number of years, Major Kinley was closely identified with the history of Henry County, as citizen, teacher and legislator. His first public duty came with his election as a member of the convention which framed the present Constitution of the State of Indiana. His colleagues were Daniel Mowrer, of New Castle, and Dr. George Ballengall, of Fall Creek Township. It was in this convention that he joined with the distinguished scholar and philanthropist, Robert Dale Owen, who was also a member of the convention, in giving special attention to educational matters. He was afterwards, for two terms of two years each, Surveyor of Henry County, serving from November 6, 1852, to November 6, 1856. Following this, he was elected, in October, 1856, State Senator from Henry County for the full term of four years, and served in the sessions of 1857 and 1859, in both of which he again, as in the Constitutional Convention, gave his special attention to the cause of education.

In later years he moved to Wayne County and in 1866 was elected State Senator from that county, serving four years. Soon after his term of office expired, he moved to California, where he has since resided. For some years he has been a helpless invalid because of the serious wounds received by him in the service of his country, much aggravated by his advancing years.

Too much cannot be said in praise of Major Kinley's record in the Civil War. Early in the conflict, he took an active part in the organization of the "Old 36th Regiment," and became Captain of Company D, being commissioned September 14, 1861, and mustered in two days later. On the resignation of Major Thomas W. Bennett to accept the Colonelcy of the 69th Indiana Infantry, Captain Kinley was commissioned Major, November 7, and mustered as such, November 27, 1862. He resigned May 20, 1863, on account of wounds received at Stone's River, Tennessee, December 31, 1862. He was soon afterwards appointed Provost Marshal for the Fifth Congressional District of Indiana. Of Major Kinley's career in the army, General William Grose in his History of the Thirty Sixth Indiana, says: "The Major was in command of the regiment at the commencement of the battle of Stone's River, on December 31, 1862, and early in the engagement fell terribly wounded, with a thigh bone broken by a ball from a small arm. The Major was removed to the rear as soon as it was possible to be done. This was a very dangerous wound, yet with sound physical make-up, and good nursing by his loving companion, who reached him in a few days, his life was saved. He was a gallant soldier and always a good, quiet and worthy citizen."



William H. Fentress



William H Fentress

He has always been held in the highest esteem by his old army associates and by all whose pleasure it was to know him during his civil life in Henry County. His wife, whom he had married in Indianapolis while in the Senate from Henry County, died some years ago in California after their removal to that far country.

LIEUTENANT WILLIAM HENRY FENTRESS.

One of Henry County's most gallant soldiers, who lost his life in battle, was Lieutenant William Henry Fentress, of Company D, 36th Indiana Infantry. The Fentress family came originally from North Carolina, but leaving that State had moved into Tennessee, and it is from the name of this family that Fentress County, Tennessee, is named. Later the family moved to Henry County, Indiana, and settled near Greensboro, where the elder Fentress was first a merchant and then a farmer. The father, Josiah, was born in North Carolina, April 15, 1808, and died at Osceola, Nebraska, in 1894, where he is buried. The mother, Susannah (Hinslow) Fentress, was born in Stokes County, North Carolina, in November, 1811, and was married to Josiah Fentress, September 23, 1830, near Greensboro, North Carolina. She is still living at Osceola, Nebraska, at the advanced age of ninety four years.

William Henry Fentress, the subject of this sketch, was born near Greensboro, North Carolina, May 24, 1832. He accompanied his parents to Greensboro, Henry County, Indiana, and there early learned the trade of a blacksmith. At this place, June 17, 1852, he was married to Cynthia, daughter of John and Julia Cook, highly respected citizens of Henry County, residing near Greensboro. To this union four children were born, namely: Martin, married to Ella, daughter of Simeon and Margaret Wood, now residing near Anderson, Madison County, Indiana; Julia, deceased; Frank and Estella, both of whom are married and live in Polk County, Nebraska. After the death of her first husband, Mrs. William H. Fentress was married to Jesse B. Jessup and moved to Iowa, where she died September 5, 1877. She is buried near Linnville, in that State.

When the Civil War began, William H. Fentress took an active part in recruiting what became Company D, 36th Indiana Infantry. Leaving his wife and four children, he went with his company to Camp Wayne, Richmond, Indiana, and was there mustered into the service of the United States, as a Sergeant, September 16, 1861. On June 10, 1862, he was commissioned Second Lieutenant and was mustered in as such July 14, 1862. On November 7, 1862, he was again promoted, being commissioned First Lieutenant and mustered in as such November 27, 1862. He was wounded at Shiloh, Tennessee, April 7, 1862, and at Dalton, Georgia, May 13, 1864, in a charge by Grose's Brigade on the enemy who were entrenched.

He was the ideal soldier of his company, patient in camp, enduring on the march, brave and steadfast in battle: ever solicitous for the welfare of his comrades, he was always anxious to relieve, as far as possible, the needs of the weak and the sick.

In March, 1864, just before the beginning of the Atlanta Campaign, he was granted a short furlough home, and this was the only time he saw his wife and children after his first departure from home for the front.

At Dallas, Georgia, early on the morning of May 31, 1864, while looking after the welfare of his company, he was instantly killed by one of the enemy's sharp-

shooters. It can truly be said of him that no soldier or officer of the famous 36th Regiment was more deeply mourned by his comrades, not only of Company D but of the entire regiment, of which he was a general favorite.

Albert W. Saint, of his company, was detailed to take the body of the slain soldier to Chattanooga, from which place the remains were shipped to Knightstown and thence to Greensboro, where they were buried in the Masonic Cemetery.

LIEUTENANT ALBERT WHITE SAINT.

Lieutenant Albert White Saint, of Company D, 36th Indiana Infantry, was born near Greensboro, August 24, 1838. His parents were Alpheus and Irene (Hiatt) Saint, who were born in North Carolina, the father, on February 12, 1813, and the mother, in November, 1812. They were married at the old West River Monthly Meeting, near Milton, Wayne County, Indiana, in 1834, and soon thereafter moved to Henry County, settling two miles west of Greensboro. They were the parents of the following children: Oliver H., deceased; Albert W.; Abner P., deceased; Henry H., deceased; Achsah A., deceased; Julia A., now the wife of Dr. George W. Dunn, of Champaign, Illinois; Joseph Exum, living in New Mexico; Louisa, deceased; Eunice C., now the wife of David C. Davis, of Shelbyville, Illinois; and Emma, now the wife of John Moffett, of Fithian, Illinois.

Up to the breaking out of the Civil War, Lieutenant Saint lived at home with his parents and received his education mainly in the school at Greensboro and at Union Seminary, three and a half miles northeast of Knightstown, over which Major Isaac Kinley presided as teacher. The last named school was famous throughout Henry County and Eastern Indiana.

In April, 1861, Lieutenant Saint's parents moved to Champaign County, Illinois, settling near Urbana. With the coming of the war, young Saint determined to enter the army and for that purpose returned to his old home at Greensboro and enlisted in Company D, 36th Indiana Infantry. He was mustered into the service of the United States, as a private, at Camp Wayne, Richmond, Indiana, September 16, 1861, and accompanied the regiment to Kentucky and thence to Nashville, Tennessee, where, in March, 1862, he was taken ill with jaundice and chronic diarrhoea and was sent to the convalescent barracks at Nashville and from there was furloughed home, thereby missing the battle of Shiloh and the Siege of Corinth.

After recovery from his illness, he rejoined the regiment at Athens, Alabama, in June, 1862, and from this time forward, the history of the 36th Indiana Infantry, in all of its camp life, hardships of the march and danger in battle, as set out in the preceding history of the regiment, is the military history of Lieutenant Saint.

In 1863-4, while the regiment was in Winter quarters at Whitesides, Tennessee, as a mark of confidence on the part of his superior officers, he was sent home on recruiting service and was absent from the front for about sixty days. He was slightly wounded at the battle of Stone's River, December 31, 1862, and again at Chickamauga, on both days of that famous engagement; so slightly, however, that he did not leave the field. Lieutenant Saint, during his service in the army, was promoted to First Sergeant and later was commissioned as First Lieutenant, as shown in the preceding roster of the company.

After the expiration of his enlistment, Lieutenant Saint returned to Greensboro but later went to Minnesota, where he remained several months. He returned to Henry County and on May 17, 1866, was married to Emma, daughter of George W. and Eliza Kern, of Greensboro, who were also the parents of John A. Kern, of Company D, who was killed at Kenesaw Mountain, Georgia, June 23, 1864. John A. Kern was the twin brother of Emma. Another brother, Amos J. Kern, was also a soldier serving in Company B, 42nd Indiana Infantry. Still another brother, Thomas C. Kern, was a soldier in the 139th and 147th Indiana Infantry, as is shown in the respective rosters of those regiments.

After their marriage, Lieutenant Saint and his wife moved to Urbana, Illinois, where they lived until 1878, when he moved with his family to Lincoln, Nebraska. There Mrs. Saint died March 26, 1881, and is buried in the cemetery at Lincoln. The children of this marriage were: Fred, now City Treasurer of New Castle, Indiana, and teller in the Citizens' State Bank; Harry, who died in infancy; Grace, now Mrs. Aaron F. White, of Kenton, Ohio; and George, now a civil engineer with headquarters at Albuquerque, New Mexico.

After the death of his wife, Lieutenant Saint returned to Henry County, living at Grant City, Spiceland, and afterwards at New Castle. At Spiceland on October 26, 1882, he was married to Lida, daughter of David and Susanna Edwards, old and highly respected citizens of Spiceland Township, who have recently celebrated their sixty sixth wedding anniversary. The children of this second marriage are: Arthur L., who has recently gone to New Mexico to take a position with his brother; and May Pauline, now a teacher in the public schools of New Castle.

When Lieutenant Saint lived at Grant City, where he was engaged in the tile business, he was a member of the Jerry B. Mason Post No. 168, Grand Army of the Republic, Knightstown; afterwards, upon his removal to Spiceland, he became a member of Harmon Rayl Post, No. 360, Grand Army of the Republic, and was a commander of that Post. While living at Spiceland, in 1890, he was elected Treasurer of Henry County, serving a full term of two years. After leaving the Treasurer's office, he engaged in the insurance business for three or four years and since 1900, has been connected with the postal service at New Castle, Indiana. He is a member of George W. Lennard Post, No. 148, Grand Army of the Republic, New Castle, and takes great interest in the affairs of the Henry County Historical Society. Himself and wife are birthright members of the Friends' Church. In politics he has always been a Republican. Mrs. Saint is a member of the Women's Relief Corps and a prominent club worker. Mr. Saint has moved many times but is now anchored at New Castle for the balance of his days.

Two brothers of Albert W. Saint served in the army during the Civil War. One, Abner P., enlisted at St. Joseph, Champaign County, Illinois, as a private in Company C, 71st Illinois Infantry, and was mustered into the service July 22, 1862. He lost his life in the war and his name will be found in the Roll of Honor published in this History. The other, Henry H., enlisted at the same time and place with his brother Abner P., and in the same company, and was with his brother at the time of his death. Later he became a private in the 19th Indiana Battery which he enlisted March 11, 1864. He was mustered out of the service on June 10, 1865.

CHAPTER XVII.

INFANTRY CONTINUED.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES OF CAPTAIN DAVID WILLIAM CHAMBERS AND FAMILY—
CORPORAL HARVEY BROWN CHEW AND FAMILY—CORPORAL THADDEUS HARRISON GORDON AND FAMILY—PRIVATE WILLIAM CARTWRIGHT HALL AND FAMILY—CORPORAL JAMES IVEN NEWBY AND FAMILY—CORPORAL NATHAN NICHOLSON AND FAMILY—CAPTAIN PYRRHUS WOODWARD AND FAMILY.

This chapter is made up entirely of biographical sketches of Henry County soldiers who served in the 36th Indiana Infantry, viz: David W. Chambers, Captain of Company D; Harvey B. Chew, Corporal of Company D; Thaddeus H. Gordon, Corporal of Company F; William C. Hall, Private of Company A; James I. Newby, Corporal of Company D; Nathan Nicholson, Corporal of Company C; Pyrrhus Woodward, Captain of Company C.

Henry County was more fully represented in the 36th Indiana than in any other regiment, having four full companies in the organization, viz: Company A, from Lewisville; Company C, from New Castle; Company D, from Greensboro and New Castle; and Company K, from Blountsville and Knightstown. The county was also represented by a greater or lesser number of men in five other companies of the regiment, and counting soldiers from other counties of the State, who moved to Henry County after the Civil War, the county was represented in every company of the regiment.

William Grose, Colonel of the regiment, attained distinguished honors during the war, being the only Henry County soldier to reach the rank of a general officer, but the regiment furnished two colonels to the service: Adjutant George W. Leonard, who became Colonel of the 57th Indiana Infantry, and Captain Milton Peden, who became Colonel of the 147th Indiana Infantry.

This regiment counted its dead on nearly all the great battlefields of the West and, at the end of three years' arduous service, returned home with decimated ranks but with glory enough for all. In peace our citizen soldiery have been no less distinguished, and the company rolls of the old 36th display the names of many who since the war have achieved civil honors.



D. McHamber

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1. *Robert M. La Follette*, *Speeches and Writings*, ed. by
 2. *Robert M. La Follette*, 1908, pp. 1-10.
 3. *Robert M. La Follette*, *Speeches and Writings*, ed. by
 4. *Robert M. La Follette*, 1908, pp. 1-10.
 5. *Robert M. La Follette*, *Speeches and Writings*, ed. by
 6. *Robert M. La Follette*, 1908, pp. 1-10.
 7. *Robert M. La Follette*, *Speeches and Writings*, ed. by
 8. *Robert M. La Follette*, 1908, pp. 1-10.
 9. *Robert M. La Follette*, *Speeches and Writings*, ed. by
 10. *Robert M. La Follette*, 1908, pp. 1-10.

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year. Into the early 1990s, however, the
 during the conflict, as the civil war

Journal of Mechanics and Materials, Vol. 1, No. 1, 1989, pp. 1-10. Printed in the USSR.

According to Mr. Chalmers, grandfather of the author, he lived in the village of Breda, in the district of the same name, in the province of Ferrara, where he was a tenant farmer, and other farms near Ferrara, for a number of years. He, however, never married, and remained a bachelor until 1847, having during this time been a single man. He was a well known and respected man, and the possession of a liberal education.

1847 he sold his land and the property of his wife and moved to New Mexico. He remained in the State of New Mexico until 1850 when he came to Alexander's Bennett farm in southern California where he operated the first sugar cane mill. He had no effect, such as others had, on the growth of



D. McHamber

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF DAVID WILLIAM CHAMBERS.

CAPTAIN, COMPANY D, 36TH INFANTRY REGIMENT, INDIANA VOLUNTEERS;
LEGISLATOR AND LAWYER.

The Chambers family of New Castle and Henry County had its original home in Clackmananshire, Scotland, where its progenitors, Alexander Barn Chambers and Isabella Lamb, were born, the former at Alloa, in the last years of the eighteenth century, and the latter at New Sauchie, on January 1, 1800, the opening year of the marvelous nineteenth century. There, both grew to maturity and were married in the year 1825, and there were born to them two sons, namely, David, the first, and Robert Mason Chambers.

Alexander B. Chambers was, at an early age, apprenticed to learn the trade of a machinist and engine builder, and with the usual thoroughness of the Scottish character, he mastered this trade in every detail. At the end of his apprenticeship, he became a journeyman machinist, working at his trade in Scotland until his emigration to America.

The tide of emigration from the British Isles, which in the preceding century had carried many sturdy, self-reliant sons of Scotland to the new world, steadily increased in volume during the nineteenth century, and from his own shire had gone a kinsman of his wife, whose favorable reports of the new land and its wonderful opportunities, fired the imagination of young Chambers and determined him to seek a new home in America. He took passage for himself and family on a sailing vessel, June 3, 1829, and, heart beating high with hope, started for "The land of the free and the home of the brave." The voyage to New York lasted eight weeks and was uneventful but tedious beyond comparison.

From New York, Mr. Chambers and family journeyed by canal and wagon to Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, where they arrived in the summer of 1829. Thence they descended the Ohio River by boat, reaching Cincinnati, Ohio, in the Fall of the same year. Into this new city and new home, the Chambers family came as strangers. Facing the conditions cheerfully, here they made their home and Mr. Chambers' skill in mechanics soon brought him ample employment and high pay. He continued at Cincinnati until 1835, when, sufficient means having been saved by proverbial industry, frugality and economy, it was determined to invest his savings in land. Accordingly, Mr. Chambers purchased a farm in Union County, near Philomath, Indiana, where he soon afterwards moved his family. In 1839 he purchased another farm near Liberty, in the same county, and soon moved his family to that point. He, however, continued to go back and forth, working at his trade in Cincinnati until 1847, having during this whole period been in the employment of a single firm. He was now the owner of nearly two hundred acres of highly improved land, the possessor of much personal property and had money safely invested.

In 1847 he sold his land and other property, in Union County and in February, 1848, moved to New Castle, Henry County, Indiana. At that place, joining with the late Alexander Michael, they together, erected and for a number of years successfully operated the first steam saw mill ever built in the county. One or two efforts to erect such a plant had been previously made but failure had been the

result in each case. No doubt, the success of Chambers and Michael was due to the mechanical knowledge of the senior member of the firm. This mill, during its existence, stood about two hundred feet due south of the present corner of Indiana Avenue and Eleventh Street, and was for many years a landmark to the citizens of New Castle. The boiler of the mill was a very long one, taken from a sunken steamboat in the Ohio River, near Cincinnati, and brought to New Castle on a wagon hauled by a ten-horse team. Its arrival on a hot Sunday in the Summertime was probably one of the most noted events in the New Castle of that time and was apparently welcomed by every man, woman and child within the corporate limits of the town. This saw mill was operated until about the close of the Civil War, when the boiler and other machinery was sold to a Mr. Wilson who moved it to Spiceland.

April 16, 1850, Mr. Chambers went overland to the goldfields of California. He returned in 1851, by the Nicaragua route, and arrived home, November 15, of that year. During his absence in California, his son, Robert M. Chambers, had managed the mill and its affairs to the entire satisfaction of his father. On September 2, 1853, Mr. Chambers purchased the interest of his partner, Alexander Michael, and thereafter, until the sale of the mill to Mr. Wilson, it was operated by himself and his son, Robert M. After the sale of the mill, Mr. Chambers gave his whole attention to his farm property, having acquired after his arrival in New Castle, about three hundred acres of land, situate a short distance south of the town.

Alexander Barn Chambers died October 7, 1867. He was a splendid type of the blood and brawn of Bonnie Scotland, a country which he never ceased to love, and he possessed all the mental acuteness characteristic of the Scot. He had, however, not only transplanted his home to the new world but his political allegiance as well, and was a loyal American, taking a deep interest in the welfare of his adopted land and keeping fully advised of current events. He was a well informed man and, when occasion demanded, could forcibly express his opinions and sentiments upon any question in which he was interested. His wife was his meet companion. She was a noble, charitable, Christian woman, devoted to her husband and her family, a good friend and a good neighbor. She preceded her husband to the grave, dying June 18, 1860, and the remains of both now lie side by side in South Mound Cemetery, New Castle.

It has been mentioned that two of the children of this couple were born in Scotland. All but two of the other children were born in Union County, Indiana. They were as follows: Isabella, born in Cincinnati, Ohio, married to Seth S. Bennett, October 7, 1874, now deceased; Elizabeth, born in Cincinnati, married to James Atkinson, of Pensacola, Florida, November 18, 1888; David William, the subject of this sketch; Mary Catharine and James Alexander, both deceased.

DAVID WILLIAM CHAMBERS.

David William Chambers, born March 19, 1836, near Philomath, Union County, Indiana, was so named after a paternal uncle who, during the Napoleonic wars, had been a soldier in the Peninsular Campaign in Spain and Portugal, under the Duke of Wellington. This uncle received a medal for valor in that campaign, which he bequeathed to his nephew and namesake, by whom it is cherished and

The history of the "Old Thirty Sixth" is the military history of Captain David W. Chambers. He took part in all the marches, skirmishes and battles of that famous regiment, the field of service extending from Shiloh, Tennessee, April 6-7, 1862, to the fall of Atlanta, Georgia, September 2, 1864, thus participating in the battles of Shiloh, Siege of Corinth, Perryville, Stone's River, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, Lookout Mountain and all the battles of the Atlanta Campaign. At the battle of Shiloh, on the second day of the engagement, he was wounded by a piece of bursting shell striking him on the right side of the head, which rendered him wholly unconscious, being carried off the field. The scar from this wound still remains. At Chickamauga, Georgia, on the second day of that fierce battle, September 20, 1863, the command of the regiment devolved on Captain Chambers, after Colonel Cary, Major Trusler and two captains, ranking him, had been disabled. While in command of the regiment, his horse was shot under him and he, himself, wounded in the left shoulder. Afoot and undaunted, he retained command of the regiment until it reached Chattanooga. Captain Chambers' record as a soldier is without a blemish. He was strict in the performance of duty, rigid in discipline, but earnestly solicitous for the proper care and comfort of the men in his command.

In 1864, while still in the army, Captain Chambers was nominated by the Republicans of Henry County for member of the lower house of the General Assembly of Indiana. He was elected and sat in the session which convened in January, 1865. He was a warm supporter of Governor Morton and favored all measures which aimed at the suppression of the Civil War, and was an enthusiastic supporter of the thirteenth amendment to the constitution, abolishing slavery. At the close of the session of the General Assembly, Governor Morton tendered Captain Chambers a commission as Lieutenant Colonel of the 147th Indiana Infantry.

So well were the constituents of Captain Chambers pleased with his legislative record in the session of 1865, that they elected him in 1866 to represent them in the General Assembly which convened in Indianapolis in January, 1867. At this session he voted for Oliver P. Morton for United States Senator and was a member of the committee on education, a subject in which he always took a lively interest. In 1867 he was elected Prosecuting Attorney for the circuit presided over by the late Judge Joseph S. Buckles, of Muncie, and later by the late Judge Joshua H. Mellett, of New Castle, which included the counties of Henry, Delaware, Grant and Hancock. At the expiration of this term, he was re-elected and because of a change in the law, abolishing annual elections, he served, in all, five years as Prosecuting Attorney, with characteristic zeal and fidelity. Since his retirement from that office, he has been a practicing attorney at New Castle.

From the day of its organization up to 1872, Captain Chambers had always been a high exponent of the principles of the Republican party, but in that year, with many other influential Republicans throughout the country, he identified himself with the Liberal Republican movement, and was a delegate to the convention at Cincinnati, Ohio, which nominated Horace Greeley, of New York, for President, and B. Gratz Brown, of Missouri, for Vice President. From this time Captain Chambers became closely identified with the Democratic party for twenty years. In 1876 he was the candidate of that party for Congress from the sixth district and ran far ahead of his ticket, being defeated by his Republican opponent, the late

Seth S. Bennett, who married Isabella Chambers, eldest sister of Captain Chambers, was also a soldier of the Civil War. He enlisted in Company C, 128th Indiana Infantry, and was mustered into the service of the United States, as a Musician, December 15, 1863, and was mustered out, May 26, 1865. After the war, he was Auditor of Henry County for eight years, after which he went to Florida and settled near Enterprise, where on November 20, 1887, he died of yellow fever, and ten days later, November 30, 1887, his death was followed by that of his wife, who died of the same dread disease.

Captain David W. Chambers is an Odd Fellow, being a member of Fidelity Lodge, No. 59, New Castle, since March, 1866. He is also a charter member of George W. Lennard Post, No. 148, Grand Army of the Republic, New Castle. Mr. and Mrs. Chambers are both members of the Presbyterian Church.

Distinguished in the Civil War by valor and fidelity to his cause, honored in peace by the confidence and esteem of the community in which he lives, respected in private life for his sincerity and honesty, Captain Chambers may be said to have had as well rounded a career as any citizen of Henry County. The old homestead of the Chambers family in New Castle, built by Alexander Barn Chambers in 1849, is still standing, and there Captain Chambers has lived continuously, except the first year after his marriage, from that time to the present.



Harvey B. Chew

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Henry B. Blair

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF HARVEY BROWN CHEW.

CORPORAL, COMPANY D, 36TH INFANTRY REGIMENT, INDIANA VOLUNTEERS;
COUNTY COMMISSIONER AND FARMER.

The parents of Harvey Brown Chew were William Chew (born February 14, 1816; died October 14, 1901) and Mary (Brown) Chew (born October 4, 1816; died September 28, 1886). The father was a native of North Carolina and the mother of Clinton County, Ohio. They were married at Wilmington, Clinton County, Ohio, October 13, 1835. Both are buried in the Friends' Cemetery, at Clear Springs, Henry County, Indiana.

Ephraim Chew, the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was born in Virginia, June 6, 1790, and his wife, Rachel (Knight) Chew was born in North Carolina, January 12, 1791. They were married September 14, 1814, and were the parents of eight children, William Chew being the eldest.

William and Mary (Brown) Chew were the parents of the following children: Cynthia Ann, now the widow of Samuel Mills, living in Madison County, Indiana, near Middletown, Henry County; Rachel; Jane; Lydia Ellen; Harvey Brown; Morris R.; Miles, who lives at Kennard; William H., living north of Wilkinson, in Hancock County; Mary, now Mrs. David Casey, living near Shirley. Lydia Ellen and Morris R., both deceased, are buried at Clear Springs.

This family emigrated from North Carolina to Clinton County, Ohio, settling near Wilmington, about the year 1820, and lived at that point until 1836. After the marriage of William, the whole family removed to Indiana and located in Spiceland Township, Henry County, near the old Stone Quarry Mill, on Blue River. Ephraim Chew was a practical farmer and soon after coming to the State bought land. Himself and wife died a little prior to the beginning of the Civil War and are buried in Elm Grove Cemetery, west of Spiceland, in Wayne Township. William Chew first established a home of his own near Ogden but afterwards moved to Greensboro Township, in 1851, and settled on a farm, a half mile west of the present town of Kennard. He was a public spirited man, highly esteemed and did much to build up and advance the interests of the community. He served as a Justice of the Peace for almost a quarter of a century. In politics he was first a Whig and when that party ceased to exist, he became an active and aggressive Republican. He cast his first vote for William Henry Harrison, for President, in 1840. Himself and wife were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church to which denomination they were sincerely devoted. During the Civil War, he embraced every opportunity to aid and support the local, State and National administrations, and in every way in his power sustained the cause of the Union.

HARVEY BROWN CHEW.

Harvey Brown Chew was born on his grandfather's farm, near the Stone Quarry Mill, October 28, 1843. From early youth, he labored on the farm, until the breaking out of the Civil War. He was possessed of a limited education, obtained mostly at the Elm Grove and Ogden schools, and the country school at Elmpar Grove, located then about where the town of Kennard now stands. He

was nearly eighteen years old when the war began, and he entered the army and was mustered into the service of the United States, at Camp Wayne, Richmond, Indiana, as a private in Company D, 36th Indiana Infantry, September 16, 1861. From Camp Wayne, he was transferred with his regiment to Kentucky and at New Haven, in that State, in December, 1861, he was stricken down with the measles and sent to the hospital at that place, but was subsequently taken to Hospital Number Four, at Louisville. In the meantime his regiment had moved to Nashville, Tennessee, where Private Chew, after his recovery, rejoined the command March 16, 1862, the day before the regiment started on its march to what proved to be the battle of Shiloh, in which engagement, on April 6-7, 1862, he with his regiment participated.

He was with his regiment at the Siege of Corinth and marched with it through Northern Alabama and back into Tennessee and thence through all its hard marches, skirmishes and battles to Louisville, Kentucky, and finally, during the pursuit of General Bragg, took part in the battle of Perryville, on October 8, 1862, and on October 17, 1862, while his company was in the advance line of the army, as skirmishers, in the Wildcat Mountains of Kentucky, he was wounded, early in the morning, in the left leg, the ball passing through the calf of the leg, half way between the ankle and the knee. He was again sent to the hospital, first at Danville, then at Louisville, Kentucky, and next at New Albany, Indiana, where he remained until able to rejoin his regiment, January 13, 1863, at Murfreesboro, Tennessee, soon after the battle of Stone's River. Private Chew, except for the causes above noted, was never absent from the regiment during his entire service and the history of the regiment, as recorded and published in the preceding chapter of this work, is the military history of Harvey Brown Chew. During his army service, he was appointed Corporal and was mustered out as such, September 21, 1864.

After leaving the service, he returned home to enjoy a well-earned rest, but realizing the urgent need of men in the army, he soon re-enlisted in Company E, 9th Regiment, First Army Corps, U. S. Veteran Volunteers, commonly called "Hancock's Corps," on March 17, 1865. He was mustered out March 16, 1866. His regiment was stationed at Washington, until after the surrender of General Lee, when it was transferred to Indianapolis.

The war being over, Corporal Chew returned to his home and resumed the life of a farmer. He made his home with his father until his marriage, when he set up in business for himself. He purchased forty acres of land near his present home, one mile west of Kennard, in 1867, but in 1874, moved to Missouri and located in Jasper County, where he farmed until 1877, when he returned to Henry County, Indiana, and bought eighty acres of land, which is a part of the tract of two hundred and fifty six acres which he now owns. This farm is one of the best within the confines of Henry County. It is well improved and highly cultivated. The home is a handsome, commodious structure in which the family live lives of comfort, peace and happiness.

Too much cannot be said in praise of the character of Mr. Chew. He is a well known citizen and enjoys the esteem of everyone who knows him. He has been and is now an active participant in the affairs of his community. In politics he has been, from the organization of the party, an active Republican.

He has been County Commissioner of the county, serving three years from December, 1895. His associates on the Board of Commissioners were Nathan Nicholson, Newton Davis, White Heaton and John W. Whitworth.

On January 10, 1867, Harvey B. Chew was married to Jennie, daughter of Jeffrey and Rhoda (Rush) Manlove. She died November 24, 1902, and her remains are at rest in Glencove Cemetery, Knightstown. To their union were born seven children, namely: Cora Myrtle, born August 19, 1869, now Mrs. William Casey, living two miles north of Kennard; Pleasant Luther, born July 2, 1872, married to Daisy Estelle, and lives a mile west of Kennard; Rutherford, died in infancy; Lucretia May, born May 23, 1882, now Mrs. Homer C. Garriott, living near Mr. Chew, her husband being the present assessor of Greensboro Township; Olive Austa, born February 15, 1885, now Mrs. Roy Ehrman, of Kennard; Aurie Alice, born March 27, 1887; Shellanna, born December 8, 1890. Mr. Chew is justly proud of his family and has endeavored to give them the best education possible, thus fitting them to adorn any society and to preside over any home. Two or more of the daughters are accomplished musicians. Mr. Chew has been twice married, his second wife being Mrs. Lillie Maude Houk, of Kennard, to whom he was married February 4, 1904. Homer C. Garriott, husband of Lucretia May Chew, served as a private in Troop D, 8th Cavalry, U. S. A., from June 12, 1899, to August 12, 1899, when he was discharged for disability.

FAMILY OF MRS. JENNIE (MANLOVE) CHEW.

The Manlove family is a very old one in Henry County. Jeffrey Manlove, the father of Mrs. Jennie (Manlove) Chew, entered land in the western part of the Greensboro Township in 1836, and the family continued to reside in the same locality until about 1869, when they moved to Jasper County, Missouri, where they live the balance of their lives.

Charles Manlove, a member of Company D, 36th Indiana Infantry, was a brother of Mrs. Jennie Chew. He served three years in the army. After the war, he moved to Missouri, where he was killed by a stroke of lightning.

The name of Manlove, in the early days of the settlement of Western Henry County, was a very familiar one. A long time ago, they built and operated a mill, a quarter of a mile south of the present site of Kennard, which was for many years a landmark and known far and wide as the "Manlove Mill." Even to this day, reference is frequently made to the "Manlove Neighborhood."

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF THADDEUS HARRISON GORDON.

CORPORAL, COMPANY F, 36TH INFANTRY REGIMENT, INDIANA VOLUNTEERS;
MECHANIC AND MANUFACTURER.

One of the most active and energetic business men of Henry County, Indiana, is the well known Thaddeus Harrison Gordon. He was born in Hancock County, Maryland, July 30, 1837, at the family home on the banks of the historic Potomac River. He was the son of Robert and Sarah Elizabeth (Broshes) Gordon, his father being a native of Franklin County, Pennsylvania, and his mother a native of Washington County, Maryland.

Genealogically the Gordon family is traced to Scotland where it is said the clan Gordon, about the year 1600, became involved in the political troubles of that period and many of the clan were driven from that country into Ireland. From the latter country, more than a century later, in the year 1726, three Gordon brothers, Hanse, James and Robert, emigrated to America. One of these brothers settled in Pennsylvania, another in North Carolina and the third in Georgia. Among the descendants of the Georgia branch of the family was the famous statesman and soldier, John B. Gordon, who was a second cousin of the father of Thaddeus H. Gordon.

The first house built in Waynesborough, Franklin County, Pennsylvania, was erected by Hanse Gordon who, on coming to America, had settled in that State, and it is worthy of note that this old home of the Gordons is still standing. This ancestor of the Pennsylvania Gordons had a son also named Hanse, who was the grandfather of the subject of this sketch. Little can be gleaned from the records with regard to his life but while taking no conspicuous part in the Revolutionary War, it is known that he did valiant service during the war of 1812-1815.

Robert Gordon, the third in line of descent in this country, and the father of Thaddeus H. Gordon, came to Indiana at an early day. He passed overland through Pennsylvania to Wheeling, Virginia; thence by boat down the Ohio River to Cincinnati; thence by wagon to Richmond and thence to Hagerstown, Wayne County, where he resided for a number of years. He was a leader in the old Whig party until the dissolution of that organization when he became an active Republican. In 1846 and again in 1847, Robert Gordon was elected to represent Wayne County in the General Assembly and during his service in that body assisted in framing and enacting the law establishing the school system of Indiana. He had an extensive acquaintance with the eminent men of his day and knew Oliver P. Morton, when he was a young lawyer at Centreville, Wayne County, and early predicted for him a great career. Mr. Gordon labored assiduously for the nomination of Morton for Governor in 1856 and was thereafter the close personal friend of the man subsequently known everywhere as "Indiana's Great War Governor." He also knew intimately the late Charles H. Test, John S. Newman, James Rariden, Caleb B. Smith and other equally prominent men of Eastern Indiana. Besides serving for several terms as State Representative, Mr. Gordon also filled other positions of trust and responsibility. Shortly after the close of the Civil War, Robert Gordon and his wife moved to Callao, Macon County, Missouri, where Mrs. Gordon died in the year 1866 and where her remains



F. D. Johnson



T. D. Gordon

are interred. After this bereavement, Mr. Gordon returned to Indiana and died at the age of seventy-eight years at Indianapolis where his remains lie buried in beautiful Crown Hill Cemetery.

Three of Robert Gordon's sons were soldiers in the Civil War. Robert P. Gordon enlisted first in Company I, 8th Indiana Infantry (three months) and was mustered into the service of the United States, as a private, April 25, 1861. He was mustered out of this regiment August 6, 1861. He again enlisted in Company F, 36th Indiana Infantry, and was mustered into the service of the United States, as Sergeant, September 16, 1861. He was afterwards promoted to the First Lieutenancy of the company November 5, 1863, and mustered out with the regiment, September 21, 1864. After the war, he removed to Macon County, Missouri. There in 1867 he married Fannie Shackelford, daughter of Colonel Shackelford, of the Confederate service, and has identified himself with the interests of that community, where he continues to reside. Henry C. Gordon, another son, enlisted in Company B, 19th Indiana Infantry, and was mustered into the service of the United States, as Musician, July 29, 1861. At the end of this first enlistment, he re-enlisted as a veteran and continued to serve with the same organization until it was consolidated with the 20th Indiana Infantry, when he was transferred to the non-commissioned staff of the latter regiment as Principal Musician. He was mustered out of the service October 19, 1864. After the Civil War he removed to Callao, Macon County, Missouri. In 1868, while at Callao, he married Martha Lovren, daughter of Major Lovren, of the Confederate service. Later, he removed to Pueblo, Colorado, where himself and family have since resided. The military services of the third son are fully related below.

THADDEUS HARRISON GORDON.

Thaddeus Harrison Gordon, when but six years old, came with his parents from Maryland to Hagerstown, Indiana. At the age of sixteen, he was apprenticed to Sol Horney and Elwood Patterson of Richmond, Wayne County, Indiana, to learn the trade of plowmaker. He served four years as apprentice, receiving in addition to instruction in the business, his board and washing, and forty dollars for the first and second years, fifty dollars for the third and sixty dollars for the fourth and last year. Many incidents of his apprenticeship foreshadow the energy and resolution displayed by him in later years.

After the expiration of his apprenticeship, Mr. Gordon worked at his trade as a journeyman for some ten or twelve months, at the end of which period, having saved eighty five dollars, he went with his mother on a visit to the old Maryland home.

From 1858 to 1861 Mr. Gordon in company with William Plummer operated a blacksmithing shop in Hagerstown, Wayne County. After the Civil War began, Thaddeus H. Gordon enlisted in Company F, 36th Indiana Infantry, and was mustered into the service of the United States, as Corporal, September 16, 1861. He served with this regiment and participated in its marches, skirmishes and battles until April 18, 1863, when he was honorably discharged because of disability. When he had somewhat improved in health after his return home from the army, he was appointed by Major Kinley as a Deputy Provost Marshal for

the Fifth District of Indiana and fulfilled the trying duties of that position with zeal and discretion.

In 1866 Mr. Gordon became a resident of New Castle and there resumed the trade of blacksmithing at which he was an adept. He followed this with success until 1873, since which time he has been mostly engaged in trading and looking after his various investments. He is interested in mines in Colorado and Arizona and from them derives a substantial part of his income. He owns the farm immediately adjoining the corporation of New Castle on the northwest, which is the most desirable part of what has been known as the Asahel Woodward farm since the first settlement of the county. It was largely through his influence that the Safety Shredder Company, one of New Castle's chief industries, was located at that place, Mr. Gordon being a stockholder of the company and at the inception of the enterprise, its vice-president and manager. He was one of the original stockholders of the Citizens' State Bank of New Castle which is now one of the leading financial institutions of Eastern Indiana. As a real estate trader, Mr. Gordon has been uniformly successful and is the owner of much desirable city property in New Castle, Richmond and Indianapolis. He is a practical mechanic and a natural born trader and speculator. He has made plows and wagons in New Castle and Hagerstown, buggies in Richmond and has been a dealer in hardware, agricultural implements and general merchandise. In a word, Mr. Gordon is what is termed a good, all around business man. When he was but twenty two years old, he began to make exhibits at fairs and at the first Indiana State Fair in 1856, he took four first premiums and four diplomas on plows of his own construction. At the State Fair of 1857, he again captured two first and two second premiums.

Several years ago, Mr. Gordon in company with Joseph C. Ratcliff and Cornelius Ratcliff, under the name of the Gordon and Ratcliff Gas Company, leased the National Road (turnpike) from the Hancock County line in Indiana, through the counties of Henry and Wayne, to the Ohio State line, and various lands north of that thoroughfare. They put down a number of wells out of which sufficient gas for domestic purposes was developed and the same piped to Lewisville and Ogden in Henry County. The company at a later period sold their lease and other interests at a satisfactory profit. Mr. Gordon, on his private account, also sank a well on his own premises at Knightstown. He was also a member of the first gas company organized at Richmond and is likewise the owner of stock in the several companies of New Castle and vicinity.

On January 1, 1860, he was united in marriage with Sarah Siddall, a daughter of David Siddall, who died in 1852 while on his way home from California. David Siddall was a son of Attica Siddall, a pioneer of Eastern Indiana, and a brother of the late Jesse P. Siddall of Richmond, Wayne County, who during his professional career was regarded as one of the best lawyers of the State. Attica Siddall was a trader, having his headquarters at Richmond, from which point he usually made trading trips down the Whitewater in a canoe to the Ohio River, down the Ohio to the Wabash and up the Wabash to Logansport for the purchase of furs. He was known far and wide as a brave and daring man and in his line did a successful business. Mrs. Gordon died October 8, 1895. To this marriage had been born five children, namely: William H., who is in the

hardware business at Muncie, Indiana; George W., who is now in charge of his father's farm near New Castle; Mary Elizabeth, wife of Ralph Wagner, dealer in hardware, Knightstown; Robert Bertie, accidentally killed at the age of fourteen, and Lulu, the youngest of the family, who died when only six months old. Mr. Gordon has one grandson and three granddaughters. The grandson is the child of George W. Gordon and is named Thaddeus Harrison Gordon, after his grandfather. November 22, 1896, Mr. Gordon was married to his present wife, Mrs. Catharine Peters, widow of the late William Peters, and daughter of Samuel and Catharine (Shuman) Fitz. Her parents died when she was a child, six years old, and she was adopted by Dr. Joel Pennington, of Milton, Wayne County, Indiana. This second marriage is without issue.

Mr. and Mrs. Gordon are both active members of the Christian Church, in which he holds the office of trustee. He is a Republican in politics but has never sought public office. He always makes it a point, however, to support any of his old soldier comrades who are seeking public preferment. He is a member of the 36th Indiana Volunteer Regimental Association; Sol Meredith Post, No. 55, Grand Army of the Republic, Richmond; and a member of the Henry County Association of Veterans of the Civil War. Fraternally, he is a Knight Templar and a Scottish Rite or Thirty Second Degree Mason. He has attended two national conclaves of the Knights Templar and two national encampments of the Grand Army of the Republic.

Thaddeus H. Gordon may be said to have been uniformly successful in all of his undertakings. He seems intuitively to have escaped the pitfalls and snares which beset the path of the man of business. He forms a judgment quickly and is undoubtedly a man of great foresight, notably industrious and possessed of indomitable will.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF WILLIAM CARTWRIGHT HALL.

PRIVATE, COMPANY A, 36TH INFANTRY REGIMENT, INDIANA VOLUNTEERS;
TEACHER AND FARMER.

The Society of Friends, commonly called Quakers, has always been numerous and influential in Eastern Indiana. The influx of settlers of that faith from the older States was due in large measure to their aversion to the institution of slavery, which caused many to abandon their old homes and seek the new lands of the West. This movement was especially marked among the Friends of North Carolina and the ever rising tide of emigration from that State, during the first quarter of the last century, peopled Eastern Indiana with a sturdy, God-fearing, liberty-loving population, the impress of whose influence is still visible throughout the eastern counties of the State and in none more than in Henry County. The ancestry of the subject of this sketch is drawn from this stock, and much of the honesty, virtue, prudence and resolution of his character may be traced to his Quaker forebears.

The grandparents of William Cartwright Hall were John and Sarah (Parker) Hall, natives of North Carolina, who moved to Indiana about the year 1818 and settled in Boston Township, Wayne County, but twelve years later moved to Henry County and settled in Dudley Township. The grandfather was of English and the grandmother of English-Irish descent. Both were members of the Society of Friends. John Hall entered a considerable tract of land in Dudley Township which he improved and on which himself and wife spent their remaining days. To them were born five sons and two daughters, namely: Phineas, Robert, Moses, Sarah, Martha, John and Joseph.

Phineas, the oldest child and father of the subject of this sketch, was born in North Carolina, September 24, 1814, and came to Indiana with his parents at the time of their settlement here as above stated. At an early age he was obliged to work hard in order to contribute to the family means, but bright of mind and early developing a taste for study, by indefatigable effort, he secured a substantial education, and in early manhood became a successful teacher. He followed this profession for a number of years and was regarded as one of the most advanced and efficient instructors in the schools of Eastern Indiana. He was a progressive man of unusual mental and bodily activity and so impressed the community with his abilities that he was soon called to a wider field. For more than twenty consecutive years, he acted as trustee of Dudley Township, without opposition, and during his incumbency of that office, he did much to promote education and erected more and better school houses than any other trustee in Henry County. He was a birthright member of the Society of Friends and during his busy life practiced the teachings and followed the precepts of that body. He was a leader of the anti-slavery forces in the county, active in public affairs and prominent in the church. Politically, he was a Whig, until that historic party ceased to exist, after which he became a strong and radical Republican. During his lifetime, he was the head of the political, social and religious life of his community and wielded as great influence for good as any man who ever lived in the southern part of Henry County. On March 7, 1839, Phineas Hall was united in marriage with



Mrs. L. H. Smith



Mr. W. Hall



I. Kirkham, September 20, 1893, the ceremony being performed by the Reverend T. H. Hench, pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Connersville, Indiana, and he now lives with his family on the old Phineas Hall homestead, a delightful place in Dudley Township. Hawley Hall was married to Linnie M. Nugen, November 25, 1903, the ceremony being performed by the Reverend D. Van Dyke, and they reside at their home immediately north of Lewisville. They have one son, William Nugen Hall, born October 24, 1904. Lee Faye is unmarried and abides with his mother.

At the time of his marriage, William Cartwright Hall owned one hundred and sixty acres of land north of and within sight of Lewisville. To this he added from time to time until he was the owner of five hundred and fifty acres of the finest and most productive land in the county. The farm is a model one, well equipped in every respect, and occupying a conspicuous site within its limits, is the magnificent home of his estimable widow, Eliza Jane (Hawley) Hall. Since the death of her beloved husband, Mrs. Hall has had practically the sole management and control of the estate and has admirably met the many trying demands of the trust. Amid the multitudinous duties of her life, however, Mrs. Hall has not neglected the social features but still maintains the traditional hospitality of her home.

Mr. Hall was a member of the order of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons and had taken all of the degrees up to and including that of Royal Arch Mason. He was also a member of Harmon Rayl Post, No. 360, Grand Army of the Republic, Spiceland, Indiana. In politics he was a steadfast Republican and took an interest in public affairs both local and national. He was not identified with any church or religious denomination but the universal testimony is that he was an earnest Christian, obedient to the Golden Rule, "Do unto others as you would have them do unto you." He was widely known for his benevolence, for his help to the needy and for his sympathy for the distressed.

He was earnest, sincere and industrious—too industrious for his physical strength and endurance. He had a heartfelt love for his family and for his neighbors and friends. He was possessed of unflinching integrity and in his dealings with his fellow men, no one could have been more honorable. No stain of dishonesty or overreaching darkens his life record. He had an abounding and commanding interest in whatever he desired to accomplish, whether for his personal advancement, the welfare of those about him or for the promotion of the public weal.

At the funeral five members of the Grand Army of the Republic acted as pall bearers, while numbers of the Masonic fraternity were present to attest their sorrow and sympathy for the loss of a brother. No member of either order wore uniform or insignia to distinguish him from other friends of the deceased. The funeral sermon was preached by the venerable Francis W. Thomas of the Society of Friends and was such a discourse as would be expected from the lips of one speaking of the life, character and death of a beloved friend. The funeral was largely attended by the best and most influential people of Henry, Rush and Wayne counties.

The silent dead no longer answers to the roll call but his soldier comrades in testimony of their love and respect for the departed, placed the name of the

widow of William Cartwright Hall upon the roll of the 36th Indiana Regimental Association, as an honorary member, at the annual reunion of the regiment held in New Castle, September 16, 1903.

ROBERT HALL.

Robert Hall, a younger brother of William C., was a soldier of the Civil War as briefly stated above. He enlisted at the same time as his brother in Company A, 36th Indiana Infantry, and was mustered into the service of the United States, as a private, September 16, 1861. He was a brave and faithful soldier and participated in all the marches, skirmishes and battles of his regiment, until mustered out September 21, 1864. He was wounded at the battle of Chickamauga, Georgia, September 19, 1863, and his many soldierly qualities were acknowledged by his appointment as a corporal of his company.

WILLIAM C. CRAWFORD.

William C. Crawford, who married Amanda J. Hall, the only sister of William C., was also a soldier of the Civil War. He enlisted in Company I, 69th Indiana Infantry, and was mustered into the service of the United States as a private, August 19, 1862. He was discharged January 13, 1863, because of wounds received in the disastrous battle of Richmond, Kentucky, August 30, 1862. He again enlisted in Company H, 140th Indiana Infantry, and was mustered into the service of the United States as Musician, September 23, 1864. He participated in the marches, skirmishes and battles of this regiment until the close of the war and was mustered out with the regiment, June 14, 1865.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF JAMES IVEN NEWBY.

CORPORAL, COMPANY D, 36TH INFANTRY REGIMENT, INDIANA VOLUNTEERS;
AND FARMER.

The Newby family came, originally, from Randolph County, North Carolina. the head of the family, Thomas Newby, emigrating with his wife and children to Henry County, Indiana, in the Spring of 1827. and settling on Blue River, four miles southwest of New Castle, where he entered the following described lands:

August 21, 1827, the west half of the southwest quarter; March 7, 1829, the west half of the southeast quarter, and February 19, 1830, the east half of the southeast quarter; the whole embracing two hundred and forty acres and all situated in township seventeen north, range ten east.

Thomas Newby, the father of the subject of this sketch, was born in North Carolina, February 5, 1794; died November 10, 1863. The mother, Sarah (Brookshire) Newby, was born in the same State, November 6, 1798; died January 13, 1879. Both of these old pioneers are buried in the cemetery at Greensboro, Henry County, Indiana. They were married in North Carolina about the year 1817, and had five children born to them in that State, namely: Larkin; Abner; Jane, afterwards Mrs. Joseph Englerth, now deceased; William B., and Alfred. After their removal to Indiana, the family was increased by the birth of five other children, namely: Joshua; Charity Ann, afterwards Mrs. Elias Modlin, now deceased; John W.; James I., and Zimri S.

Thomas Newby was, all his life, a farmer, and gave a great deal of attention to the raising of fine stock, principally horses and cattle. He was a devoted member of the Friends' Church and very faithful in his attendance at the regular meetings of that denomination. Politically he was first a Whig, then a Free Soiler or Abolitionist, and afterwards an active Republican, warmly supporting the Republican ticket when the immortal Lincoln was first a candidate for President.

JAMES IVEN NEWBY.

James Iven Newby, the subject of this sketch, was born on his father's farm, January 6, 1835. He grew to manhood on the farm and assisted in clearing the land and bringing it to its present high state of cultivation. He obtained his education in the ordinary way, within the walls of the then ordinary country school house. Before he was quite of age, he was united in marriage with Delphia D. Pearson (born February 24, 1838), daughter of Joseph and Sarah (Draper) Pearson, November 19, 1854. After marriage, Mr. Newby and his young wife moved to the neighborhood of Clear Springs Church, on Duck Creek, where he had previously purchased eighty acres of land and where he continued to abide until the breaking out of the war for the preservation of the Union, when he assisted in recruiting what afterwards became Company D, 36th Indiana Infantry.

He enlisted in the company himself and was mustered into the service of the United States, as a private, at Richmond, Indiana, September 16, 1861, and accompanied the regiment into Kentucky, where at Camp Wickliffe, in the Winter of 1861-2, his health failed and he was finally stricken down with typhoid fever.



James L. C.



James I. McKim



In February, 1862, when the regiment started south, he was left behind, and with others of the sick and disabled, was transferred to Nelson's Furnace, near New Haven, Kentucky. From that point he was furloughed home and did not rejoin the regiment until June, 1862, at Iuka, Mississippi. He was from that time never again absent from his regiment for a single day, during the period of his service. He participated in all the battles and skirmishes of the command, except the battle of Shiloh, and throughout his enlistment had the regard and esteem of his superior officers, who at an early opportunity advanced him to the grade of Corporal. His term of enlistment having expired, he was mustered out of the service, September 21, 1864, and soon after rejoined his wife, who had made her home with her parents during his absence in the army.

Prior to Mr. Newby's entry into the army, two children had been born of his marriage, yet realizing the burdens she would have to assume and also realizing that she might never see her husband again, such was her patriotism, that his wife was entirely willing for him to do his part in the great Civil War. It is noteworthy that two of his brothers, also of Company D, namely, William B. and John W., left their families under similar circumstances and went into the service.

Corporal James I. Newby, upon his return home from the army, at once resumed the cultivation of his farm, a business he has continued with favorable results down to the present time. His farm has been increased by purchase and otherwise until it measures two hundred and twenty acres. It is a beautiful tract of land, highly cultivated and well improved. During his farming, he has also pursued as a side occupation, the buying of live stock and shipping the same to the Cincinnati, Pittsburg and other markets.

To the marriage of James I. and Delphia D. (Pearson) Newby have been born the following children: Sarah Louise, born August 22, 1855; died August 13, 1881; Mary Ella, born December 10, 1856, married December 28, 1875, to John M. Phelps, member of a well known Harrison Township family; Irving J., born March 13, 1862, died October 18, 1864; Joseph A., born March 19, 1869; and Etta Rebecca, born November 16, 1872. Mary Ella (Newby) Phelps and her husband have two children, Clinton J., born May 5, 1876, who was married March 30, 1898, to Elsie C. (born July 27, 1876), daughter of Laban W. and Fannie C. Needham, of Chicago, Illinois; the second child is Anna Delphia, born February 3, 1895. Joseph Abner was married August 7, 1888, to Flora, daughter of Jonathan and Mary Jane Ricks, well known in Harrison Township. They have two children, Edith I., born May 3, 1889, and Ruth Edna, born December 2, 1901. Joseph A. Newby is a resident of New Castle, Henry County, where he is engaged in the automobile, bicycle and novelty goods trade, giving especial attention to the sale of bicycles and automobiles. Etta Rebecca is the wife of John T. Oliphant. They were married July 7, 1891, and they have one child, a daughter, named Lolus, very bright and interesting, born December 12, 1893. Mr. Oliphant is the president of the Vincennes (Indiana) Bridge Company, and the family resides in that old city, the one-time capital of Indiana Territory.

The Newbys were a very patriotic family as is attested by the fact that three of the brothers as already stated, entered the army during the Civil War, namely: William B., John W. and James I. They were all members of Company D, 36th Indiana Infantry, and the military record of each is fully set forth in the preceding chapter of this History.

WILLIAM B. NEWBY.

William B. Newby was born April 13, 1824, and was wedded November 22, 1849, to Rachel, daughter of Josiah and Catharine Draper, who was born April 22, 1831, and died May 23, 1903. William B. Newby, her husband, died October 15, 1901. Both are buried in the Friends' Cemetery at Spiceland, Indiana. They were the parents of the following children: Adolphus A.; Alpheus O., deceased; Sarah Catharine, afterwards Mrs. Lewis Baker, now deceased; Ida Jane, now Mrs. Samuel P. Hiatt, of Knightstown; Mary Louise, deceased; Eli J.; and Esse, afterwards Mrs. Thomas Copeland, now deceased. William B. Newby was a private in Company D, 36th Indiana Infantry, and was mustered into the service of the United States, September 16, 1861. He was discharged on account of disability, November 28, 1862.

JOHN W. NEWBY.

John W. Newby was born April 11, 1833, and was married December 27, 1855, to Nancy J. Polk, daughter of Robert H. and Hannah Polk, both old and highly respected citizens of Greensboro Township. She was born June 2, 1835, and died April 27, 1905, and is buried in Glencove Cemetery, Knightstown. They were blessed with two children: Mary A., now Mrs. Aranda Lytle, of New Castle; and Lulu S., now Mrs. Thomas J. Overman, residing five miles northwest of Knightstown. John W. Newby was a Corporal in Company D, 36th Indiana Infantry, and was mustered into the service of the United States, September 16, 1861, and discharged on account of disability, March 5, 1862.

ANCESTRY OF MRS. JAMES I. NEWBY.

Joseph Pearson, the father of Mrs. James I. Newby, was born in Wayne County, Indiana, November 7, 1816. He was the tenth child of Nathan and Huldah (Lamb) Pearson, who emigrated from Randolph County, North Carolina, a little prior to the birth of Joseph. When he was six years of age, the family moved from near Richmond, Wayne County, to a piece of leased land, a short distance west of Cambridge City, where they resided four years. Having accumulated a little capital and added the same to the proceeds of the sale of the lease, Nathan entered eighty acres of land on Duck Creek, three miles northwest of New Castle, where he built a log cabin, which became the first home he ever owned. It was here that Joseph began life in reality. An incident of his life here, while burning brush in the "deadening," was the accidental burning of the first hat he ever owned. His father had no money with which to purchase another, so, to provide himself with a new hat, he dug ginseng and trapped muskrat and mink for their skins, which he traded to Isaac Bedsaul, New Castle's first merchant, for a "black fur hat with a green band around it."

Joseph continued with his father, helping to clear the land, planting, cultivating, and "trapping in the Fall to help along," until October 20, 1836, when he was married to Sarah Draper, daughter of Jesse and Delphia Draper, of Grant County, Indiana, to which county he soon afterwards moved, settling two and a half miles east of Marion, on eighty acres, which his father had entered. On this place "six acres had been deadened." He built a log cabin and a log barn.

The cabin had a puncheon floor, a door with wooden hinges and a "stick and clay chimney." Joseph and his young wife continued to live on this land until after making the second crop, when he "swapped" places with his brother, Zimri Pearson, and moved back to the "old homestead in Henry County," in 1838.

To Joseph and Sarah (Draper) Pearson were born two daughters, Delphia D., now the wife of James I. Newby, the subject of the above sketch, and Catharine, who died in infancy. Joseph Pearson was for many years a prominent Henry County farmer. From about 1849, he gave a great deal of attention to the breeding of shorthorn cattle and frequently exhibited his stock at the county fairs. He was one of the very first to show a herd of cattle at the New Castle fairs, at a time when those societies had not reached their present perfection in industrial exhibits.

Joseph Pearson was thrice married, first, as above stated, to Sarah Draper, who died January 3, 1852; second, to Rebecca Ratliff, daughter of Richard and Caroline Ratliff, who died February 7, 1892; third, to Lydia Palmer, February 22, 1893; she was a daughter of Elias and Lydia Newby, and the widow of the late Pearson Palmer. They lived together in "peace and harmony" until his death, March 7, 1903, aged eighty six years and four months.

Joseph Pearson was a birthright member of the Society of Friends and was faithful in his attendance upon its monthly and other meetings, until his marriage to Sarah Draper, who with her family belonged to the Wesleyan Methodists. He was then baptized into the latter church, of which, he along with the well known Aaron Worth, Miles Lamb, Emsley Julian and others became a class leader. On his marriage to Rebecca Ratliff, she being a strict Friend, he again joined the Friends, to which society he adhered until his death. He served as overseer and elder of the church for a number of years.

Politically, he was a Whig until the dissolution of that party, when he became an active, aggressive Republican. His first vote was cast for William Henry Harrison; his last vote as a Republican was cast for Benjamin Harrison; after this he became a Prohibitionist. He was a total abstainer himself and in the early times when the jug of whisky was common at log rollings, he never took a dram, saying, "One swallow and then two, then a drunkard, which road leads to eternal destruction of the soul, to rags and the poorhouse for the body, and oftentimes to the penitentiary and to the gallows."

Joseph Pearson was a very plain, unassuming man, of economic disposition and believed that money spent for more than the proper needs of man was wasteful extravagance. He was a lover of his home and fireside; he gave the closest attention to the labors of the farm and the care of his stock; he was exceedingly generous and it is said of him that the poor and needy found in him a helping friend. His life is worthy of emulation.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF NATHAN NICHOLSON.

CORPORAL, COMPANY C, 36TH INFANTRY REGIMENT, INDIANA VOLUNTEERS,
COUNTY COMMISSIONER AND FARMER.

The well known Nicholson family, now long resident in both Henry and Wayne counties, came to Indiana from Guilford County, North Carolina. The head of the family in the latter State was John Nicholson, whose wife was Mary (Williams) Nicholson. This family was attracted to Indiana by the many favorable reports received from old friends and neighbors who had preceded them to the Hoosier State. John Nicholson, the grandfather, with his wife, four sons and two daughters, migrated from the "Old North State," and reaching Indiana in the Fall of 1826, located near Greensfork, Wayne County, about half way between Richmond and Hagerstown.

One of the sons, named Williams Nicholson, after his maternal ancestors, was born in North Carolina, November 7, 1809. He was united in marriage with Ruth Bond, at Greensfork, May 8, 1834, and three years later purchased a farm, three miles southeast of New Castle, on the road between New Castle and Dublin, where he lived until his death, April 22, 1890. The place is well known and is distinguished as the Williams Nicholson farm. It is now owned by Mr. Martin Kinsey. Williams Nicholson, during his long and busy life in Henry County, earned and enjoyed an excellent reputation both as a farmer and a citizen. For many years, even until the time of his death, he kept a meteorological record which was regularly published in the papers of the period. He was elected and served one term as County Commissioner, as is shown elsewhere in this History. Mrs. Ruth Nicholson, his long time helpmeet, preceded her husband to the grave by two years, dying March 9, 1888. Both of these pioneer settlers of Henry County are buried in South Mound Cemetery, New Castle.

The family of Williams Nicholson consisted of the parents and their seven children. The latter were born in the order named: Jesse, deceased; Merritt N.; Rachel, afterwards Mrs. John B. O'Harra, now deceased; Reason, deceased; Nathan, the subject of this sketch; Martha, now Mrs. Joseph M. Brown, her husband being the present Clerk of Henry County; and Charles, deceased. All of the deceased are at rest in South Mound Cemetery, except Rachel, who is buried in the cemetery at Anderson, Madison County, Indiana.

NATHAN NICHOLSON.

Nathan Nicholson, the fifth child and the fourth son of Williams and Ruth (Bond) Nicholson, was born on the farm of his father, March 24, 1843. His experience as a boy was not materially different in character from that of other boys raised in the country. In the proper season, he helped to till the soil, doing also such other work as might be necessary and in the Winter attended the old fashioned country or district school.

At the opening of the Civil War, he was at the proper age for the ideal American soldier, and inspired by the patriotic zeal and loyal sentiments which he inherited from his ancestors, he determined to enter the army then forming to preserve the Union. He enlisted in what became Company C, 36th Indiana In-



Nathan Smith

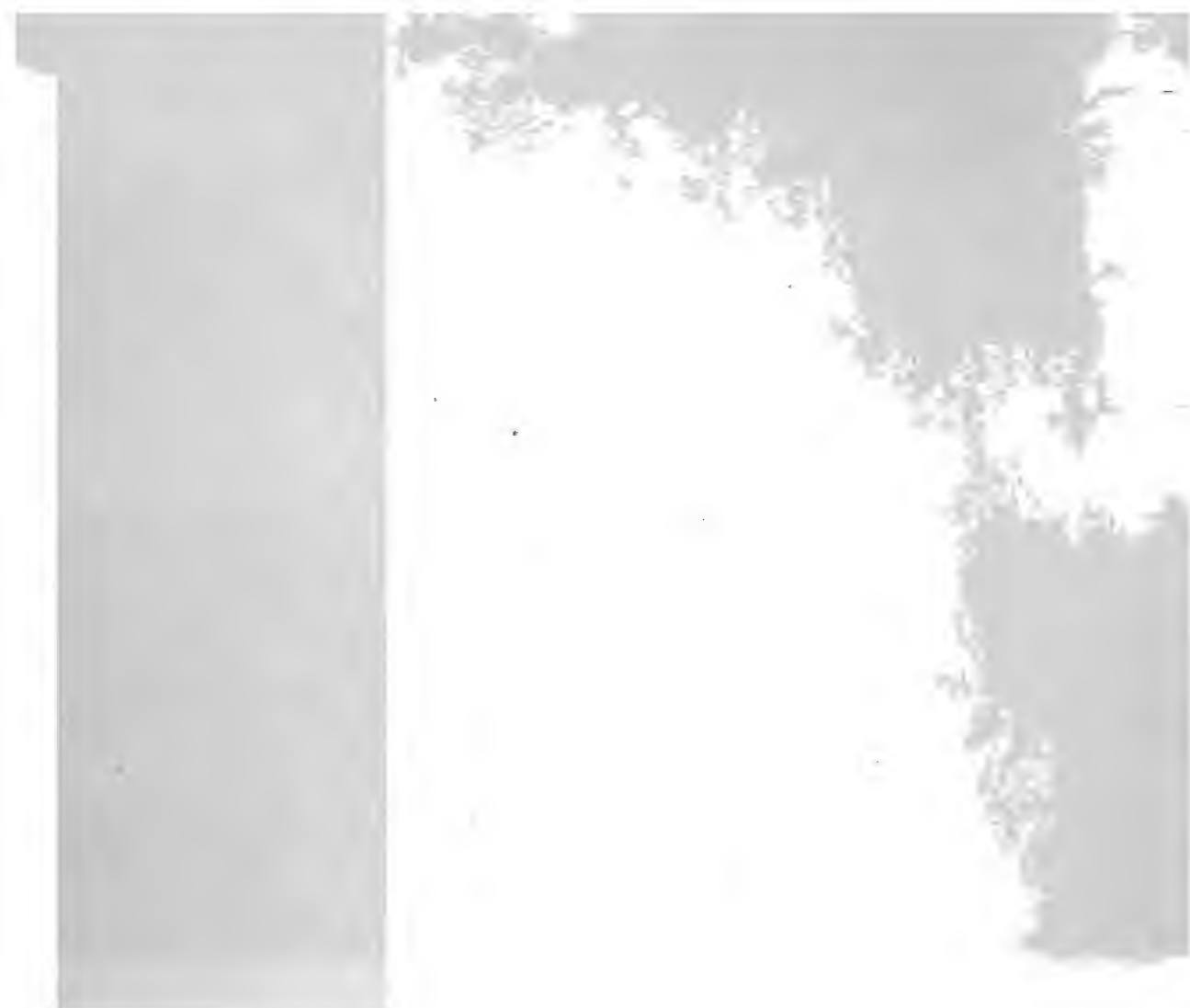
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Nathan Nicholson



fantry, and was mustered into the service of the United States, as a private, at old Camp Wayne, Richmond, Indiana, September 16, 1861. The history of that regiment, as set out in the preceding chapter in this History, is as fully the military history of this young soldier, as that of any other who served in his country's cause. It is a fact that from the day Private Nicholson was mustered into the army until he was mustered out as a Corporal, at Indianapolis, September 21, 1864, he never missed a day's service with his regiment. In all of the camp life of the regiment, in all of its campaigns, marches and heroic battles, Corporal Nicholson was always ready for duty. He was conspicuous in his company and regiment in the famous battles of Shiloh, Siege of Corinth, Perryville, Stone's River, Chickamauga, Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge, and all the greater and minor engagements of the Atlanta campaign.

At Chickamauga, September 19, 1863, he was wounded by being struck in the forehead by a minie ball, which rendered him senseless and caused his comrades to believe that he had been killed. Happily his injury was not serious and he soon showed signs of life, whereupon he was removed to the field hospital and thence to the general hospital at Chattanooga. After a rapid recovery, he rejoined his regiment and from that time to the end rendered his usual faithful and meritorious service. As a soldier, he was prompt in the discharge of every duty and had the full confidence of his superior officers as well as the high regard and esteem of his comrades.

Corporal Nicholson's term of enlistment having expired, he at once, after his discharge from the army, returned to the home of his parents and in the following November, 1864, took up his studies in the country school, near his father's residence. In the Summer of 1865, he worked on the farm and in the Winter of 1865-6, attended the school at New Castle, then presided over by the now venerable Reverend Henry M. Shockley, one of Henry County's best known and best qualified teachers. In the Winter of 1866-7, Mr. Nicholson himself became a teacher and taught his first school three miles east of New Castle in what was then known as the Stout neighborhood. He afterwards taught in the Devon (Liberty Township) district and subsequently, in the Winter of 1867-8, at the "Black Swamps" (Dudley Township) school, about two miles west of New Lisbon. During this last period, he boarded with the family of Samuel Leonard, and on September 24, 1868, he married Elizabeth, a daughter of Mr. Leonard, whose acquaintance he had made while a member of the family. From this time until April, 1904, when he moved to New Castle, Mr. Nicholson lived continuously within a half mile of the place where he was married.

After his marriage, he followed the life of a farmer but taught school during the Winter months, two more terms at the "Black Swamps" school and three more terms at the school in New Lisbon. In 1876-7, Professor George W. Hufford, of the New Castle schools, was county examiner, a part of whose duty it was to visit once each school in the county. This duty, however, he delegated to Mr. Nicholson, who, during those two years, made a tour of the county and visited most, if not all, of the schools.

Following the events above chronicled, Mr. Nicholson was chosen by his Dudley Township constituency as township trustee, in 1887. He was re-elected in 1889, thus serving two full terms of two years each. The duties of the office

are very onerous but were discharged by him to the full and complete satisfaction of his friends and neighbors. In 1891, he was elected a county commissioner for the term of three years, and was re-elected in 1894, serving another term of three years. The nomination for this office, in both instances, came to Mr. Nicholson without an opposing vote. His colleagues on the Board of County Commissioners were Thomas Wilhoit, Eli Brookshire, Newton B. Davis, John W. Whitworth and Harvey B. Chew. Mr. Nicholson brought to his duties, as county commissioner, the same care and prudence as have always marked the conduct and management of his own private affairs. He has always been a warm and active Republican in politics. He is a member of George W. Lennard Post, No. 148, Grand Army of the Republic, New Castle.

His first wife, Elizabeth (Leonard) Nicholson, died May 24, 1892, and is buried in South Mound Cemetery. To them were born two children: Pearl, born December 1, 1870, now the wife of James M. Keesling, a prominent business man of New Castle; and Lawrence T., born June 21, 1874. This son is a farmer and resides on the home place, two miles west of New Lisbon. On March 6, 1904, he was united in marriage with May E., daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Mathew R. Millikan, a well known family of Prairie Township, residing a mile west of the village of Messick.

Mr. Nathan Nicholson was again married June 8, 1893, to Almeda Donahoo, a sister of Mrs. Mark E. Forkner, Mrs. J. B. Lowe and a half sister of Mrs. Will Bond, all well known citizens of New Castle and vicinity. Mrs. Almeda (Donahoo) Nicholson was, for nineteen years, a teacher in the primary grade of the public schools of New Castle, and as such gave eminent satisfaction to the school authorities and to the patrons of the schools. Mr. Nicholson is now a retired farmer and with his wife is pleasantly and happily situated in their new and comfortable home on South Twelfth Street, New Castle. He is a director in the First National Bank, New Castle.

Merritt N. and Reason Nicholson, two brothers of the subject of this sketch, were Morgan Raid Minute Men. They belonged to Company A, 110th Indiana Infantry (Morgan Raid), which was raised in New Castle and vicinity, and served during the brief period that John H. Morgan and his Confederate troopers were raiding in Indiana, in July, 1863. Boyd Nicholson, a son of Reason Nicholson, and nephew of Mr. Nathan Nicholson, was a soldier during the Philippine Insurrection. He enlisted as a private in Company G, 31st Infantry, U. S. V., and was mustered into the service of the United States, July 18, 1899. He served with his company and regiment in the Philippines until mustered out June 18, 1901.



Pyrrhus Woodward



Cyrus Woodward

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF PYRRHUS WOODWARD.

SOLDIER IN THE MEXICAN WAR; CAPTAIN, COMPANY C, 36TH INFANTRY REGIMENT,
INDIANA VOLUNTEERS, AND FARMER.

It is as firmly established as any historical fact can be that is not a matter of record, that Asahel Woodward and Catharine (Hollett) Woodward were the first white people to settle in Henry County, coming here and locating near the present site of the town of New Castle, among the Indians, in the year 1819, nearly three years prior to the organization of the county. Thomas Woodward, father of Asahel Woodward, came from England and settled in Philadelphia, where he was living at the beginning of the Revolutionary War. It is certified from the official records of Pennsylvania that "Thomas Woodward was a private in Captain George Gryst's Company, Eighth Battalion, Chester County Militia, Colonel Patterson Bell, May 5, 1778," in the Revolutionary War. He was married in Philadelphia. The next information regarding Thomas Woodward, relates to the time when he was a resident of Rockingham County, Virginia, where he must have moved at the close of the Revolution and where he continued to reside until about the year 1802, when he emigrated to Kentucky, settling near Versailles, the present county seat of Woodford County. Later, he moved from that place to Ohio, locating near the site of the present town of Eaton, in what afterwards became Preble County. Here he died and was buried, but the exact date of his death is not now ascertainable.

Asahel Woodward, the father of Pyrrhus Woodward, the subject of this sketch, and the head of the Woodward family in Henry County, was born in Rockingham County, Virginia, March 20, 1791, and when but eleven years of age (1802) was taken by his father, with the rest of his family, to the State of Kentucky and later to Ohio, settling in what is now Preble County, which was at that time, the fringe of settlement and civilization in America. The territory of Indiana had not yet been organized and New Castle and Henry County were non-existent and unthought of. Asahel Woodward continued to reside near Eaton, leading the venturesome life of a young and active frontiersman, until the beginning of the War of 1812-15, when he enlisted on October 8, 1812, as a private, in Captain Richard Sloan's Company, Adams' Battalion, Ohio Militia, and served six months. After his discharge, he returned to Preble County, where he again enlisted, this time in Captain James Rightmire's Company, Russell's Battalion, Ohio Militia, serving from September 6, 1814, to the close of the war, March 5, 1815, during this period, being on duty at Fort Frontier, located about half way between the present town of Eaton, Ohio, and the present city of Richmond, Indiana.

After his discharge from the army, Asahel Woodward continued to live in the vicinity of Fort Frontier, until late in the year 1815, when he was married to Catharine Hollett. This pioneer woman was born December 1, 1792, in the State of Maryland, whence she was taken, at the age of two and a half years, by her parents, to Washington County, Kentucky. The family remained in that State until January, 1811, when they crossed the Ohio River into Indiana Territory and later moved to Preble County, Ohio, where on October 1, 1815, she was united in

marriage with Asahel Woodward. To this union were born the following named children: Rachel, Vienna, Thomas Bennett, Pyrrhus, Franklin, Martha Jane, Clarinda and Martin Van Buren. Appended to this sketch will be found a table compiled from the Woodward family records, showing the birth, marriage and death of each of the members thereof.

Asahel and Catharine (Hollett) Woodward, the first white settlers of Henry County, were pioneers and frontiersmen, in the broadest sense of the expression. They came to Henry County in the Spring of 1819, early enough to plant a few acres of corn, on a small Indian clearing, situated about one half mile east of where the Panhandle crosses over the Big Four Railroad and less than two miles northeast from the court house in New Castle. They were both blessed with strong constitutions and labored with willing hands not only to better their own fortunes but with generous helpfulness to assist their neighbors as well. They were followed to Henry County by Thomas Woodward, a brother of Asahel, who entered land and lived in the county until his death. In a sense, the history of one pioneer is the history of all, so far, at least, as relates to their settlement, their sacrifices and their hardships. They were persistent in effort, self reliant in difficulties and courageous in the face of danger, and, when their day was ended, yielded their accumulated property as a goodly heritage to their children.

The first home of Asahel and Catharine Woodward was near the place, where they had planted their first field of corn. It was a log cabin with the usual scanty and homely furnishings. From this cabin home, the family afterwards removed to the present corner of Twelfth and Woodward Streets, New Castle. These streets were not then in existence and the house which they occupied stood on a part of what was later known as the Asahel Woodward farm. Afterwards on this same plat of ground, a two story frame house was erected, which is still standing and habitable. At a later date, Mr. Woodward built a primitive brick house, the first in this locality, which stood about where the present residence of Thomas J. Burk is situated, and still later he joined with his son Franklin in building on the land set apart as the inheritance of Franklin, the brick residence afterwards owned and occupied for many years by the late Joshua Holland and family, the money used in the building being furnished from the earnings of the son named. This residence is still standing and is situated immediately west of the Burk mansion. After the sale of this property to George W. Lennard in 1854, who, a year later, sold it to Joshua Holland, Asahel Woodward and family moved back to the frame dwelling at the corner of Twelfth and Woodward Streets, which they practically made their home until the death of Mrs. Woodward, which occurred January 11, 1871. After her death Mr. Woodward made his home with his son, Pyrrhus, who owned the property, now occupied by his daughter, Mrs. Belle Springer, until his death, March 19, 1875.

Asahel Woodward was among the very first to enter land in Henry County and he added to his possessions by purchase as he was able, until he became one of the largest land owners in the county, his holdings at one time amounting to one thousand acres or more, most of said land extending in a semi-circle from the original plat of the town of New Castle, as far west and north as Blue River from the Cadiz turnpike and on around to the Muncie turnpike. He also owned a tract of land east, and another tract of one hundred and sixty acres, southeast

enrolled October 4, 1847, and mustered into the service of the United States October 14, 1847, for the term of, "During the war." He was mustered out July 28, 1848. After entering the service, young Woodward and his comrades first went on horseback from New Castle to Madison, Indiana. From Madison the regiment was sent by water to New Orleans and thence, across the Gulf of Mexico to Vera Cruz, where it joined the army under General Winfield Scott and moved overland to the City of Mexico. The history of Henry County in the Mexican War is practically embodied in three articles published in a chapter of this work, which were prepared for publication by Captain Woodward in 1890 and left by him among his papers at the time of his death. They were furnished to the author by Captain Woodward's daughter, Mrs. Belle Springer. The articles relate to an important period in the life of Captain Woodward and should be taken in conjunction with this sketch to complete a review of his career.

After the war with Mexico was over, Pyrrhus Woodward returned to New Castle and resumed his trade and the first contract on which he was engaged was the carpenter work for the brick block, known as the "Murphey Corner," situate on the southeast corner of Main and Broad Streets. At that time (1849) this structure was one of the largest and most imposing in New Castle or, for that matter, in Eastern Indiana.

On January 15, 1850, Pyrrhus Woodward was married to Mary E. Hawkins, daughter of William and Isabel M. Hawkins, well known pioneers of Wayne County, Indiana. They were leading members of the Friends' Church and resided near Cambridge City. Preparatory to his marriage, Mr. Woodward built the house, since remodeled, which is now the residence of Doctor and Mrs. William F. Boor. This home, Mr. Woodward and his wife occupied until 1854, when he sold it to his brother-in-law, Samuel Hazzard, quit the carpenter's trade and removed to that part of his father's farm which had been set aside for him. That farm is now mostly part and parcel of the northwestern portion of New Castle and is nearly all within the corporate limits of the town. Here he continued to live until the beginning of the Civil War.

Pyrrhus Woodward was a natural born soldier, and came honestly by the war spirit which sent him into the Mexican War and later into the great civil conflict. The martial instincts of the sire had descended to the son, and when the nation leaped to arms, he was among the first to answer the call for volunteers. Early in the Summer of 1861, he, assisted by George W. Lennard, began recruiting a company which afterwards became Company C, 36th Indiana Infantry, which was officered as follows: Pyrrhus Woodward, Captain; George W. Lennard, First Lieutenant; and James W. Connell, Second Lieutenant. This company left New Castle for Camp Wayne, Richmond, Indiana, August 27, 1861, where, before the regiment was formally mustered into the service of the United States, the officers of Company C were changed, First Lieutenant Lennard becoming Adjutant of the regiment; Connell, First Lieutenant, and John E. Holland, Second Lieutenant. The company was mustered in September 16, 1861, and from that date, the history of the 36th Regiment is the military history of Pyrrhus Woodward, until he was forced to resign from the services on account of disability, resulting from wounds received at Chickamauga, Georgia. It is a matter of record that Captain Woodward was not absent from

his command for a single day and never missed a battle during the continuance of his service. He participated in the engagements at Shiloh, Siege of Corinth, Perryville, Stone's River, Chickamauga, and all intermediate skirmishes. After the battle of Perryville and until just preceding the battle of Stone's River, as ranking captain, he had command of the regiment, but just prior to the last named battle was succeeded in the command by Major Isaac Kinley. Major Kinley was wounded at the beginning of that terrific conflict and the command again devolved on Captain Woodward, which he retained until the close of the battle and the return of Colonel Cary to the regiment. At the battle of Chickamauga, September 19 and 20, 1863, Captain Woodward was wounded in the right side by the explosion of a shell which disabled him for further military duty. He resigned from this cause October 18, 1863, and returned to his home at New Castle, where he engaged in farming which he continued for the remainder of his life. Soon after his return from the army he built for his farm residence, the house at the north end of Main street, now occupied as already stated by his daughter, Mrs. Belle Springer. When this house was built, it was out of town and surrounded by trees of the original forest. It is now close to the center of the town. The forest trees have all been cleared away and in all directions may be seen the handsome homes of people, none of whom realize that they are on historic ground.

Captain Woodward belonged to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, being a member of Fidelity Lodge, No. 59, New Castle. He was also a member of George W. Lennard Post, No. 148, Grand Army of the Republic, New Castle. He died December 27, 1898, and his remains are buried in South Mound Cemetery, New Castle. As a soldier of two wars, as a just and upright man and as a respected and beloved citizen, his body was followed to the grave by a large concourse of his fellow citizens. The pall bearers were members of his own company in the Civil War. At the Cemetery, before his remains were finally consigned to the earth, his comrade in arms, Captain David W. Chambers, delivered the following fitting address:

"I have known Captain Woodward for forty years as citizen and soldier; as a soldier intimately. As a citizen he was conservative and safe, never visionary, never fanatical, but always ready to favor any cause that he believed would promote the interest of his fellow man. He never handled a dollar that was not earned in accordance with the law of man and God. He was by nature military; was an honored soldier of two wars—the Mexican and the Civil War; the only wars occurring during the years of his physical ability to participate. In the Civil War my association with him was intimate. He impressed all who came in contact with him as a typical officer; at all times ready to obey; cool under the greatest possible danger to himself and to the brave and highly disciplined army of the Cumberland. I particularly recall one instance at the battle of Stone's River, December 31, 1862, in the darkest days for Union success, when the Confederates had broken the Union centre, so that we had Confederates in front of us, Confederates on the right and Confederates on the left. In a lull in the fight Captain Woodward, then commanding the regiment, with a smile on his face and apparently as placid as I beheld his lifeless form an hour ago, came to me and said: 'Captain, this is pretty hot.'

"My prayer is that his comrades and all others may emulate his civil and military virtues. With such citizens and volunteer soldiers the American flag, and the civil and religious liberties it guarantees, will forever live, judged by the law of moralists, or by the law of Holy Writ: 'by their works ye shall know them.' It is safe to say that Captain Woodward is now enjoying all of the happiness in the world beyond prepared for those who have done the will of God on earth.

"Soldier, rest! thy warfare o'er."

Mary E. Hawkins, wife of Captain Woodward, was born October 30, 1825, and died January 17, 1899, following her husband to the grave, three weeks after his death. She was a noble Christian woman, of domestic disposition, a devoted wife and loving mother, of whom too much cannot be said in her honor. She is most affectionately remembered by the people of New Castle, many of whom knew her, during her quiet, peaceful life, as "Aunt Mary Woodward."

To the union of Pyrrhus Woodward and Mary E. (Hawkins) Woodward were born five children, namely: Cordelia J., deceased; Isabel, now Mrs. Belle Springer; George W., a farmer; Leonora, now Mrs. John Hoham, of Chicago, Illinois, and Charles F., deceased.

THE FAMILY RECORD OF ASAHIEL AND CATHARINE (HOLLETT) WOODWARD.

Asahiel Woodward, father of the family, born March 20, 1791; died March 19, 1875.

Catharine Hollett, the mother, born December 1, 1792; died January 11, 1871.

Asahiel Woodward and Catharine Hollett were married October 1, 1815. Their children were:

Rachel Woodward, born October 14, 1816; married to Jacob Elliott, March 12, 1837; died March 10, 1838.

Vienna Woodward, born April 20, 1818; married to Samuel Hazzard, February 14, 1839; died January 30, 1858; the author of this History is the eldest son of Samuel and Vienna Hazzard, and the first grandson born to Asahiel and Catharine Woodward.

Thomas Bennett Woodward, born December 23, 1819; died December 30, 1863; he was married August 26, 1845, to Eliza Jane Elliott. She died March 10, 1850, and he married November 16, 1851, Catharine Crim, who was born March 15, 1816, and died October 25, 1857.

Pyrrhus Woodward, born August 1, 1822; married to Mary E. Hawkins, January 15, 1850; died December 27, 1898. His wife died January 17, 1899.

Franklin Woodward, born April 9, 1824; married to Hannah Maria Burt, May 27, 1851; died April 7, 1872. His wife was born December 12, 1828; died March 11, 1898.

Martha Jane Woodward, born January 17, 1826; died September 6, 1844.

Clarinda Woodward, born February 8, 1833; married to George W. Lennard, June 10, 1852; died June 1, 1879. Her husband was Colonel of the 57th Indiana Infantry, and the Grand Army Post at New Castle is named in his honor.

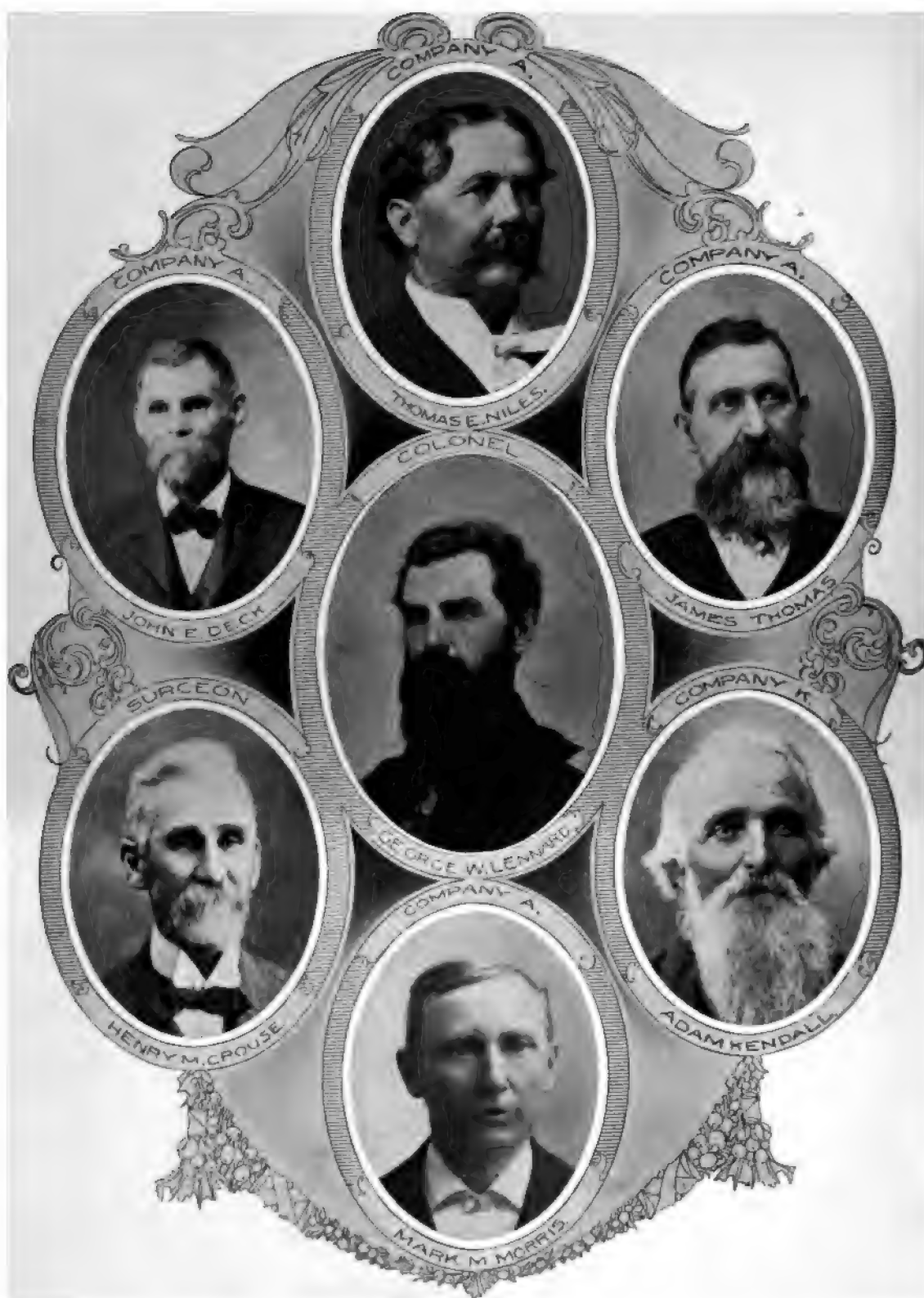
Martin Van Buren Woodward, born December 28, 1834; died February 1, 1838.

All of the above named are buried in South Mound Cemetery, New Castle, Indiana.

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57th INDIANA INFANTRY.

CHAP.

INDEX

ROSTER OF THE 57TH INDIANA.

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TENANT COLONEL FRANKLIN A.

ELLIOTT--BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES OF A.

CROUSE AND FAMILY--CAPTAIN JOHN A.

SERGEANT JOHN HENRY TERHUNT AND FAMILY

FIFTY SEVENTH INFANTRY REGIMENT, U. S. A.

MUSTERED FOR THREE YEARS.

In the following roster, the name of each officer and man is followed by his postoffice address at the time of mustering. In some instances the soldier was not a resident of Henry County at the time of enlistment but moved to that county after the Civil War. In such cases the name of the county from which he enlisted is substituted for the postoffice address and that is followed by the name of settlement in Henry County. The date of muster for the others is given if they were actually mustered into the service of the United States before the commission.

Companies A and F were considered distinctive in their regulations and, for that reason, the names of all the members of these companies are given with their postoffice addresses, to complete the roster of each. It is not known whether they lived in Henry County or not. Where the postoffice address is given, the name of the county from which the soldier enlisted is also given.

FIELD OFFICERS AND RESERVE OFFICERS.

COLONEL

John W. T. McMullen, Indianapolis. Mustered in as Colonel, May 1, 1862, and March 6, 1862.

Cyrus C. Hines, Indianapolis. Mustered in as Colonel, May 1, 1862, and discharged on account of wounds at Stone's River, Tennessee, December 31, 1862.

George W. Lennard, New Castle. Mustered in as Colonel, May 1, 1862, and discharged, Georgia, May 14, 1864.

Willis Blanch, Kellogg. Commissioner, Indiana, May 1, 1862, and discharged as Lieutenant Colonel, May 1, 1865.

John S. McGraw, Richmond. Commissioner, Maryland, May 1, 1862, and discharged as Lieutenant Colonel, December 14, 1864.

FIELD AND CORP.

Franklin A. Hardin, New Castle. Mustered in as Captain, May 1, 1862, and discharged March 8, 1862. Re-commissioned.

NOTE: In the name of this company.



57th INDIANA INFANTRY.

CHAPTER XVIII.

INFANTRY CONTINUED.

ROSTER OF THE 57TH INDIANA INFANTRY—HISTORY OF THE REGIMENT—LIEUTENANT COLONEL FRANKLIN ALLEN HARDIN—ADJUTANT HENRY CLAY ELLIOTT—BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES OF MAJOR AND SURGEON HENRY MUNSON CROUSE AND FAMILY—CAPTAIN JOHN ALTHAUS CRAFT AND FAMILY—SERGEANT JOHN HENRY TERHUNE AND FAMILY.

FIFTY SEVENTH INFANTRY REGIMENT, INDIANA VOLUNTEERS.

MUSTERED FOR THREE YEARS.

In the following roster, the name of each officer and man is followed by his postoffice address at the time of enlistment. In some instances the soldier was not a resident of Henry County at the time of enlistment but moved to that county after the Civil War. In such cases the name of the county from which he enlisted is substituted for the postoffice address and that is followed by the place of settlement in Henry County. The date of muster for the officers is the date they were actually mustered into the service of the United States and not the date of commission.

Companies A and F were considered distinctively Henry County organizations and, for that reason, the names of all the members are published with their postoffice addresses, to complete the roster of each of those companies, whether they lived in Henry County or not. Where the postoffice address is unknown, the name of the county from which the soldier enlisted follows his name.

FIELD OFFICERS AND REGIMENTAL STAFF.

COLONEL.

John W. T. McMullen, Indianapolis. Mustered in November 18, 1861. Resigned March 6, 1862.

Cyrus C. Hines, Indianapolis. Mustered in March 6, 1862. Resigned July 27, 1863, account of wounds at Stone's River, Tennessee, December 31, 1862.

George W. Lennard,* New Castle. Mustered in July 28, 1863. Killed at Resaca, Georgia, May 14, 1864.

Willis Blanch, Kokomo. Commissioned June 24, 1864. Not mustered. Resigned as Lieutenant Colonel, May 1, 1865.

John S. McGraw, Richmond. Commissioned May 2, 1865. Not mustered. Mustered out as Lieutenant Colonel, December 14, 1865.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL.

Franklin A. Hardin, New Castle. Mustered in November 20, 1861. Resigned March 8, 1862. Re-commissioned.

*Uncle of the author of this History.

Franklin A. Hardin, New Castle. Mustered in April 3, 1862. Resigned September 15, 1862.

George W. Lennard, New Castle. Mustered in December 2, 1862. Wounded at Stone's River, Tennessee, December 31, 1862. Promoted Colonel.

Willis Blanch, Kokomo. Mustered in May 15, 1864. Promoted Colonel.

John S. McGraw, Richmond. Mustered in May 2, 1865. Promoted Colonel.

Timothy H. Leeds, Kokomo. Commissioned June 1, 1865. Not mustered. Mustered out as Major, December 14, 1865.

MAJOR.

John W. Jordan, Newport, Kentucky. Mustered in October 18, 1861. Resigned November 20, 1862.

Willis Blanch, Kokomo. Mustered in February 27, 1863. Promoted Lieutenant Colonel.

John S. McGraw, Richmond. Mustered in May 15, 1864. Promoted Lieutenant Colonel.

Joseph S. Stidham, Centreville. Commissioned June 24, 1864. Not mustered. Killed at Kenesaw Mountain, Georgia, June 23, 1864, as Captain, Company C, before commission reached him.

Addison M. Dunn, Boxleytown. Commissioned September 1, 1864. Not mustered. Killed at Franklin, Tennessee, November 30, 1864, as Captain, Company E, before commission reached him.

Timothy H. Leeds, Kokomo. Mustered in May 17, 1865. Promoted Lieutenant Colonel.

John S. Summers, Jerome. Commissioned June 1, 1865. Not mustered. Mustered out as Captain, Company I, December 14, 1865.

LIEUTENANT AND ADJUTANT.

Henry C. Elliott, New Castle. Mustered in November 18, 1861. Wounded at Stone's River, Tennessee, December 31, 1862. Promoted Lieutenant Colonel, 118th Regiment.

Samuel T. Smith, New Castle. Mustered in January 25, 1863. Mustered out February 22, 1865.

John H. Terrell, Kokomo. Mustered in May 6, 1865. Mustered out December 14, 1865.

LIEUTENANT AND QUARTERMASTER.

John M. Commons, Centreville. Mustered in November 18, 1861. Resigned February 9, 1864.

David P. Leibhardt, Milton. Mustered in March 11, 1864. Mustered out December 14, 1865.

CAPTAIN AND CHAPLAIN.

Thomas M. McWhinney, Yellow Springs, Ohio. Mustered in November 20, 1861. Resigned April 14, 1862.

William K. Hoback, Cassville. Mustered in April 25, 1863. Resigned October 26, 1863.

James Leonard, Jerome. Mustered in May 14, 1865. Mustered out December 14, 1865.

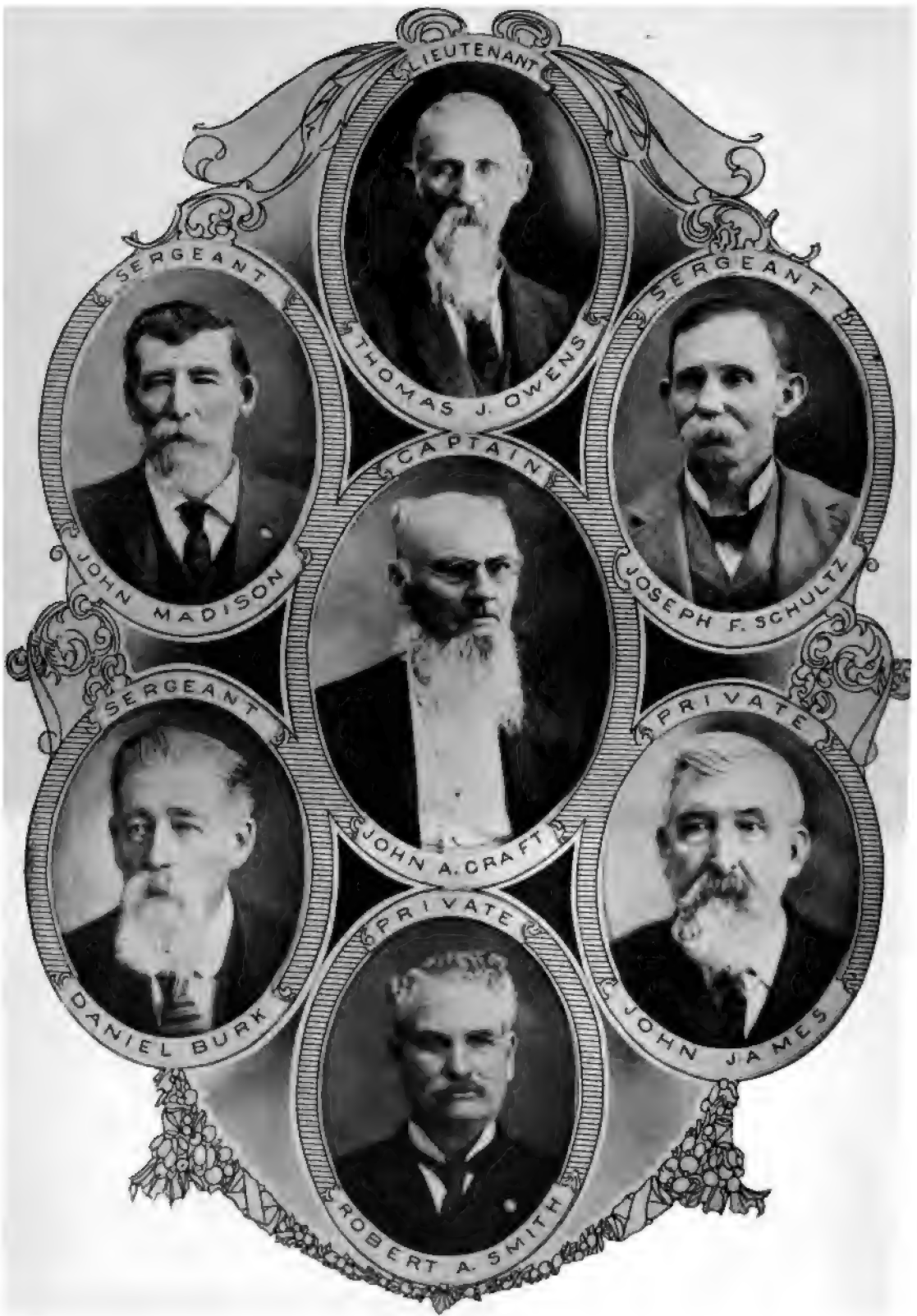
MAJOR AND SURGEON.

John Prichet, Centreville. Mustered in November 20, 1861. Resigned June 16, 1862.
Henry M. Crouse, Knightstown. Mustered in June 17, 1862. Resigned September 9, 1863.

Jacob P. Hochstetter, Bowling Green. Mustered in February 25, 1863. Resigned October 29, 1863.

Hosea Tillson, Centreville. Mustered in November 14, 1863. Mustered out December 14, 1865.





COMPANY A, 57th INDIANA INFANTRY.

Isaac S. Collings, Noblesville. Mustered in July 1861.

number

ASSISTANT SURGEONS

1. Jesse R. Brown, Dalton. Mustered in November 1861.
2. Henry M. Chase, Knightstown. Mustered in April 1862.
3. Jacob P. Humphrey, Bowling Green. Mustered in April 1862.
4. Robert B. Mitchell, Richmond. Mustered in September 1862.
5. Horace Tibbels, Centerville. Mustered in February 1863.
6. William T. Mendenhall, Piedmont. Mustered in November 26, 1864.
7. Isaac S. Collings, Noblesville. Mustered in April 1865.

NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF

SURGEON-MAJOR

Henry E. Robinson, Richmond. Mustered in November 1861. Died July 14, 1862.

QUARTERMASTER-SURGEON

Edward P. Howe, Centerville. Mustered in November 1861. Died en route, Company A.

COMMISSARY-SURGEON

Oramel J. Hyde, Richmond. Mustered in September 1861. Died at City, February 22, 1862.

HEAD-QUARTERS

Harry W. Shuman, Milton. Mustered in November 1861. Died December 20, 1862.

CHIEF OF STAFF

James T. Jones, Covington. Killed by accident. Was formerly Second Lieutenant, Company B.

COMPANY A.

CAPTAIN

Robert Allison, Knightstown. Killed by accident. Died July 22, 1863.

Robert A. Craft, Charlotte. Killed by accident. Died March 25, 1863.

Lawrence P. Howe, Centerville. Killed by accident. Died July 12, 1864.

Henry H. Van Hook, Knightstown. Killed. Died March 18, 1865.

William T. Stewart, Bowling Green. Killed by accident. Died July 1863.

James T. Smith, Charlotte. Killed by accident. Mustered out in February 1864.

COMPANY B.

CAPTAIN

Thomas M. Hatcher, Lexington. Killed by accident. Died July 1863.



COMPANY A, 57th INDIANA INFANTRY.

Isaac S. Collings, Noblesville. Mustered in July 1, 1865. Mustered out December 14, 1865.

ASSISTANT SURGEONS.

Jesse R. Brown, Dalton. Mustered in November 20, 1861. Resigned April 19, 1862.
Henry M. Crouse, Knightstown. Mustered in April 23, 1862. Promoted Surgeon.
Jacob P. Hochstetter, Bowling Green. Mustered in August 23, 1862. Promoted Surgeon.

Robert S. Mitchell, Richmond. Mustered in September 17, 1862. Resigned September 9, 1863.

Hosea Tillson, Centreville. Mustered in February 18, 1863. Promoted Surgeon.

William T. Mendenhall, Richmond. Mustered in November 21, 1863. Resigned November 26, 1864.

Isaac S. Collings, Noblesville. Mustered in March 12, 1865. Promoted Surgeon.

NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF.

SERGEANT MAJOR.

Henry E. Robinson, Richmond. Mustered in November 18, 1861. Discharged, disability, June 14, 1862.

QUARTERMASTER SERGEANT.

Edward P. Howe, Centreville. Mustered in November 18, 1861. Promoted Second Lieutenant, Company A.

COMMISSARY SERGEANT.

Orimal J. Hyde, Richmond. Mustered in November 18, 1861. Discharged, disability, February —, 1863.

HOSPITAL STEWARD.

Henry W. Shuman, Milton. Mustered in November 18, 1861. Discharged, disability, December —, 1862.

PRINCIPAL MUSICIAN.

James T. Jukes, Covington, Kentucky. Mustered in November 18, 1861. Promoted Second Lieutenant, Company B.

COMPANY A.

CAPTAIN.

Robert Allison, Knightstown. Mustered in November 18, 1861. Resigned February 21, 1863.

John A. Craft, Charlottesville, Hancock County. Mustered in February 22, 1863. Resigned March 25, 1863.

Edward P. Howe, Centreville, Wayne County. Mustered in April 14, 1863. Resigned July 12, 1864.

Henry H. Van Horn, Knightstown. Mustered in August 29, 1864. Honorably discharged March 18, 1865.

William T. Seward, Howard County. Mustered in April 20, 1865. Resigned June 11, 1865.

Isaac T. Earl, Charlottesville, Hancock County. Commissioned June 12, 1865. Not mustered. Mustered out as First Lieutenant, December 14, 1865.

FIRST LIEUTENANT.

Thomas M. Grubbs, Knightstown. Mustered in November 18, 1861. Resigned June 15, 1862.

John A. Craft, Charlottesville, Hancock County. Mustered in July 30, 1862. Promoted Captain.

Edward P. Howe, Centreville, Wayne County. Mustered in March 26, 1863. Promoted Captain.

William W. Humphreys, Madison, Jefferson County. Mustered in June 17, 1863. Resigned February 11, 1864.

Henry H. Van Horn, Knightstown. Mustered in April 9, 1864. Promoted Captain.

William T. Seward, Howard County. Mustered in November 6, 1864. Promoted Captain.

Isaac T. Earl, Charlottesville, Hancock County. Mustered in May 6, 1865. Promoted Captain.

Mark M. Morris, Knightstown. Commissioned June 12, 1865. Not mustered. Mustered out as Second Lieutenant, December 14, 1865.

SECOND LIEUTENANT.

William H. Leonard, Knightstown. Mustered in November 18, 1861. Resigned August 18, 1862.

Edward P. Howe, Centreville, Wayne County. Mustered in November 2, 1862. Promoted First Lieutenant.

Thomas J. Owens, Charlottesville, Hancock County. Mustered in June 17, 1863. Resigned November 20, 1864.

Mark M. Morris, Knightstown. Mustered in June 1, 1865. Promoted First Lieutenant.

John E. Deck, Knightstown. Commissioned July 1, 1865. Not mustered. Mustered out as First Sergeant, December 14, 1865.

FIRST SERGEANT.

John A. Craft, Charlottesville, Hancock County. Mustered in November 18, 1861. Promoted First Lieutenant.

SERGEANTS.

William H. McLaughlin, Knightstown. Mustered in November 18, 1861. Appointed First Sergeant. Discharged, disability, March 6, 1863.

Squire Dillee, Knightstown. Mustered in November 18, 1861. Discharged, disability, June 27, 1862.

Abraham Davis, Knightstown. Mustered in November 18, 1861. Transferred to V. R. Corps.

Caleb N. Warner, Knightstown. Mustered in November 18, 1861. Died, date and place unknown.

CORPORALS.

Edward W. Cox, Madison, Jefferson County. Mustered in November 18, 1861. Missing April 1, 1862.

George Kinder, Charlottesville, Hancock County. Mustered in November 18, 1861. Mustered out February 5, 1865.

George W. Leonard, Knightstown. Mustered in November 18, 1861. Discharged, disability, April 1, 1862.

John H. May, Knightstown. Mustered in November 18, 1861. Discharged, disability, January 3, 1862.

Thomas J. Owens, Charlottesville, Hancock County. Mustered in November 18, 1861. Appointed Sergeant. Promoted Second Lieutenant.

Joseph F. Shultz, Charlottesville, Hancock County. Mustered in November 18, 1861. Appointed Sergeant. Wounded at Kenesaw Mountain, Georgia, June 23, 1864. Mustered out December 27, 1864.

Charles F. Sanders, Madison, Jefferson County. Mustered in November 18, 1861. Died June 4, 1862.

Henry H. Van Horn, Knightstown. Mustered in November 18, 1861. Appointed Sergeant. Promoted First Lieutenant.

MUSICIANS.

Thomas Pyatte, Charlottesville, Hancock County. Mustered in November 18, 1861. Discharged, disability, March 4, 1862.

William M. Allison, Knightstown. Mustered in November 18, 1861. Discharged, disability, February 23, 1863.

WAGONER.

Jonathan Wolf, Charlottesville, Hancock County. Mustered in November 18, 1861. Discharged, disability, February 25, 1863.

PRIVATES.

Elam Armfield, Knightstown. Mustered in November 18, 1861. Discharged, disability, June 24, 1862.

Oliver W. Bartlow, Charlottesville, Hancock County. Mustered in November 18, 1861. Discharged November 5, 1862, account of wounds at Shiloh, Tennessee, April 7, 1862.

Jeremiah Boyer, Warrington, Hancock County. Mustered in November 18, 1861. Discharged, disability, January 22, 1863.

William Boyer, Warrington, Hancock County. Mustered in November 18, 1861. Veteran. Mustered out March 24, to date August 13, 1865.

Joseph Brooks, Charlottesville, Hancock County. Mustered in November 18, 1861. Killed at Stone's River, Tennessee, December 31, 1862.

Joseph B. Burdette, Knightstown. Mustered in November 18, 1861. Missing November 4, 1862.

Daniel Burk, Charlottesville, Hancock County. Mustered in November 18, 1861. Veteran. Appointed Sergeant. Wounded in Atlanta Campaign, June 18, 1864. Mustered out December 14, 1865.

Eden Burris, Cleveland, Hancock County. Mustered in November 18, 1861. Mustered out March 9, 1865.

Nelson Burris, Cleveland, Hancock County. Mustered in November 18, 1861. Veteran. Appointed Principal Musician. Mustered out December 14, 1865.

William T. Byers, Knightstown. Mustered in November 18, 1861. Died at Big Shanty, Georgia, July 28, 1864, account of wounds at Kenesaw Mountain, Georgia, June 23, 1864.

Henry Carroll, Charlottesville, Hancock County. Mustered in November 18, 1861. Discharged, disability, August 12, 1862.

George L. Chandler, Charlottesville, Hancock County. Mustered in September 10, 1862. Recruit. Discharged, disability, October 13, 1863.

Homer H. Craft, Charlottesville, Hancock County. Mustered in September 10, 1862. Recruit. Discharged, disability, February 5, 1863.

Joseph Davis, Knightstown. Mustered in November 18, 1861. Discharged, disability, June 28, 1862.

John Dawson, Cleveland, Hancock County. Mustered in November 18, 1861. Mustered out February 5, 1865.

John E. Deck, Knightstown. Mustered in November 18, 1861. Veteran. Appointed First Sergeant. Promoted Second Lieutenant.

Henry C. Decker, Knightstown. Mustered in November 18, 1861. Discharged, disability, March 21, 1863.

James A. Drury, Knightstown. Mustered in November 18, 1861. Died at Nashville, Tennessee, December 4, 1862.

Isaac T. Earl, Charlottesville, Hancock County. Mustered in November 18, 1861. Veteran. Appointed Corporal. Promoted First Lieutenant.

Austin M. Edwards, Knightstown. Mustered in November 18, 1861. Veteran. Appointed Corporal. Mustered out December 14, 1865.

Americus Fisk, Willow Branch, Hancock County. Mustered in November 18, 1861. Veteran. Appointed Corporal. Mustered out December 14, 1865.

Granville Fisk, Willow Branch, Hancock County. Mustered in November 18, 1861. Mustered out February 5, 1865.

James M. Fletcher, Willow Branch, Hancock County. Mustered in November 18, 1861. Veteran. Captured at Kenesaw Mountain, Georgia, June 18, 1864. Held in Confederate prison. Lost on Sultana, April 27, 1865.

John W. Fletcher, Willow Branch, Hancock County. Mustered in November 18, 1861. Mustered out February 5, 1865.

Charles H. Fort, Charlottesville, Hancock County. Mustered in November 18, 1861. Mustered out February 5, 1865.

Lorenzo D. Fort, Charlottesville, Hancock County. Mustered in November 18, 1861. Died at Stone's River, Tennessee, January 1, 1863, account of wounds received there, December 31, 1862.

Henry C. Garriott, Warrington, Hancock County. Mustered in November 18, 1861. Mustered out March 1, 1865.

John D. Gibbs, Willow Branch, Hancock County. Mustered in November 18, 1861. Mustered out February 5, 1865.

Jacob Green, Knightstown. Mustered in November 18, 1861. Discharged, disability, March 25, 1862.

Hiram Griffith, Cleveland, Hancock County. Mustered in November 18, 1861. Discharged, disability, May 16, 1863.

Thomas H. Griffith, Cleveland, Hancock County. Mustered in November 18, 1861. Veteran. Appointed Corporal. Mustered out December 14, 1865.

John Groler, Spiceland. Mustered in November 18, 1861. Mustered out February 8, 1865.

John B. Halley, Warrington, Hancock County. Mustered in November 18, 1861. Discharged, disability, September 24, 1862.

Daniel Hicks, Knightstown. Mustered in November 18, 1861. Mustered out February 5, 1865.

Joseph Hinkle, Raysville. Mustered in November 18, 1861. Discharged, disability, March 25, 1862.

John W. Hudelson, Knightstown. Mustered in November 18, 1861. Discharged, disability, December 17, 1862.

William W. Humphreys, Madison, Jefferson County. Mustered in November 18, 1861. Appointed Sergeant Major. Promoted First Lieutenant.

William H. Hunnicutt, Raysville. Mustered in November 18, 1861. Missing December 31, 1862.

John James, Knightstown. Mustered in November 18, 1861. Discharged, disability, June 25, 1862.

William H. Jones, Willow Branch, Hancock County. Mustered in November 18, 1861. Discharged, disability, November 21, 1862.

Jonathan Keller, Charlottesville, Hancock County. Mustered in November 18, 1861. Discharged, disability, February 4, 1862.

William F. Lakin, Knightstown. Mustered in November 18, 1861. Discharged, disability, March 7, 1863.

George W. Landis, Charlottesville, Hancock County. Mustered in November 18, 1861. Mustered out February 5, 1865.

Charles W. Lemay, Charlottesville, Hancock County. Mustered in November 18, 1861. Discharged, disability, August 2, 1862.

John McCorkhill, Cleveland, Hancock County. Mustered in November 18, 1861. Discharged, disability, June 21, 1862.

John Madison, Knightstown. Mustered in November 18, 1861. Veteran. Appointed Sergeant. Mustered out December 14, 1865.

William N. White, Knightstown. Mustered in November 18, 1861. Discharged, disability, June 10, 1862.

COMPANY C.

PRIVATES.

Seely A. Black, Wayne County. Spiceland after the Civil War. Mustered in November 18, 1861. Mustered out February 4, 1865.

Nathaniel Dishman, Wayne County. Lewisville after the Civil War. Mustered in November 18, 1861. Discharged, disability, February 11, 1863.

Herbert Hunt, Wayne County. Middletown after the Civil War. Mustered in March 29, 1864. Recruit. Mustered out May 29, 1865.

COMPANY F.

CAPTAIN.

William S. Bradford, Middletown. Mustered in November 25, 1861. Died May 14, 1862, at home in Marion, Indiana, where his family had moved while he was in the army.

Korac McArthur, New Castle. Mustered in May 25, 1862. Mustered out February 22, 1865.

John H. Rent, Mechanicsburg. Mustered in April 1, 1865. Mustered out December 14, 1865.

FIRST LIEUTENANT.

Peter Shroyer, New Castle. Mustered in November 25, 1861. Resigned April 14, 1862.

Thomas D. Tharp, New Castle. Mustered in April 30, 1862. Resigned November 13, 1862.

Samuel T. Smith, New Castle. Mustered in January 25, 1863. Promoted Adjutant.

Charles W. T. Minesinger, New Castle. Mustered in April 9, 1864. Died at Nashville, Tennessee, September 14, 1864, account of wounds at Jonesboro, Georgia, August 31, 1864.

John H. Rent, Mechanicsburg. Mustered in November 6, 1864. Promoted Captain.

Oscar N. Wilmington, Lawrence, Marion County. Mustered in April 1, 1865. Mustered out December 14, 1865.

SECOND LIEUTENANT.

Thomas D. Tharp, New Castle. Mustered in November 25, 1861. Promoted First Lieutenant.

Korac McArthur, New Castle. Mustered in April 30, 1862. Promoted Captain.

Samuel T. Smith, New Castle. Mustered in June 15, 1862. Promoted First Lieutenant.

Charles W. T. Minesinger, New Castle. Mustered in April 12, 1863. Promoted First Lieutenant.

Richmond Wiselhart, Mechanicsburg. Commissioned June 1, 1865. Not mustered. Mustered out as First Sergeant, December 14, 1865.

FIRST SERGEANT.

Korac McArthur, New Castle. Mustered in November 18, 1861. Promoted Second Lieutenant.

SERGEANTS.

Larkin L. Albertson, New Castle. Mustered in November 18, 1861. Discharged, disability, August 16, 1862.

Samuel T. Smith, New Castle. Mustered in November 18, 1861. Promoted Second Lieutenant.

Wesley W. Seward, Mechanicsburg. Mustered in November 18, 1861. Killed at Stone's River, Tennessee, December 31, 1862.



COMPANIES OF THE NEW YORK MILITIA, ALBANY COUNTY.

Company of the 10th Regiment, Mustered in November 18, 1861. Discharged April 18, 1862.

OFFICERS.

MAJOR.

John C. Smith, Captain after the Civil War. Mustered in April 11, 1865.

Samuel W. Smith, Captain after the Civil War. Mustered in April 11, 1865.

John C. Smith, Captain after the Civil War. Mustered in April 11, 1865.

COMPANIES.

MAJOR.

John C. Smith, Captain after the Civil War. Mustered in April 11, 1865. Mustered out April 11, 1865. Mustered in April 11, 1865. Mustered out April 11, 1865.

John C. Smith, Captain after the Civil War. Mustered in April 11, 1865. Mustered out April 11, 1865.

COMPANIES.

John C. Smith, Captain after the Civil War. Mustered in April 11, 1865. Mustered out April 11, 1865.

John C. Smith, Captain after the Civil War. Mustered in April 11, 1865. Mustered out April 11, 1865.

John C. Smith, Captain after the Civil War. Mustered in April 11, 1865. Mustered out April 11, 1865.

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John C. Smith, Captain after the Civil War. Mustered in April 11, 1865. Mustered out April 11, 1865.

John C. Smith, Captain after the Civil War. Mustered in April 11, 1865. Mustered out April 11, 1865.

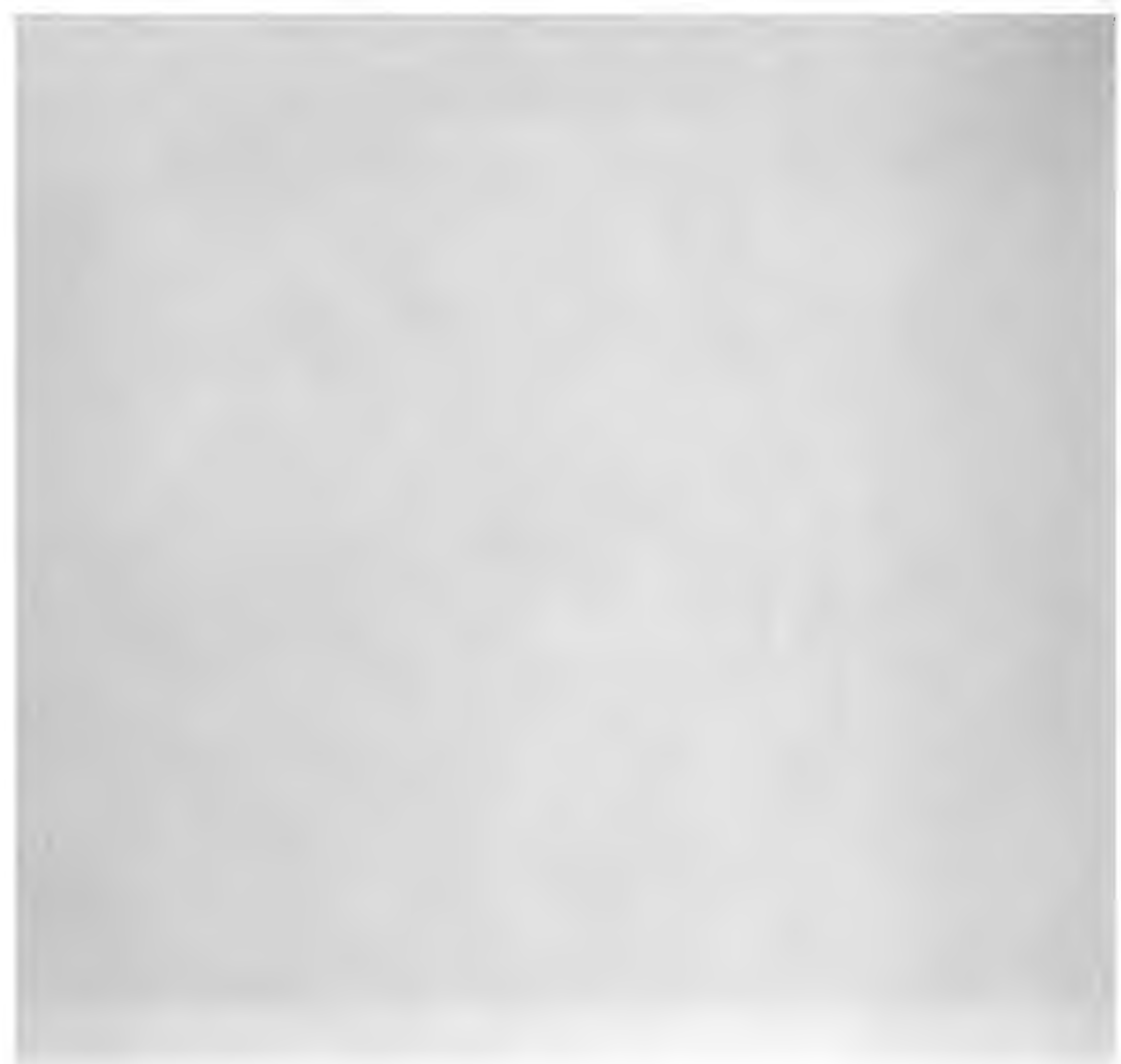
John C. Smith, Captain after the Civil War. Mustered in April 11, 1865. Mustered out April 11, 1865.

John C. Smith, Captain after the Civil War. Mustered in April 11, 1865. Mustered out April 11, 1865.

John C. Smith, Captain after the Civil War. Mustered in April 11, 1865. Mustered out April 11, 1865.



COMPANY F, 57th INDIANA INFANTRY.



Milton Carmichael, Middletown. Mustered in November 18, 1861. Died at Louisville, Kentucky, November 18, 1862.

John F. Chenoweth, Sulphur Springs. Mustered in November 18, 1861. Veteran. Wounded in Atlanta Campaign. Captured at Franklin, Tennessee, November 30, 1864. Held in Cahaba Prison, Alabama, until March, 1865. Lost on Sultana, April 27 1865.

Henry C. Cloud, Huntington County. Mustered in November 18, 1861. Discharged, disability.

Adam Eli Conn, Middletown. Mustered in November 18, 1861. Discharged, disability, June 28, 1862.

William H. Dakins, Lewisville. Mustered in November 18, 1861. Discharged, disability, June 17, 1862.

William Echelbarger, New Castle. Mustered in November 18, 1861. Discharged, disability.

Henry C. Elliott, New Castle. Mustered in November 18, 1861. Promoted Adjutant.

Josephus V. Elliott, Mechanicsburg. Mustered in November 18, 1861. Died at home, in Mechanicsburg, March 9, 1863.

Asbury C. Evans, New Castle. Mustered in November 18, 1861. Discharged, disability.

Lemuel Evans, New Castle. Mustered in November 18, 1861. Died at Nashville, Tennessee, February 5, 1863.

Isaiah Frazier, New Castle. Mustered in November 18, 1861. Mustered out October 5, 1865.

James H. Gilmore, Madison County. Springport after the Civil War. Mustered in November 18, 1861. Discharged, disability, December 31, 1863.

Thomas J. Ginn, Mechanicsburg. Mustered in November 18, 1861. Captured at Franklin, Tennessee, November 30, 1864. Held in Cahaba Prison, Alabama, until March, 1865. Sultana survivor. Mustered out May 19, 1865.

William Graves, Middletown. Mustered in November 18, 1861. Discharged April 4, 1863, account of wounds at Stone's River, Tennessee, December 31, 1862.

Jeremiah Gray, Ovid, Madison County. Mustered in November 18, 1861. Died at Nashville, Tennessee, February 5, 1863.

Edwin A. Gregory, Henry County. Mustered in February 18, 1862. Recruit. Killed at Stone's River, Tennessee, December 31, 1862.

George W. Ham, Markleville, Madison County. Mustered in November 18, 1861. Veteran. Appointed Quartermaster Sergeant. Mustered out December 14, 1865.

Jacob H. Ham, Markleville, Madison County. Mustered in November 18, 1861. Discharged, disability, December 31, 1863.

William J. Ham, Markleville, Madison County. Mustered in November 18, 1861. Discharged, disability, September 11, 1863.

Albert G. Hardin, Lawrence, Marion County. Mustered in November 18, 1861. Mustered out February 5, 1865.

Meredith Harris, Markleville, Madison County. Mustered in November 18, 1861. Discharged, disability, March 11, 1863.

Elisha Hart, Middletown. Mustered in March 14, 1862. Recruit. Appointed Corporal and Sergeant. Mustered out March 20, 1865.

Peter Haynes, Henry County. Mustered in October 14, 1864. Recruit. Killed at Franklin, Tennessee, November 30, 1864.

Enoch Hiatt, New Burlington, Delaware County. Mustered in November 18, 1861. Discharged, disability, April 13, 1863.

James D. Hiatt, New Burlington, Delaware County. Mustered in November 18, 1861. Discharged, disability, March 23, 1863.

Joseph Hiatt, Cadiz. Mustered in November 18, 1861. Veteran. Killed in Atlanta Campaign, May 27, 1864.

William H. Hiatt, New Burlington, Delaware County. Mustered in November 18, 1861. Veteran. Appointed Corporal. Mustered out December 14, 1865.

Eben B. Hunter, Lawrence, Marion County. Mustered in November 18, 1861. Veteran. Appointed Sergeant. Mustered out December 14, 1865.

Joseph Huston, Mechanicsburg. Mustered in November 18, 1861. Died at Nashville, Tennessee, February 5, 1863.

Charles C. Jennings, New Castle. Mustered in November 18, 1861. Killed at Franklin, Tennessee, November 30, 1864.

Charles B. Kemp, Lewisville. Mustered in October 14, 1864. Recruit. Mustered out September 19, 1865.

John Kenney, Henry County. Mustered in November 18, 1861. Killed at Missionary Ridge, Tennessee, November 25, 1863.

William L. Leavell, Cadiz. Mustered in November 18, 1861. Died at Nashville, Tennessee, December 10, 1862.

Levi Lloyd, Marion, Grant County. Mustered in November 18, 1861. Discharged, disability, April 13, 1862.

Lewis Lock, Marion, Grant County. Mustered in November 18, 1861. Died at Louisville, Kentucky, January 16, 1862.

Philander Lowery, Cadiz. Mustered in April 6, 1864. Recruit. Appointed Sergeant. Mustered out December 14, 1865.

Martin McGeath, Delaware County. Mustered in November 18, 1861. Discharged, disability, June 21, 1862.

Joseph McKee, Cadiz. Mustered in November 18, 1861. Discharged, disability, November 22, 1864.

John Newland, Mechanicsburg. Mustered in November 18, 1861. Died at Shiloh, Tennessee, June 3, 1862.

Isaac Nicodemus, Mechanicsburg. Mustered in March 22, 1864. Recruit. Transferred to V. R. Corps.

John Nicodemus, Mechanicsburg. Mustered in November 18, 1861. Discharged, disability, April 23, 1863.

James F. Petty, New Burlington, Delaware County. Mustered in November 18, 1861. Died at Nashville, Tennessee, March 27, 1862.

Orton Phillips, Marion, Grant County. Mustered in November 18, 1861. Discharged, disability, April 13, 1863.

Pleasant Poe, Marion, Grant County. Mustered in November 18, 1861. Missing.

Oliver D. Protzman, Henry County. Mustered in November 18, 1861. Veteran. Killed at Franklin, Tennessee, November 30, 1864.

John M. Redding, New Castle. Mustered in November 18, 1861. Discharged, disability, July 11, 1862.

John H. Rent, Mechanicsburg. Mustered in November 18, 1861. Veteran. Wounded at Missionary Ridge, Tennessee, November 25, 1863. Appointed Corporal, Sergeant. First Sergeant. Promoted First Lieutenant.

James M. Ringo, Middletown. Mustered in November 18, 1861. Discharged, disability, July 11, 1862.

John H. Rinker, Middletown. Mustered in November 18, 1861. Died at Shiloh, Tennessee, April 22, 1862.

Samuel Runnels, Marion, Grant County. Mustered in November 18, 1861. Missing.

James L. Sargent, Lawrence, Marion County. Mustered in November 18, 1861. Discharged, disability, June 20, 1862.

Gideon B. Scott, Grant County. Mustered in November 18, 1861. Discharged, disability, June 20, 1862.

Thomas Seward, Mechanicsburg. Mustered in November 18, 1861. Transferred to V. R. Corps.

Nixon Simons, Rush County. Mustered in November 18, 1861. Died at Louisville, Kentucky, January 17, 1862.

Eli O. Small, Marion, Grant County. Mustered in November 18, 1861. Discharged, disability, August 17, 1862.

Jeremiah Sullivan, Mechanicsburg. Mustered in November 18, 1861. Died in field hospital, June 15, 1864, account of wounds in Atlanta Campaign, May 27, 1864.

Albert G. Terhune, Cadiz. Mustered in November 18, 1861. Discharged, disability, April 5, 1863.

John H. Terhune, Cadiz. Mustered in March 25, 1864. Recruit. Appointed Sergeant. Mustered out December 14, 1865.

James Thomas, Cadiz. Mustered in November 18, 1861. Died at Nashville, Tennessee, April 30, 1863.

Joseph Van Matre, Middletown. Mustered in November 18, 1861. Died at St. Louis, Missouri, May 10, 1863.

Arthur E. Vest, Marion County. Mustered in November 18, 1861. Appointed Sergeant. Mustered out December 14, 1865.

Rowland Vest, Marion County. Mustered in November 18, 1861. Discharged, disability, April 11, 1862.

John B. Waddy, Lawrence, Marion County. Mustered in November 18, 1861. Discharged, disability, June 28, 1863.

Robert A. Waddy, Lawrence, Marion County. Mustered in November 18, 1861. Discharged, disability, May 9, 1862.

Francis M. Watkins, New Castle. Mustered in November 18, 1861. Killed at Resaca, Georgia, May 14, 1864.

Thornton T. Watkins, New Castle. Mustered in April 6, 1864. Recruit. Captured at Franklin, Tennessee, November 30, 1864. Held in Cahaba Prison, Alabama, until March, 1865. Lost on Sultana, April 27, 1865.

Jason Wheeler, Lawrence, Marion County. Mustered in November 18, 1861. Discharged, disability, June 22, 1862.

Oscar N. Wilmington, Lawrence, Marion County. Mustered in November 18, 1861. Veteran. Appointed Sergeant and First Sergeant. Promoted First Lieutenant.

Leander J. Williams, New Castle. Mustered in April 7, 1864. Recruit. Appointed Corporal. Mustered out December 14, 1865.

Richmond Wisehart, Mechanicsburg. Mustered in November 18, 1861. Veteran. Appointed Sergeant and First Sergeant. Wounded at Kenesaw Mountain, Georgia, June 27, 1864. Promoted Second Lieutenant.

COMPANY I.

SERGEANT.

John D. Lytle, New Castle. Mustered in February 5, 1862. Veteran. Mustered out June 19, 1865.

PRIVATE.

Joseph Myers, Millville. Mustered in February 5, 1862. Mustered out February 5, 1865.

Samuel J. Parker, Wayne County. Mooreland after the Civil War. Mustered in February 5, 1862. Discharged, disability, July 12, 1862.

COMPANY K.

SECOND LIEUTENANT.

Leonidas Fox, Lewisville. Mustered in September 3, 1862. Transferred from Company I, 84th Regiment. Mustered out December 14, 1865.

FIRST SERGEANT.

Albert N. Yost, Sulphur Springs. Mustered in August 21, 1862. Transferred from Company G, 84th Regiment. Mustered out October 23, 1865.

SERGEANT.

Jefferson Caldwell, Lewisville. Mustered in August 18, 1862. Transferred from Company I, 84th Regiment. Mustered out December 14, 1865.

hearing of the battle of Shiloh, on the 6th of April, but did not arrive on the field until the afternoon of the 7th. It soon became actively engaged, but suffered only a slight loss. During the Siege of Corinth the regiment was actively employed. After the evacuation of that place, it marched into North Alabama, where it remained until about the middle of July, 1862, when it marched again into Middle Tennessee. Until the retreat to Louisville, which began about the 1st of September, 1862, the regiment remained on duty in Middle Tennessee, near Tullahoma and McMinnville, suffering but few casualties, but making many arduous marches, and undergoing severe hardships. During the campaign against Bragg, in Kentucky, it took an active part, engaging in the battle of Chaplin Hills, or Perryville, suffering only a slight loss. After the pursuit of Bragg was discontinued, the regiment marched for Nashville again, which place it reached about the 1st of December, 1862.

It remained at Nashville during the month of December, being frequently engaged in skirmishes with the enemy while guarding foraging trains. At the battle of Stone's River the Fifty Seventh suffered severely, losing 75 men out of about 350 engaged. In this battle the regiment greatly distinguished itself. It was attached to the left wing of the army which withstood the rebel assaults on the first day of the battle. Colonel Hines and Lieutenant Colonel Lennard were severely wounded, and the regiment lost some of its best men among the killed. During the remainder of the Winter and the Spring of 1863, it remained in camp near Murfreesboro, drilling constantly, and doing very severe picket duty. It took part in the "eleven days' scout" of Major General Reynolds, to McMinnville, in the month of April, but was not in any engagement. On the 24th of June the regiment broke camp and participated in the campaign against Tullahoma. After the Confederates evacuated Middle Tennessee, the regiment remained in camp near Pelham, in the Elk River Valley, until the 16th of August. During the campaign which resulted in the capture of Chattanooga and the battle of Chickamauga, General Wagner's Brigade, to which the Fifty Seventh was attached, operated on the north side of the Tennessee, opposite Chattanooga. On the evacuation of that place, Wagner's Brigade crossed the river and took possession. On the 5th of September Colonel Lennard was assigned as Provost Marshal of the town, and the regiment was placed on duty as provost guard. From this duty it was relieved a few days before the battle of Missionary Ridge, in which action it bore a conspicuous part.

At the re-organization of the Army of the Cumberland, subsequent to the battle of Chickamauga, the Fifty Seventh was assigned to Sheridan's (Second) Division of the Fourth Corps. Sheridan's division formed a part of the column sent to the relief of General Burnside at Knoxville immediately after the battle of Missionary Ridge. The campaign in East Tennessee during the Winter of 1863 and 1864, was probably unequaled during the whole war for hardships and privations; of these the Fifty Seventh suffered a full share. On the 1st of January, 1864, the regiment almost unanimously re-enlisted as a veteran organization, but did not return to Indiana on veteran furlough until March. Upon the expiration of its veteran furlough the regiment rejoined the Fourth Corps on the 5th of May, and took part in the initial operations of the campaign against Atlanta.

Tullahoma Campaign, Tennessee.....	June 23-30, 1863.
Chattanooga, Tennessee, (In defense of, during battle of Chickamauga).....	September 19-20, 1863.
Missionary Ridge, Tennessee.....	November 25, 1863.
Buzzard Roost, Georgia.....	February 25-27, 1864.
Rocky Face Ridge, Georgia.....	May 5-9, 1864.
Resaca, Georgia.....	May 13-16, 1864.
Dallas, Georgia.....	May 25 to June 4, 1864.
New Hope Church, Georgia.....	May 28-30, 1864.
Kenesaw Mountain, Georgia, (First Assault).....	June 23, 1864.
Kenesaw Mountain, Georgia, (General Assault).....	June 27, 1864.
Peach Tree Creek, Georgia, (Hood's first sortie).....	July 20, 1864.
Atlanta, Georgia, (Hood's second sortie).....	July 22, 1864.
Atlanta, Georgia, (Hood's third sortie).....	July 28, 1864.
Atlanta, Georgia, (Siege of).....	July 28 to September 2, 1864.
Jonesboro, Georgia.....	August 31 to September 1, 1864.
Columbia, Tennessee.....	November 24-28, 1864.
Spring Hill, Tennessee.....	November 29, 1864.
Franklin, Tennessee.....	November 30, 1864.
Nashville, Tennessee.....	December 15-16, 1864.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL FRANKLIN ALLEN HARDIN.

Franklin Allen Hardin was born in Adams County, Ohio, October 11, 1830. In the Spring of 1843, he with his parents came to Wayne County, Indiana, settling near Centreville. At the early age of sixteen, with such qualifications as only a common school education afforded, he resolved on the Christian ministry as the business of his life, and was admitted to the North Indiana Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which he continued his labors until the beginning of the Civil War.

The North Indiana Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church was held in New Castle, in April, 1860, and at that time the Reverend Franklin Hardin was designated and appointed Pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church at New Castle. At the Conference held in April, 1861, he was reappointed to the same charge. When the Civil War began, the Reverend Hardin was very active in encouraging enlistments and in assisting in the organization of the first companies that volunteered from the central part of Henry County. So great was his activity in this direction that he came to be called, "The fighting parson." When the 36th Indiana Infantry was organized, at the especial request of Colonel, William Grose, the Reverend Hardin was designated as Chaplain of the regiment, but before he could accept this position, he, with the Reverend J. W. McMullen, also of the Methodist Episcopal Church, at the urgent instance of Governor Morton, undertook the organization of the 57th Indiana Infantry, the regiment which immediately succeeded the 36th in old Camp Wayne, Richmond, Indiana. McMullen became Colonel and Hardin, Lieutenant Colonel, of the regiment, as is set forth in the foregoing roster and history of the regiment.

Unschoolled in the art of war, and associated with officers and soldiers scarcely one of whom ever before even so much as drilled in a company, the task was a very difficult one; but he continued with the regiment through the long campaign from Louisville to Pittsburg Landing, Corinth, Tuscumbia, Me-

Minnville, and back to Louisville. There he asked to be relieved on account of impaired health. He had become devotedly attached to the regiment and it was a great trial to him to sever his relation with such a noble body of men.

Shortly after his return home, he was called to the pastorate of a church in Chicago, to which place he removed in the Spring of 1865 and where he now resides. He is seventy four years old but continues his ministerial labors as zealously and acceptably as ever. He holds sacred the memory of the soldiers with whom he enlisted and wants to meet all of them on parade:

"When the General has come
With sound of trumpet, not of drum,
And when the well dressed ranks shall stand
In full review, at his right hand."

LIEUTENANT AND ADJUTANT HENRY CLAY ELLIOTT.

Lieutenant and Adjutant Henry Clay Elliott of the 57th Indiana Infantry was born March 25, 1839, on his father's farm, near New Castle, Indiana. His parents were Stephen and Mary (Carroll) Elliott. The father was born December 26, 1806, in a log cabin, on the banks of the Little Miami River, where Waynesville, Ohio, is now located. In 1807 he moved with his parents to Wayne County, Indiana, and settled on the Whitewater River, near Richmond, and his father cut the first stick of timber ever cut by a white man where that city now stands. He came to New Castle in 1823 and helped build a log cabin on the hill, a little south of the present residence of Thomas Jordan, corner of Indiana Avenue and Eleventh Street. He died December 4, 1896. The mother was born December 23, 1809, in Cincinnati, Ohio, and died February 22, 1859. Both of the parents are buried in Elliott Cemetery, two and a half miles south of New Castle. They were married on June 25, 1829, and were the parents of nine children, four of whom died in infancy. The remaining five, who grew to maturity, were named as follows: Zurilda, now the wife of Robert M. Chambers, of New Castle; Eliza, now the wife of William N. Clift, of New Castle; Henry Clay, the subject of this sketch; Sarah, afterwards the wife of Francis Marion McDowell, of Winamac, Indiana, now deceased; and Jehu T., junior, deceased. Sarah is buried in South Mound and Jehu T., junior, in Elliott Cemetery. He was born January 30, 1845, and died September 6, 1895.

HENRY CLAY ELLIOTT.

Henry Clay Elliott was raised on the well known Stephen Elliott farm, two and a half miles south of New Castle, and lived there until the breaking out of the Civil War. From the farm to the battlefield was his first step into the realities of life. Inspired by the loyalty and example of his ancestors, at the age of twenty two years, he enlisted in Company B, 8th Indiana Infantry (three months), and was mustered into the service of the United States, as a Sergeant, April 25, 1861. This company was raised in and about New Castle, in a single night, and was immediately sent to Camp Morton, Indianapolis. It was commanded by Captain Frederick Tykle, of Middletown. The regiment under the command of Colonel William P. Benton was mustered in April 25, 1861, and at once moved into West

Virginia, where on July 11, 1861, it took part in the battle of Rich Mountain. Sergeant Elliott was mustered out with the regiment, August 6, 1861.

After his experience in this short term regiment, Sergeant Elliott still turned his thoughts eagerly to the war, and in the Fall of 1861 assisted in the organization of what became Company F, 57th Indiana Infantry, and reported with a portion of the same at old Camp Wayne, Richmond, Indiana, where the 57th had its headquarters for organization. Here he was tendered a commission as Lieutenant and Adjutant of the regiment, at the request of Colonels McMullen and Hardin, and others of the regiment, and was mustered into the service of the United States, as such, November 18, 1861. He was afterwards made the mustering officer of the regiment, by order of General Thomas J. Wood. He served with the 57th Indiana in all of its marches and battles, until he was promoted, and at the battle of Stone's River, Tennessee, he was wounded, December 31, 1862. He was with the regiment until the day after the battle of Chickamauga, when he was advised by General Larz Noble, Adjutant General of Indiana, of his appointment as Lieutenant Colonel of the 118th Indiana Infantry, a six months' regiment, then stationed at Greenville, Tennessee. He joined that regiment at the point named and immediately assumed command, the Colonel, George W. Jackson, being absent on detached service. He remained in command of the regiment until it was mustered out at Indianapolis, at the expiration of its term of service, in March, 1864. The histories of the several regiments to which this soldier belonged, as published elsewhere in this History, are substantially the military history of Lieutenant Colonel Elliott, and perpetuate a record of soldierly devotion to country and flag, deserving of the highest meed of praise.

On May 17, 1864, Henry Clay Elliott was married to Kizzie, daughter of the Reverend Thomas M. McWhinney, then residing near Richmond, Indiana. There were born to this union, two children, namely: Warren Everett, now a resident of Chicago, Illinois, and William Henry Morton, now a resident of Phoenix, Arizona.

Lieutenant Colonel Elliott, after his return from the war, was for several years a merchant at Richmond, Indiana. He subsequently moved to Kansas and, for a period of twenty five years, traveled as representative of different wholesale grocery houses of Kansas City, St. Louis and Chicago. For about twelve years of this time, he represented the great firm of Franklin MacVeagh and Company. Since about the year 1897, he has made his home at New Castle, the abode of his youth. He is a member of the George W. Lennard Post, No. 148, Grand Army of the Republic, New Castle, of which he has filled all the chairs up to that of Post Commander. He is also a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

JEHU T. ELLIOTT, JUNIOR.

Jehu T. Elliott, junior, the brother of Henry Clay Elliott, served as a Morgan Raid Minute Man, during the brief invasion of Indiana by the Confederates under General John H. Morgan, in July, 1863. He afterwards enlisted in Company B, 134th Indiana Infantry, a one hundred day regiment, and was mustered into the service of the United States, as a private, May 24, 1864. He was appointed Sergeant and mustered out with the regiment, September 14, 1864. He again enlisted in the 79th Indiana Infantry and was mustered into the service of the

United States, as a private, September 30, 1864, but was not assigned to any **company** of the regiment. On account of his superior clerical qualifications, he was **detailed** at the headquarters of General Henry B. Carrington, commanding the **Department** of Indiana, where he remained until May 15, 1865, when he was **mustered** out with the regiment, as "unassigned."

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF HENRY MUNSON CROUSE, M. D.

**MAJOR AND SURGEON 57TH INFANTRY REGIMENT, INDIANA VOLUNTEERS,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.**

Among the leading physicians of Henry County is Dr. Henry Munson Crouse, of Knightstown. He is a native of Knox County, Ohio, where he was born July 25, 1830. His parents were George and Lydia (Melcher) Crouse, both natives of Virginia who lived near Richmond in that State before settling in Ohio. His parents were pioneer settlers of Ohio, having come to that State at an early day and settled in Knox County, near Mt. Vernon, in time to take up and enter public lands. In later years the parents moved to Mt. Vernon and made that place their home. To them were born three sons and one daughter, the subject of this sketch being the third child and next to the youngest son. Henry Munson Crouse lived on his father's farm until he was about sixteen years of age when he left the farm and went to Gambier, Ohio, and became a student in Kenyon College, one of the well known educational institutions of the "Buckeye State." Here he entered upon a course of study for the full term of four years and graduated upon the completion of his course with honor to himself and his alma mater.

Immediately following his graduation from Kenyon College, Dr. Crouse began the study of medicine, having for his preceptor, Dr. John W. Russell, a prominent practising physician of Mt. Vernon, with whom he remained four years. While pursuing his medical studies under the direction of Dr. Russell, he also attended lectures at the Cleveland Medical College, Cleveland, Ohio, and graduated from that institution in 1855. His education was now completed and he began to look for a favorable location for the practice of his profession, finally selecting Knightstown, Henry County, Indiana, as his future home, where on March 12, 1855, he began the earnest practice of medicine. From that day to the present time, excepting the period of his absence during the Civil War, Dr. Crouse has lived continuously at Knightstown and completely identified himself with that community and its interests.

The beginning of the Civil War found him firmly established in his profession but the demand for the services of skilled physicians and surgeons at the front became greater, daily, as the war progressed and Dr. Crouse felt himself called to offer his services to the Government. He enlisted in the 57th Indiana Infantry and was mustered into the service of the United States, as Assistant Surgeon, April 23, 1862, and two months later, on June 17, 1862, he was commissioned and mustered as Major and Surgeon of the same regiment, which position he continued to hold until increasing ill health and general disability compelled him to resign, September 9, 1863. As long as his health permitted, he had performed every military duty devolving upon him. His military service covered the sanguinary battles of Shiloh, (Siege of) Corinth, Perryville and Stone's River, and in his retentive memory are stored many incidents of camp and field which the Doctor takes pleasure in relating.

As soon as his health permitted, after his return from the war, Dr. Crouse resumed the practice of his profession at Knightstown, administering to the wants of the sick and the afflicted until, in the year 1900, when he retired from practice.



Henry McLean

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Henry M. Crouse



Henry M. Crouse and Nancy Helen Mar, daughter of Robert and Hannah Woods, were united in marriage at Knightstown, March 4, 1857, and to this union was born, December 12, 1858, one son, Coleman F. Crouse, who, after attaining his majority, resided for some years in San Francisco, California, where he was inspector of customs in the service of the Government. He afterwards left the public service and engaged in the banking business at Dawson, Alaska. From Alaska he returned to Knightstown, in October, 1902, where he now resides and is engaged in agricultural pursuits. The parents of Mrs. Crouse were old residents of Knightstown and a sketch of the life of her father, Robert Woods, who died October 21, 1892, and incidentally, of his family, will be found elsewhere in this History. He was the founder of the First National Bank, of Knightstown, and the president of the same from its organization to the time of his death.

Dr. Crouse, from his early youth, has been a hard student and from his own experience realizes the advantages of education. He has always taken an acute interest in matters relating to school, college and university. During his long residence at Knightstown, covering a half century or more, he was for some time a member of the school board and watched with solicitude the growth and prosperity of the schools of that place. Besides his services to the cause of education in his adopted home, he has occupied other positions of public responsibility, acquitting himself therein with credit to himself and distinct advantage to the city. In truth, Dr. Crouse has ever been recognized by his fellow citizens as a man of sterling worth and unusual attainments. His high position in the medical fraternity is attested by the fact that he has for many years been an honored member of the medical societies of the State and of the county and is well known for the active part he has taken in the work and deliberations of those respective organizations.

Dr. Crouse is a member of the Masonic fraternity, having taken all of the degrees of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, the Royal Arch Chapter, Knights Templar and Scottish Rite up to and including the Thirty Second Degree. He is Past Master of Golden Rule Lodge, No. 16, A. F. and A. M., at Knightstown. He is also a charter member of the Jerry B. Mason Post, No. 168, Grand Army of the Republic, of which organization, nationally and locally, he is an earnest supporter, regarding the right to wear the Grand Army button as a mark of deserved distinction and honor.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF JOHN ALTHANS CRAFT.

CAPTAIN, COMPANY A, 57TH INFANTRY REGIMENT, INDIANA VOLUNTEERS,
MECHANIC AND MERCHANT.

John Althans Craft has always been the good citizen, as he was the good and brave soldier during the time that tried the souls of thousands of loyal American citizens. His parents were Abraham Craft, born in Washington County, Pennsylvania, in 1802, and Margaret (Althans) Craft, born in Trumbull County, Ohio, in 1801. They were married in 1822. The children were: one who died in infancy; John A.; Eli R.; Homer H.; and Olive C., afterwards Mrs. Nathan P. Morse; George W.; Elizabeth Ann; and Sarah Margaret, now the widow of Dr. E. R. Floyd, living in Jersey City, New Jersey. All of the above are now deceased except the first and last named.

Following the marriage of the parents, they settled near Youngstown, then in Trumbull County, Ohio, now the county seat of Mahoning County, in that State. In April, 1836, the family emigrated from Ohio to Hancock County, Indiana, and located near the center of Jackson Township, three miles northwest of Charlottesville. Abraham Craft died at Kennard, October 20, 1886; his wife, Margaret, died August 3, 1855. The father is buried at Greensboro, in Henry County, and the mother in Gilboa Cemetery, south of Cleveland, in Hancock County.

JOHN ALTHANS CRAFT.

John Althans Craft was born near Youngstown, Ohio, September 1, 1824, and came to Hancock County, Indiana, with his parents, in 1836. He received a fair education in the schools of his locality in Ohio, supplemented by further education in the primitive schools of Indiana, and thus enabled himself to teach, which he did for several terms in Hancock County. Young Craft, during his stay at home, partially learned the trade of a shoemaker, under the instruction of his father, but subsequently apprenticed himself, when he was about twenty years of age, to Peter Probasco to learn the trade of a plane maker. Peter Probasco had been a resident of Cincinnati but, at the time now spoken of, was living on a farm which he owned near Charlottesville, Hancock County, Indiana, upon which he built a shop and established the business of plane making, for which purpose he had brought from the "Queen City of the West," a complete outfit of the necessary tools and machinery.

During the period of his apprenticeship, he received, as compensation, his board and lodging and extra pay of one dollar a day, when he helped in the harvest field on the farm. After finishing his trade, during which he had become an expert plane maker, he worked for Mr. Probasco until by economy he had become possessed of his own "kit of tools." In 1846, full of laudable ambition to win his way in the world, he walked from Charlottesville to Cincinnati, carrying his tools and clothing. At Cincinnati, he went to work for E. F. Seybold and Company, wholesale hardware merchants and manufacturers. Since that time the methods of making planes, of which there were various kinds used by carpenters and builders, has been practically superseded by modern self-acting machinery.

After some time spent with the above named firm, Mr. Craft, now some-



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what past the age of manhood, was taken ill and returned to his Indiana home near Charlottesville, but the Cincinnati firm, which was wonderfully well pleased with his workmanship, used to send him material to be manufactured into planes and then marked with their name, which finished product he would ship to them at Cincinnati. Even at this late day, planes of Mr. Craft's make, stamped in his own name, are in use among those who must at times, of necessity, use the old fashioned but very useful tool. Mr. Craft's fame as a plane maker gradually but surely spread throughout the country and it was not long until he was unable to keep abreast of the local demand. In Hancock County there are yet many planes made by Captain Craft. He continued at his trade until 1857 when he bought a small tract of land one-half mile north of Charlottesville and farmed until 1864.

John Althans Craft and Eliza Ann Fries were married in Rush County, Indiana, near Charlottesville, July 26, 1849, by the Reverend Hugh Wells. Mrs. Craft, who is still living at a ripe and motherly old age, was the daughter of Daniel and Mary (Shultz) Fries. She was born in York County, Pennsylvania, June 5, 1825. Her parents came to Indiana in 1838.

At the opening of the Civil War and very soon after the firing of the first gun which aroused the loyal spirit of the Nation, Mr. Craft was pleasantly and happily located on his small farm, near Charlottesville, his family at this time consisting of himself and wife and five children. Notwithstanding these family ties, with the full concurrence of his loyal and patriotic wife, he determined to enter the army. Accordingly, in the Fall of 1861, he took an active part in recruiting what afterwards became Company A, 57th Indiana Infantry, in which he enlisted October 17, 1861. Upon the organization of the company, Mr. Craft was chosen by his superior officers for the honorable position of First Sergeant and was mustered into the service of the United States, as such, at old Camp Wayne, Richmond, Indiana, November 18, 1861. Company A was considered a Henry County company because all of its first commissioned officers were from Knightstown.

The regiment moved into Kentucky and thence to Tennessee and was in the battle of Shiloh, April 7, 1862, in which Sergeant Craft participated. On June 16, 1862, Sergeant Craft was commissioned First Lieutenant of his company and was mustered in as such, July 30, following. In August, Lieutenant Craft was detached and sent to Indianapolis on recruiting service, where he remained until the following December. When the time came for a change in his duties, he was highly complimented for his efficiency by General Henry B. Carrington, Post Commander, and was sent by the latter to the front in charge of a number of soldiers. At Louisville it was found impossible to procure transportation by way of the railroad to Nashville, because of the cutting of all communications by General John H. Morgan of the Confederate forces. Consequently, a fleet of boats was made up to descend the Ohio River and thence to steam up the Cumberland River to Nashville, loaded with supplies for the army of General Rosecrans, which had just fought and won the famous battle of Stone's River. Lieutenant Craft was placed on one of the boats with twenty five armed men, the whole fleet being preceded and followed by gunboats, there being great danger of attack all along the line. Upon reaching Nashville, Lieu-

tenant Craft was relieved from duty with the fleet and at once rejoined his regiment at Murfreesboro.

For further valorous and meritorious service, First Lieutenant Craft was promoted and commissioned Captain of his company and was mustered in as such, February 22, 1863. Shortly afterwards, on account of the serious condition of his health, Captain Craft, on March 25, 1863, resigned from the army and at once returned to his home on the farm north of Charlottesville. It is worthy of note that all of the promotions received by him, during his term of service in the army, came to him unsolicited and unexpected.

After his return home to resume the life of a civilian, he was more than a year in recovering his health. In April, 1864, he left his little farm and with his family moved into the village of Charlottesville where he soon after engaged in the dry goods business in which he continued successfully and satisfactorily to himself and patrons until 1881, when he sold out and moved to a farm east of and adjoining Charlottesville, it having early been the policy of Captain Craft to invest his surplus money in land. He remained on this farm until March 30, 1903, except three years spent in Knightstown, where he assisted in the organization of the Citizens' State Bank and became its first cashier. He is now a director in the bank. In 1903 he moved back to Charlottesville which he now regards as his permanent home and where himself and wife in their declining days are comfortably and happily situated.

From 1891 until July 5, 1904, Captain Craft had an interest in a general store in Charlottesville under the firm style of Craft and McGraw. He practically retired from active business in 1904 and can now look back upon a life successfully and happily spent. He has owned about seven hundred acres of excellent land all of it practically within sight of Charlottesville, but he has divided over six hundred acres of this land among his devoted children. He is a firm and decided Republican in politics; he does not profess any particular religion but has a warm place in his heart for all Christian denominations. From boyhood to old age as civilian and as soldier, Captain Craft has never chewed tobacco nor smoked a cigar, nor has he ever indulged in the use of intoxicating liquor of any kind, nor has he ever been guilty of profane or obscene language. He has ever been a devoted husband, an indulgent father and an esteemed citizen. He is a member of the Jerry B. Mason Post, No. 168, Grand Army of the Republic; Golden Rule Lodge, No. 16, A. F. and A. M.; Knightstown Chapter, No. 33, Royal Arch Masons, and Knightstown Commandery, No. 9, Knights Templar, all of Knightstown, Indiana.

The children of John A. and Eliza A. (Fries) Craft were: John Alvin, born September 1, 1850; died September 3, 1873. He was educated for the law and studied in the office of Porter, Harrison and Hines, Indianapolis. This firm was a distinguished one, having as its members, the late President Benjamin Harrison, Ex-Governor Albert G. Porter, and Colonel Cyrus C. Hines of the 57th Indiana Infantry, who was discharged from the army on account of wounds received at Stone's River, Tennessee, December 31, 1862. Young Craft was a very bright and promising young man, whose early demise was a sad blow to his grief-stricken parents. The other children were: Henry Sebastian, born January 24, 1852; died December 26, 1868; Mary Elizabeth, born December 8, 1853; died October 22,

1856 ; Emma Anna, born October 25, 1855; married December 31, 1873, to William L. Niles, and residing with her husband on a farm near Charlottesville; George Fries, born September 21, 1857; died December 22, 1861; Sarah Belle, born January 16, 1860; married March 9, 1885, to William R. McGraw, now a leading merchant of Charlottesville; Frank, born February 14, 1867; married November 30, 1887, to Cora May (born May 29, 1870), daughter of Winfield S. and Luna Lane, of Charlottesville. Frank Craft and his wife are the parents of three children, Helen Ruth, born October 28, 1895; John A., born November 21, 1901; and Alice Louise, born February 11, 1903. William L. Niles and his wife, Emma Anna, are the parents of five children, namely: Frank Oran, born December 17, 1874; married to Effie Carfield; they are the parents of two children, Oran and Julia; Virgil William, born September 11, 1877; married to Anna Crider; they are the parents of two children, Ruth and Irene; Fred Craft, born January 5, 1880; Walter Louvette, born March 3, 1882; married to Lulu McLaughlin; and Flossie Ann, born September 9, 1888. William R. McGraw and his wife, Sarah Belle, are the parents of one child, a daughter, named Florence, born September 29, 1889. Captain Craft thus has nine grandchildren, five boys and four girls. He is justly proud of them as he is of his surviving children and finds in their presence under the hospitable roof of himself and his beloved companion, great cause for joy and unalloyed happiness.

Whatever success in life has come to Captain Craft, he attributes to industry, economy, temperance and strict attention to business. He has always avoided debt. Before going into the army, he was three times elected Justice of the Peace. So great has been the confidence of the community in Mr. Craft, that he has been called upon to settle many estates and to write many wills, deeds, mortgages and business papers generally. While he has never made any pretensions to the law, yet Blackstone's Commentaries on the Common Law of England has long been one of his favorite works. He has also kept well abreast of legislation in Indiana and thus, as a layman, he has been as well informed, perhaps, as some who make more pretensions. He is very proud of the fact that he voted in 1856 for John C. Fremont, and twice each, in turn, for Abraham Lincoln, Ulysses S. Grant, Benjamin Harrison and William McKinley.

In consequence of failing eyesight for more than three years, Captain Craft, although mentally as bright as in the days of his early manhood and physically vigorous for one of his advanced years, has been compelled to retire from business pursuits. Although the best of optical science has been applied in that time, he feels that these remedies have been of no avail and that slowly but surely total loss of his eyesight is coming upon him.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF JOHN HENRY TERHUNE.

SERGEANT, COMPANY F, 57TH INFANTRY REGIMENT, INDIANA VOLUNTEERS,

MERCHANT AND BANKER.

John Henry Terhune is one of Henry County's notable sons who has established a reputation for business sagacity second to none. He comes of Kentucky stock, his grandparents, Garrett and Maria Terhune, being old settlers of Fleming County, Kentucky. They were the parents of nine children, two sons and seven daughters. The second son, Barnet Terhune, was born January 19, 1808. In 1841 he married Sarah Hicks, daughter of the Reverend John G. Hicks, of Campbell County, Kentucky, near Covington. Sarah Hicks was born May 6, 1820. In December, 1854, Barnet Terhune and his wife moved to Indiana and settled in Henry County, two and a half miles southwest of Cadiz, on what is now known as the Isaac Brown farm. Prior to settling there, Mr. and Mrs. Terhune had lived for about three months in Henry Township, three miles south of New Castle, on what is known as the "Uncle Billy Harrison farm," now owned by Henry L. Powell, of New Castle. They were residents of Henry County from the time of their leaving Kentucky until their respective deaths. Sarah (Hicks) Terhune died May 28, 1863, and Barnet Terhune, her husband, died March 8, 1884. Both are buried in the Miller Cemetery, near Middletown, Henry County, Indiana. In 1865 the family moved from near Cadiz to Honey Creek and thence, in 1866, to Middletown. Mr. and Mrs. Terhune, during their lives, were faithful and conscientious members of the Methodist Episcopal Church and earnest supporters of the church and religious work.

Barnett Terhune and his wife were the parents of two sons and three daughters who reached the age of maturity, namely: Albert G.; Mary E., widow of Ralph Nicholas, of Muncie, deceased; John H.; Martha A., wife of Joseph A. Young of Middletown, and Elizabeth B., widow of the late Captain David S. Yount, of New Castle. There were three other children, all of whom died in infancy.

JOHN HENRY TERHUNE.

John Henry Terhune, the subject of this sketch, was born in Fleming County, Kentucky, December 25, 1846, and came with his parents to Henry County, Indiana, in 1854. He grew up on his father's farm and besides assisting on the farm, he attended school at Cadiz and afterwards, in the Fall of 1863, became a student at Spiceland Academy, then taught by the late Clarkson Davis, whose reputation as a teacher was not excelled by anyone in Eastern Indiana. After leaving the Spiceland school, young Terhune entered the drug store of Caleb W. Bond, at Cadiz, as clerk. He remained there until March, 1864, when he gave up his position and enlisted, as a private, in Company F, 57th Indiana Infantry, and was mustered into the service of the United States, March 25, 1864, for three years. He continued with the regiment until that veteran organization was discharged at Victoria, Texas, December 14, 1865, being finally mustered out at Indianapolis, January 3, 1866.

His service in the army was highly creditable and he soon attracted the



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GEOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF JOHN HENRY TERHUNE.

COMPANY F, 57TH INFANTRY REGIMENT, INDIANA VOLUNTEERS.

DEBENTY AND BANKER.

John Henry Terhune is one of Henry County's notable men who has acquired a reputation for business sagacity second to none. He came to Kentucky with his grandparents, Garrett and Maria Terhune, being one of the sons of Fleming County, Kentucky. They were the parents of nine children, two sons and seven daughters. The second son, Barnet Terhune, was born January 10, 1841. He married Sarah Hicks, daughter of the deceased John C. Hicks, of Campbell County, Kentucky, near Covington. Sarah Hicks was born May 6, 1826. In December, 1854, Barnet Terhune and his wife moved to Indiana and settled in Fleming County, two and a half miles south-west of Cadiz, on what is now known as the Isaac Brown farm. Prior to settling there, Mr. and Mrs. Terhune had lived for about three months in Henry Township, three miles south of New Castle, on what is known as the "Uncle Billy Harrison farm," and owned by David C. Smith, of New Castle. They were residents of Henry County from the day of their leaving Kentucky until their respective deaths. Sarah Hicks Terhune died May 28, 1893, and Barnet Terhune, her husband, died March 10, 1901. Both are buried in the Miller Cemetery, near Middletown, Fleming County, Indiana. In 1865 the family moved from near Cadiz to Henry County and lived in 1866, in Middletown. Mr. and Mrs. Terhune, during their lives, were devoted and conscientious members of the Methodist Episcopal Church and active supporters of the church and religious work.

Barnet Terhune and his wife were the parents of two sons and three daughters who reached the age of majority, namely: Albert G.; Mary W., widow of Ralph Nicholas, of Muncie, deceased; John H.; Martha A., wife of Joseph A. Young, of Middletown, and Elizabeth B., widow of the late Captain Charles Young, of New Castle. There were three other children, all of whom died in infancy.

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His service in the army was highly creditable and he soon attracted the



John H. Terhune



attention of his superior officers by his attention to duty and soldierly appearance. Within three months after joining his regiment in the field, he was detailed for service as Orderly to General George D. Wagner, commanding a brigade in Wood's Division, 4th Army Corps, Army of the Cumberland. He held this position on General Wagner's staff all through the Atlanta Campaign and what is known as the Hood Campaign in Tennessee, through the battles of Spring Hill, Franklin and Nashville. In the Atlanta Campaign, before Resaca, Georgia, May 14, 1864, Orderly Terhune was present when his Colonel, George W. Leonard, was mortally wounded and assisted in carrying him from the battlefield to the rear where he could receive proper medical and surgical aid. In May, 1865, when General Wagner's brigade was broken up and the 57th Regiment ordered to Texas, in anticipation of trouble over the French occupation of Mexico, Mr. Terhune rejoined his company and was afterwards appointed one of the duty sergeants of the company. During its stay in Texas, the 57th Regiment served at Victoria, Indianola and San Antonio.

While Mr. Terhune was in the army, his father and family had moved to Honey Creek, Fall Creek Township, and there Mr. Terhune rejoined them upon his discharge, but within thirty days he went to Middletown where he formed a partnership with Hiram B. Brattain in the drug business. This partnership lasted about three years, when Mr. Terhune sold out and engaged in the dry goods business with the late Samuel D. Painter. He continued in this business until 1873, when he disposed of his interest and soon afterwards joined with Nimrod R. Elliott, of Mechanicsburg, and George Hazzard, of New Castle, the author of this History, in organizing "The Farmers' Bank of Middletown," each party thereto contributing ten thousand dollars. The bank was opened for business in August, 1873, and the business was continued at Middletown until April, 1874, when the bank was moved to Anderson and re-organized under the name of "The Madison County Bank," with John E. Corwin as president, Nimrod R. Elliott, vice president; John H. Terhune, cashier, and the late John W. Pence, assistant cashier. The name of the bank was subsequently changed to "The Madison County National Bank," with the same officers in control. Mr. Terhune filled the office of cashier until 1882 at which time, though still retaining his stock in the bank, he resigned to accept the presidency and active management of the "Anderson Foundry and Machine Works," of which he had been one of the principal stockholders since 1875. He continued to manage this manufacturing enterprise until 1890, at which time the concern passed into the hands of a new company composed of Ex-Governor Winfield T. Durbin, James L. Kilgore and other well known capitalists of Anderson. Since retiring from the presidency of this manufacturing company, Mr. Terhune has devoted much of his time to the improvement of his various properties in Anderson and to the development and welfare of that city.

Mr. Terhune had justly obtained such a hold on the confidence of the people of Anderson because of his personal integrity and well known administrative ability that in 1890 he was elected Mayor of the city by a large majority, and he held that office for two terms of two years each, but, because of a change in the law he held the office for nearly five years. The people of Madison County, at the regular election in 1895, elected him to the Indiana Legislature as represent-

ative of that county, himself and James M. Hundly, of Summitville, being the first Republican members of the House of Representatives ever sent to that body from Madison County.

Mr. Terhune is one of the partners in the Citizens Bank of Anderson, having for his associates, Ex-Governor Winfield T. Durbin, Daniel F. Mustard, Carroll K. McCullough, Robert F. Schenck, Frank R. Brown, Mrs. Maria E. McCullough, Mrs. John W. Pence and Mrs. Maud McCullough Branch. This bank has a capital and surplus of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars and is justly regarded as one of the leading financial institutions of Madison County.

In January, 1900, Mr. Terhune joined with other capitalists in organizing the "Liberal Life Insurance Company of Indiana," with its principal offices at Anderson. This company is conducted as a mutual company on the old life plan. Mr. Terhune is president of the company and gives its management his close personal attention.

Albert G. Terhune, the only brother of John H. Terhune, was a soldier in the late Civil War. He enlisted in Company F, 57th Indiana Infantry, and was mustered into the service of the United States, as a private, November 18, 1861, and was discharged on account of lung trouble April 5, 1863. He died at Honey Creek, Henry County, Indiana, in the Fall of 1865, of disease contracted in the army, and was buried in the Miller Cemetery, near Middletown.

At Middletown, March 12, 1868, John H. Terhune was married to Laura C. Tykle, only daughter of the late Captain Frederick and Mrs. Ann Tykle. To this union were born two children, Clara T., now Mrs. Robert F. Schenck, of Chicago, Illinois, and Hallie T., now Mrs. Frederick C. Dickson, of Indianapolis.

THE FAMILY OF MRS. LAURA C. (TYKLE) TERHUNE.

Frederick Tykle, the father of Mrs. Terhune, was a soldier of two wars. He was born in Preble County, Ohio, June 7, 1825. In March, 1847, he enlisted in Company I, 4th Infantry, U. S. A., for the Mexican War. He was in the battles of Churubusco, Molino del Rey, Storming of Chapultepec and the taking of the City of Mexico. On September 14, 1847, he marched with General Scott's Army into that city and witnessed the raising of the stars and stripes on the National Capitol. Ulysses S. Grant was Lieutenant and Quartermaster of the regiment in which Tykle served and thus for more than a year he was brought in daily contact with one who was destined to become the greatest commander in the Civil War. Mr. Tykle was mustered out of the service in August, 1848, and at once returned to his home in Ohio, where he remained until 1855, when he moved to Middletown, Henry County, Indiana, and there continued to reside until his death, January 6, 1898. During his long citizenship at that place, he became closely identified with its interests and welfare.

He was among the first to enlist after the bombardment and fall of Fort Sumter, and assisted in recruiting and organizing Company B, 8th Indiana Infantry, three months' service, and was mustered into the service of the United States as its Captain, April 25, 1861. He took an active part with his command in the battle of Rich Mountain, West Virginia, July 11, 1861, and was mustered out with his regiment, August 6, 1861. When the 8th Indiana Infantry was re-organized for the three years' service, Captain Tykle re-organized his company

and the same became Company E of the latter regiment. He was mustered into the service of the United States as the Captain of this company, September 5, 1861, and served with it until failing health compelled him to resign, October 22, 1861.

At Somerville, Butler County, Ohio, early in 1851, Frederick Tykle was married to Ann Grimes, who was born April 14, 1826. Her parents were old and respected settlers of Butler County. To this union were born two children who are still living, namely: Mrs. Laura C. Terhune, above mentioned, born in Preble County, Ohio, December 28, 1851, and George E. Tykle, born in Middletown, Henry County, Indiana, August 7, 1858. On February 10, 1897, George E. Tykle was married to May Belle Morgan. Mrs. Frederick Tykle and her son, George E., and family are residents of Middletown. Captain Tykle's remains are buried in the Miller Cemetery, near Middletown.

CHAPTER XIX.

INFANTRY CONTINUED.

ROSTER OF THE 69TH INDIANA INFANTRY—HISTORY OF THE REGIMENT—COLONEL—
THOMAS WARREN BENNETT—COLONEL ORAN PERRY—BIOGRAPHICAL
SKETCHES OF PRINCIPAL MUSICIAN GEORGE BRENNEMAN AND FAMILY—
LIEUTENANT CHARLES CAMPBELL SHEDRON AND FAMILY—PRIVATE JOHN M.
SHOEMAKER AND FAMILY—PRIVATE ISAAC VAN DUYN AND FAMILY—CAP-
TAIN DAVID STRICKLER YOUNT AND FAMILY.

SIXTY NINTH INFANTRY REGIMENT, INDIANA VOLUNTEERS.

MUSTERED FOR THREE YEARS.

In the following roster, the name of each officer and man is followed by his postoffice address at the time of enlistment. In some instances the soldier was not a resident of Henry County at the time of enlistment but moved to that county after the Civil War. In such cases the name of the county from which he enlisted is substituted for the postoffice address and that is followed by the place of settlement in Henry County. Where the postoffice address is unknown, the name of the county from which the soldier enlisted follows his name.

The date of muster for the officers is the date they were actually mustered into the service of the United States and not the date of commission.

FIELD OFFICERS AND REGIMENTAL STAFF.

COLONEL.

William A. Bickle, Richmond. Mustered in August 19, 1862. Resigned October 24, 1862.

Thomas W. Bennett, Liberty. Mustered in November 1, 1862. Mustered out January 4, 1865.

Oran Perry, Richmond. Commissioned April 13, 1865. Not mustered. Mustered out as Lieutenant Colonel, July 5, 1865.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL.

Job Stout, Connersville. Mustered in August 19, 1862. Resigned January 21, 1863.

Oran Perry, Richmond. Mustered in March 23, 1863. Promoted Colonel.

MAJOR.

Thomas S. Walterhouse, Muncie. Mustered in August 19, 1862. Resigned February 16, 1863.

John H. Finley, Richmond. Mustered in March 26, 1863. Died August 27, 1863, account of wounds at Vicksburg, Mississippi, May 22, 1863.

George H. Bonebrake, Winchester. Mustered in December 29, 1863. Mustered out January 4, 1865.

LIEUTENANT AND ADJUTANT.

Oran Perry, Richmond. Mustered in July 18, 1862. Promoted Lieutenant Colonel.
Maberry M. Lacey, Richmond. Mustered in March 23, 1863. Mustered out July 5,

1865.

LIEUTENANT AND QUARTERMASTER.

William M. Smith, Connorsville. Mustered in July 16, 1862. Resigned May 8, 1863.
William Stewart, Connorsville. Mustered in September 16, 1863. Resigned July 2,

1864.

William Mount, Liberty. Mustered in August 19, 1864. Mustered out July 5, 1865.

CAPTAIN AND CHAPLAIN.

Albin J. Hobbs, Richmond. Mustered in August 20, 1862. Resigned April 23, 1863.

MAJOR AND SURGEON.

David S. Evans, Boston. Mustered in August 19, 1862. Resigned March 11, 1864.

ASSISTANT SURGEONS.

David S. Evans, Boston. Mustered in July 16, 1862. Promoted Surgeon.

William B. Witt, Dublin. Mustered in August 19, 1862. Drowned near Indianola, Texas, March 13, 1864.

Jacob S. Montieth, Lynn. Mustered in August 23, 1862. Mustered out July 5, 1865.

COMPANY B.

PRIVATES.

James C. Lacy, Blountsville. Mustered in August 7, 1862. Transferred to V. R. Corps. Died at Indianapolis, Indiana, February —, 1864.

John L. Lacy, Blountsville. Mustered in August 7, 1862. Died at Jefferson Barracks (St. Louis), Missouri, February 28, 1863.

Wilson P. Lacy, Blountsville. Mustered in July 31, 1862. Died at Young's Point, Louisiana, February 10, 1863.

COMPANY C.

PRIVATE.

David B. Strahan, Randolph County. Kennard after the Civil War. Mustered in December 9, 1862. Recruit. Mustered out July 5, 1865.

COMPANY D.

PRIVATE.

Peter Niccum, Blountsville. Mustered in August 9, 1862. Discharged, disability. December 17, 1863.

COMPANY E.

SECOND LIEUTENANT.

Francis French, Wayne County. Millville after the Civil War. Mustered in August 8, 1862. Resigned March 27, 1863.

SERGEANT.

James W. Sheppard, Randolph County. Honey Creek after the Civil War. Mustered in August 7, 1862. Appointed First Sergeant. Mustered out July 5, 1865.

PRIVATE.

Oliver C. Gordon, Spiceland. Mustered in November 12, 1864. Recruit. Transferred to Company B, 24th Regiment.

COMPANY G.

PRIVATES.

William M. Gardner, Union County. Cadiz after the Civil War. Mustered in September 26, 1862. Recruit. Mustered out July 5, 1865.

Elza Swain, Mechanicsburg. Mustered in August 19, 1862. Died May 4, 1863, account of wounds at Port Gibson, Mississippi, May 1, 1863.

COMPANY H.

CAPTAIN.

Frederick Hoover, Middletown. Mustered in August 12, 1862. Resigned January 22, 1863.

David S. Yount, Middletown. Mustered in January 23, 1863. Mustered out July 5, 1865.

FIRST LIEUTENANT.

David S. Yount, Middletown. Mustered in August 12, 1862. Promoted Captain.

De Witt C. Hoover, New Castle. Mustered in January 23, 1863. Died at New Orleans, Louisiana, September 14, 1863.

SECOND LIEUTENANT.

Hiram B. Brattain, Middletown. Mustered in August 12, 1862. Resigned March 27, 1863.

Charles C. Shedron, Middletown. Mustered in March 21, 1863. Wounded at Fort Blakely, Alabama, April 9, 1865. Mustered out July 5, 1865.

FIRST SERGEANT.

John R. Elliott, Mechanicsburg. Mustered in August 19, 1862. Discharged March 15, 1863, account of wounds at Richmond, Kentucky, August 30, 1862.

SERGEANTS.

De Witt C. Hoover, New Castle. Mustered in August 19, 1862. Promoted First Lieutenant.

Charles C. Shedron, Middletown. Mustered in August 19, 1862. Promoted Second Lieutenant.

William McCurdy, Mechanicsburg. Mustered in August 19, 1862. Discharged, disability, January 23, 1865.

Joseph Dutton, Middletown. Mustered in August 19, 1862. Mustered out July 5, 1865.

CORPORALS.

Samuel Hardin, Middletown. Mustered in August 19, 1862. Discharged November 24, 1862, account of wounds at Richmond, Kentucky, August 30, 1862.

Henry Hill, Middletown. Mustered in August 19, 1862. Discharged, disability, March 20, 1863.

Thomas W. Gronendyke, Mechanicsburg. Mustered in August 19, 1862. Discharged, disability, March 5, 1863.

Andrew J. Minnick, Middletown. Mustered in August 19, 1862. Wounded at Fort Blakely, Alabama, April 9, 1865. Mustered out July 5, 1865.

George W. Perdue, Middletown. Mustered in August 19, 1862. Died at Young's Point, Louisiana, February 15, 1863.



COMPANY 11, 1861

REGIMENTAL ROLL OF HENRY COUNTY.

PRIVATE.

JOHN W. CUMMINGS, Jr., Middletown. Mustered in November 12, 1864. Discharged at
 Middletown.

COMPANY G.

PRIVATE.

JOHN W. CUMMINGS, Jr., Middletown. Mustered after the Civil War. Mustered
 out at Middletown. Discharged on July 5, 1865.
 JOHN W. CUMMINGS, Jr., Middletown. Mustered on August 17, 1864. Died May 1, 1865.
 JOHN W. CUMMINGS, Jr., Middletown. Mustered May 3, 1863.

COMPANY H.

SERGEANT.

JOHN W. CUMMINGS, Jr., Middletown. Mustered on August 12, 1862. Resigned January

JOHN W. CUMMINGS, Jr., Middletown. Mustered on January 15, 1863. Mustered on July

PRIVATE. CAPTAIN.

JOHN W. CUMMINGS, Jr., Middletown. Mustered on August 12, 1862. Promoted Captain
 Mustered on January 15, 1863. Died at New
 Middletown, 1865.

SECOND LIEUTENANT.

JOHN W. CUMMINGS, Jr., Middletown. Mustered on August 12, 1862. Resigned May

JOHN W. CUMMINGS, Jr., Middletown. Mustered on March 21, 1863. Wounded at
 Middletown. April 15, 1865. Mustered on July 5, 1865.

OTHER PRIVATE.

JOHN W. CUMMINGS, Jr., Middletown. Mustered on August 19, 1862. Discharged at
 Middletown. April 15, 1865. Mustered on July 5, 1865.

PRIVATE.

JOHN W. CUMMINGS, Jr., Middletown. Mustered on August 12, 1862. Promoted
 Mustered on July 5, 1865.

JOHN W. CUMMINGS, Jr., Middletown. Mustered on August 12, 1862. Promoted
 Mustered on July 5, 1865.

JOHN W. CUMMINGS, Jr., Middletown. Mustered on August 12, 1862. Mustered on
 Middletown, 1865.

JOHN W. CUMMINGS, Jr., Middletown. Mustered on August 12, 1862. Mustered on

PRIVATE.

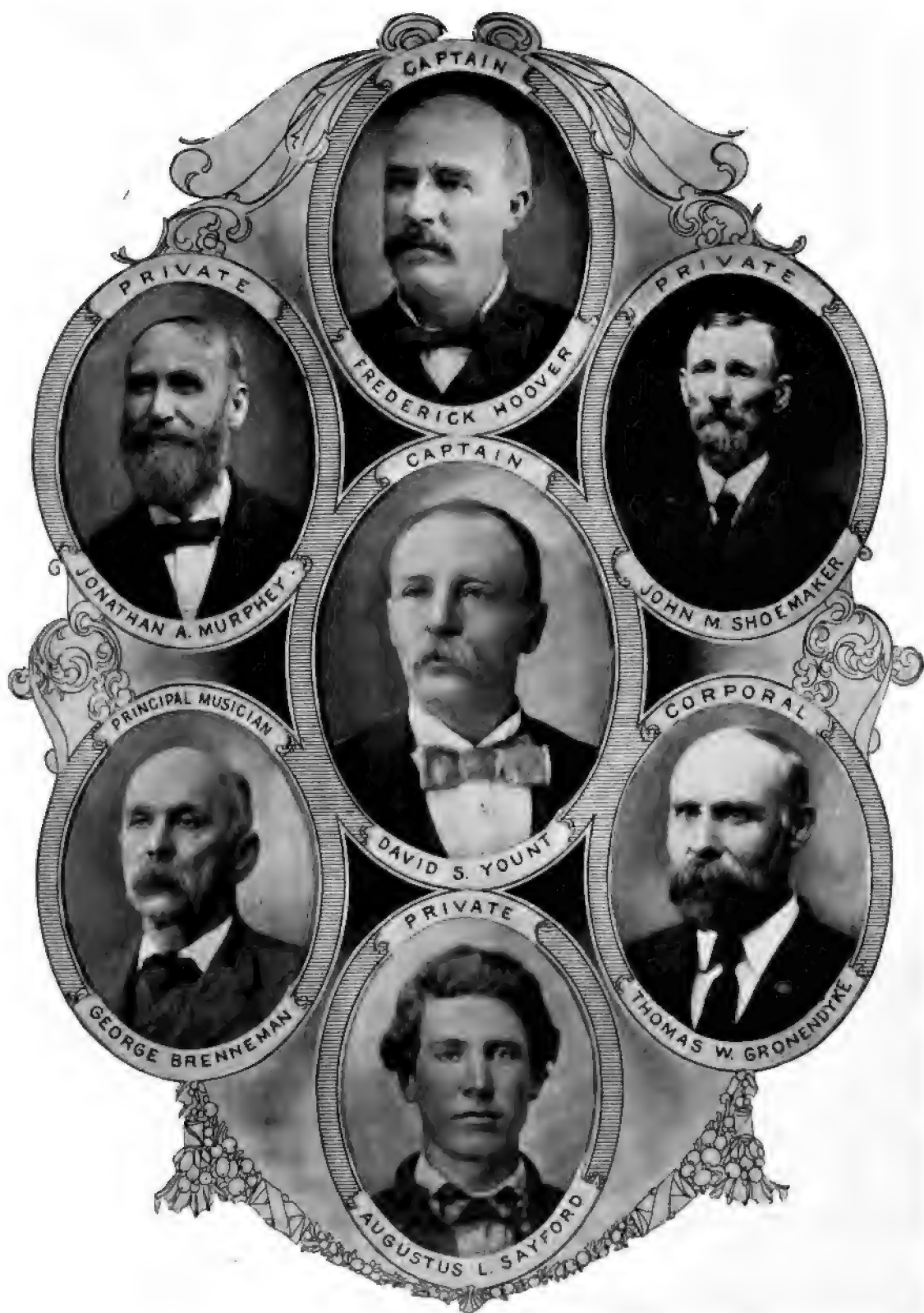
JOHN W. CUMMINGS, Jr., Middletown. Mustered on August 12, 1862. Discharged at
 Middletown. April 15, 1865. Mustered on July 5, 1865.

JOHN W. CUMMINGS, Jr., Middletown. Mustered on August 12, 1862. Mustered on
 Middletown, 1865.

JOHN W. CUMMINGS, Jr., Middletown. Mustered on August 12, 1862. Mustered on
 Middletown, 1865.

JOHN W. CUMMINGS, Jr., Middletown. Mustered on August 12, 1862. Mustered on
 Middletown, 1865.

JOHN W. CUMMINGS, Jr., Middletown. Mustered on August 12, 1862. Mustered on
 Middletown, 1865.



COMPANY H, 69th INDIANA INFANTRY.

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William C. Clark, Middletown. Mustered in August 19, 1862. Died on hospital boat, near Memphis, Tennessee, March 18, 1863.

James W. Clellan, Sulphur Springs. Mustered in August 19, 1862. Died at Keokuk, Iowa, March 21, 1863.

Adam H. Cline, Middletown. Mustered in August 19, 1862. Wounded at Richmond, Kentucky, August 30, 1862. Mustered out July 5, 1865.

Jacob Courtney, Sulphur Springs. Mustered in August 19, 1862. Mustered out July 5, 1865.

John W. Davis, Mechanicsburg. Mustered in August 19, 1862. Discharged April 22, 1863, account of wounds at Richmond, Kentucky, August 30, 1862.

Jesse S. Ellison, Middletown. Mustered in August 19, 1862. Died at Richmond, Kentucky, September 12, 1862, account of wounds received there August 30, 1862.

John S. Farmer, Middletown. Mustered in August 19, 1862. Appointed Sergeant. Wounded at Port Gibson, Mississippi, May 1, 1863. Mustered out July 5, 1865.

Christopher S. Fifer, Middletown. Mustered in August 19, 1862. Appointed First Sergeant. Wounded at Vicksburg, Mississippi, May 22, 1863. Mustered out July 5, 1865.

John W. Fountain, Middletown. Mustered in August 19, 1862. Killed at Champion Hills, Mississippi, May 16, 1863.

Andrew D. Franklin, Middletown. Mustered in August 19, 1862. Transferred to V. R. Corps.

David Franklin, Middletown. Mustered in August 19, 1862. Died on hospital boat, near Vicksburg, Mississippi, July 2, 1862, account of wounds received at Vicksburg, May 22, 1863.

Nicholas B. Ginn, Mechanicsburg. Mustered in August 19, 1862. Transferred to V. R. Corps. Mustered out July 3, 1865.

James Graham, Middletown. Mustered in August 19, 1862. Discharged, disability, December 1, 1862.

Tillman Graham, Middletown. Mustered in August 19, 1862. Discharged, disability, November 23, 1862.

Joseph Graves, Middletown. Mustered in August 19, 1862. Appointed Corporal. Wounded at Champion Hills, Mississippi, May 16, 1863. Mustered out July 5, 1865.

Thomas J. Graves, Middletown. Mustered in September 3, 1862. Recruit. Killed at Jackson, Mississippi, July 16, 1863.

Lawrence Green, Sulphur Springs. Mustered in August 19, 1862. Missing October 1, 1863.

Joseph M. Grove, Middletown. Mustered in August 19, 1862. Discharged, disability, April 1, 1863.

Amos R. Gustin, Middletown. Mustered in August 19, 1862. Wounded at Richmond, Kentucky, August 30, 1862. Died at Evansville, Indiana, June 25, 1863, account of wounds at Champion Hills, Mississippi, May 16, 1863.

William B. Hankins, Middletown. Mustered in August 19, 1862. Wounded at Richmond, Kentucky, August 30, 1862. Killed at Champion Hills, Mississippi, May 16, 1863.

William N. Hankins, Middletown. Mustered in August 19, 1862. Mustered out July 5, 1865.

Miles Hendricks, Cadiz. Mustered in August 19, 1862. Discharged, disability, August 18, 1863.

William B. Henshaw, Mechanicsburg. Mustered in August 19, 1862. Killed at Richmond, Kentucky, August 30, 1862.

Edwin Hubbard, Knightstown. Mustered in August 19, 1862. Mustered out July 5, 1865.

Samuel J. Johnson, Middletown. Mustered in August 19, 1862. Wounded in Red River Campaign, April —, 1864. Mustered out July 5, 1865.

James Judd, Middletown. Mustered in August 19, 1862. Mustered out July 5, 1865.

Amos Keesling, Mechanicsburg. Mustered in August 19, 1862. Discharged, disability, April 27, 1863.

Isaac B. Keesling, Mechanicsburg. Mustered in August 19, 1862. Died at Young's Point, Louisiana, March 18, 1863.

Daniel Kimmel, Middletown. Mustered in August 19, 1862. Appointed Corporal. Mustered out July 5, 1865.

Samuel Kratzer, Middletown. Mustered in August 19, 1862. Discharged, disability, April 23, 1863.

Richard J. Laboyteaux, Middletown. Mustered in August 19, 1862. Appointed Wagoner. Mustered out July 5, 1865.

Abner B. Lake, Middletown. Mustered in August 19, 1862. Mustered out July 5, 1865.

James E. McCormack, Mechanicsburg. Mustered in August 19, 1862. Died at Cairo, Illinois, February 18, 1863, account of wounds at Richmond, Kentucky, August 30, 1862.

John McCormack, Mechanicsburg. Mustered in August 19, 1862. Discharged, disability, January 29, 1863.

William McCormack, Mechanicsburg. Mustered in August 19, 1862. Died at Indianapolis, Indiana, January 26, 1863, account of wounds at Richmond, Kentucky, August 30, 1862.

Henry Miller, Middletown. Mustered in August 19, 1862. Mustered out July 5, 1865.

John W. Miller, Middletown. Mustered in August 19, 1862. Died at Milliken's Bend, Louisiana, May 9, 1863.

Abraham Mitcham, Middletown. Mustered in August 19, 1862. Discharged, disability, March 5, 1863.

David Moreland, Junior, Middletown. Mustered in August 19, 1862. Wounded at Vicksburg, Mississippi, May 22, 1863. Mustered out July 5, 1865.

George W. Morgan, Middletown. Mustered in August 19, 1862. Wounded at Richmond, Kentucky, August 30, 1862. Discharged, disability, March 12, 1863.

Hugh A. Murphey, Mechanicsburg. Mustered in August 19, 1862. Transferred to V. R. Corps. Mustered out June 29, 1865.

Jonathan A. Murphey, Mechanicsburg. Mustered in August 19, 1862. Wounded at Port Gibson, Mississippi, May 1, 1863. Mustered out July 5, 1865.

Gideon H. Padget, Mechanicsburg. Mustered in August 19, 1862. Died at Keokuk, Iowa, January 13, 1863.

John Pate, Mechanicsburg. Mustered in August 19, 1862. Died at Cairo, Illinois, August 25, 1863, account of wounds at Richmond, Kentucky, August 30, 1862.

Joseph B. Pate, Mechanicsburg. Mustered in August 19, 1862. Died at Young's Point, Louisiana, February 8, 1863.

William A. Pate, Mechanicsburg. Mustered in August 19, 1862. Discharged August 5, 1863, account of wounds at Richmond, Kentucky, August 30, 1862.

Addison L. Perdue, Middletown. Mustered in August 19, 1862. Wounded at Vicksburg, Mississippi, May 22, 1863. Mustered out July 5, 1865.

Rufus Perdue, Middletown. Mustered in August 19, 1862. Died at Memphis, Tennessee, December 27, 1862.

John V. Preston, Middletown. Mustered in August 19, 1862. Discharged to accept promotion as Second Lieutenant, Company D, 156th Regiment.

Robert V. Price, Mechanicsburg. Mustered in August 19, 1862. Killed at Richmond, Kentucky, August 30, 1862.

Charles T. Ranier, Middletown. Mustered in August 19, 1862. Discharged, disability, October 2, 1863.

Augustus L. Sayford, Middletown. Mustered in August 19, 1862. Killed at Port Gibson, Mississippi, May 1, 1863.

John Sharp, Middletown. Mustered in August 19, 1862. Transferred to V. R. Corps. Mustered out June 29, 1865.

John M. Shoemaker, Middletown. Mustered in August 19, 1862. Wounded at Vicksburg, Mississippi, May 22, 1863. Mustered out July 5, 1865.

Obediah H. Stotler, Middletown. Mustered in August 19, 1862. Mustered out July 5, 1865.

Peter C. Strickler, Middletown. Mustered in August 19, 1862. Killed by accident on steamboat, January 7, 1863.

Isaac Van Duyn, Mechanicsburg. Mustered in August 19, 1862. Mustered out May 23, 1865.

Robert R. Van Winkle, Middletown. Mustered in August 19, 1862. Mustered out May 23, 1865.

Jehu Waggoner, Mechanicsburg. Mustered in August 19, 1862. Died at New Orleans, Louisiana, September 6, 1863.

Noah W. Warner, Sulphur Springs. Mustered in August 19, 1862. Discharged October 1, 1863, account of wounds at Richmond, Kentucky, August 30, 1862.

Benjamin Whitelock, Mechanicsburg. Mustered in August 19, 1862. Killed at Richmond, Kentucky, August 30, 1862.

Joseph Williams, Mechanicsburg. Mustered in August 19, 1862. Died near Vicksburg, Mississippi, January 23, 1863.

David Wisehart, Mechanicsburg. Mustered in August 19, 1862. Died at Young's Point, Louisiana, March 10, 1863.

William Wisehart, Mechanicsburg. Mustered in August 19, 1862. Discharged, disability, May 23, 1865.

William H. Yount, Middletown. Mustered in August 19, 1862. Discharged, disability, November 26, 1862.

George H. Zeigler, Middletown. Mustered in August 19, 1862. Died at New Orleans, Louisiana, September 12, 1863.

COMPANY I.

CAPTAIN.

Robert K. Collins, Cadiz. Mustered in August 11, 1862. Wounded at Richmond, Kentucky, August 30, 1862. Mustered out January 23, 1865.

FIRST LIEUTENANT.

Andrew J. Slinger, New Castle. Mustered in August 11, 1862. Resigned June 8, 1863.

John Goodnoe, Spiceland. Mustered in June 1, 1864. Mustered out January 23, 1865.

SECOND LIEUTENANT.

John H. Foster, Spiceland. Mustered in August 11, 1862. Wounded at Richmond, Kentucky, August 30, 1862. Resigned July 3, 1863.

FIRST SERGEANT.

John Goodnoe, Spiceland. Mustered in August 19, 1862. Promoted First Lieutenant.

SERGEANTS.

Lindley H. Spencer, Greensboro. Mustered in August 19, 1862. Mustered out July 5, 1865.

Jesse L. Williams, Luray. Mustered in August 19, 1862. Died at Milliken's Bend, Louisiana, February 6, 1863.

David F. Davis, New Castle. Mustered in August 19, 1862. Appointed First Sergeant. Mustered out July 5, 1865.

Harvey W. Swalm, Ogden. Mustered in August 19, 1862. Discharged April 1, 1863, account of wounds at Richmond, Kentucky, August 30, 1862.

CORPORALS.

Augustus F. Gough, Luray. Mustered in August 19, 1862. Discharged, disability, April 20, 1863.

James E. Calhoun, Cadiz. Mustered in August 19, 1862. Died at Milliken's Bend, Louisiana, June 6, 1863.

John W. Callahan, Senior, Cadiz. Mustered in August 19, 1862. Transferred to V. R. Corps. Mustered out June 29, 1865.

John W. Callahan, Junior, Cadiz. Mustered in August 19, 1862. Killed at Richmond, Kentucky, August 30, 1862.

George Carroll, Cadiz. Mustered in August 19, 1862. Mustered out July 5, 1865.

Henry Cartwright, New Lisbon. Mustered in August 19, 1862. Died at St. Louis, Missouri, February 22, 1864, account of wounds at Matagorda Bay, Texas, December 30, 1863.

Andrew J. Collins, Luray. Mustered in April 8, 1864. Recruit. Transferred to Company C, 24th Regiment.

George W. Collins, Luray. Mustered in April 19, 1864. Recruit. Transferred to Company C, 24th Regiment.

Daniel Conner, Greensboro. Mustered in August 19, 1862. Died at Milliken's Bend, Louisiana, July 11, 1863.

David Conwell, Dan Webster. Mustered in August 19, 1862. Discharged April 3, 1863, account of wounds at Chickasaw Bayou, Mississippi, December 28, 1862.

George W. Conwell, Dan Webster. Mustered in August 19, 1862. Died on hospital boat, near Helena, Arkansas, February —, 1863.

Thomas P. Cooper, Henry County. Mustered in August 19, 1862. Missing September 30, 1862.

Levi W. Copeland, Spiceland. Mustered in August 19, 1862. Appointed Corporal. Mustered out July 5, 1865.

William C. Crawford, Cadiz. Mustered in August 19, 1862. Discharged January 13, 1863, account of wounds at Richmond, Kentucky, August 30, 1862.

John M. Cummings, Cadiz. Mustered in August 19, 1862. Discharged, disability, April 20, 1863.

John H. Davis, Ashland. Mustered in August 19, 1862. Died at Young's Point, Louisiana, February 19, 1863.

Thomas P. Dennis, Mechanicsburg. Mustered in August 19, 1862. Died at Young's Point, Louisiana, March 6, 1863.

Samuel Detrich, Dan Webster. Mustered in August 19, 1862. Killed at Richmond, Kentucky, August 30, 1862.

Wiley J. Dudley, Mechanicsburg. Mustered in August 19, 1862. Died on hospital boat, near Vicksburg, Mississippi, July 5, 1863.

William A. Ferry, Cadiz. Mustered in August 19, 1862. Died September 10, 1862, account of wounds at Richmond, Kentucky, August 30, 1862.

Preston Fleming, Dan Webster. Mustered in August 19, 1862. Killed at Richmond, Kentucky, August 30, 1862.

Robert C. Foster, Lewisville. Mustered in August 19, 1862. Killed at Richmond, Kentucky, August 30, 1862.

David Ginn, Cadiz. Mustered in August 19, 1862. Discharged, disability, August 7, 1863.

Joseph Ginn, Cadiz. Mustered in August 19, 1862. Died at Richmond, Kentucky, September —, 1862, account of wounds received there, August 30, 1862.

Elijah S. Gowdey, Cadiz. Mustered in August 19, 1862. Killed at Richmond, Kentucky, August 30, 1862.

Andrew-J. Griffin, Spiceland. Mustered in August 19, 1862. Appointed Sergeant. Mustered out July 5, 1865.

William H. Griffin, Spiceland. Mustered in August 19, 1862. Discharged, disability, March 6, 1863.

Thomas G. Harris, Cadiz. Mustered in August 19, 1862. Discharged, disability, December 26, 1862.

William H. Harris, Cadiz. Mustered in August 19, 1862. Killed at Richmond, Kentucky, August 30, 1862.

John F. Hartley, Luray. Mustered in August 19, 1862. Mustered out July 5, 1865.

- Pleasant W. Harvey, Dan Webster. Mustered in August 19, 1862. Mustered out **July 5, 1865.**
- William A. Haskett, New Lisbon. Mustered in August 19, 1862. Died at Memphis, **Tennessee, April 1, 1863.**
- John B. Hooper, Luray. Mustered in August 19, 1862. Mustered out July 5, 1865.
- Abraham Huff, Cadiz. Mustered in August 19, 1862. Died at St. Louis, Missouri, **April 7, 1863.**
- Jacob Huff, Cadiz. Mustered in August 19, 1862. Died at Young's Point, Louisiana, **January 21, 1863.**
- William K. Johnson, Luray. Mustered in August 19, 1862. Killed at Port Gibson, **Mississippi, May 1, 1863.**
- Henry S. Jordan, New Castle. Mustered in August 19, 1862. Died at Milliken's **Bend, Louisiana, March 15, 1863.**
- James Kingrey, Cadiz. Mustered in August 19, 1862. Died at Milliken's Bend, **Louisiana, April 22, 1863.**
- Wilson Lester, Lewisville. Mustered in August 19, 1862. Died at Grand Gulf, **Mississippi, May 29, 1863, account of wounds at Port Gibson, Mississippi, May 1, 1863.**
- Lorenzo D. Longfellow, Luray. Mustered in August 19, 1862. Killed at Fort **Blakely, Alabama, April 9, 1865.**
- Francis M. Lowery, Cadiz. Mustered in August 19, 1862. Wounded at Richmond, **Kentucky, August 30, 1862. Mustered out July 5, 1865.**
- Walter K. Lowery, Cadiz. Mustered in August 19, 1862. Appointed Sergeant. Mustered out July 5, 1865.
- John F. McAfee, Dan Webster. Mustered in August 19, 1862. Mustered out **July 5, 1865.**
- John B. McConnell, Cadiz. Mustered in August 19, 1862. Died at Young's Point, **Louisiana, February 16, 1863.**
- John R. McCormack, Cadiz. Mustered in August 19, 1862. Wounded at Richmond, **Kentucky, August 30, 1862. Died at Vicksburg, Mississippi, August 11, 1863.**
- John McKenzie, Millville. Mustered in August 19, 1862. Died at Milliken's Bend, **Louisiana, May 24, 1863.**
- Samuel D. Martin, Dan Webster. Mustered in August 19, 1862. Mustered out July **5, 1865.**
- Peter Miller, Sulphur Springs. Mustered in August 19, 1862. Discharged, disability, **December 11, 1862.**
- Thomas W. Modlin, Lewisville. Mustered in August 19, 1862. Discharged July 1, **1863, account of wounds at Richmond, Kentucky, August 30, 1862.**
- Mathew O'Connor, Dan Webster. Mustered in August 19, 1862. Missing at Memphis, **Tennessee, November 1, 1862.**
- Samuel C. Page, New Castle. Mustered in August 19, 1862. Killed at Richmond, **Kentucky, August 30, 1862.**
- John Pickett, Lewisville. Mustered in August 19, 1862. Mustered out July 5, 1865.
- Exum P. Ratliff, New Lisbon. Mustered in August 19, 1862. Mustered out July 5, **1865.**
- Henry Ratliff, New Lisbon. Mustered in August 19, 1862. Died at Memphis, **Tennessee, December 2, 1862.**
- Henry Reynolds, Lewisville. Mustered in August 19, 1862. Died at Milliken's **Bend, Louisiana, August 4, 1863.**
- William Reynolds, Lewisville. Mustered in August 19, 1862. Wounded at Fort **Blakely, Alabama, April 9, 1865. Mustered out July 5, 1865.**
- Henry J. Richardson, Ashland. Mustered in August 19, 1862. Killed at Richmond, **Kentucky, August 30, 1862.**
- Jonathan Ricks, Cadiz. Mustered in August 19, 1862. Killed at Richmond, **Kentucky, August 30, 1862.**
- William G. Riley, Cadiz. Mustered in August 19, 1862. Died at Young's Point, **Louisiana, February 9, 1863.**

David Shunk, New Castle. Mustered in August 19, 1862. Died at Evansville, Indiana, August 31, 1863.

James E. Sloan, Cadiz. Mustered in August 19, 1862. Died at Milliken's Bend, Louisiana, April 10, 1863.

William H. Stafford, New Castle. Mustered in August 19, 1862. Mustered out July 5, 1865.

Joseph L. Stines, Randolph County. Mustered in August 19, 1862. Appointed Musician. Mustered out July 5, 1865.

George W. Tolbert, Spiceland. Mustered in August 19, 1862. Mustered out July 5, 1865.

William H. Ward, New Lisbon. Mustered in August 19, 1862. Died at Indianapolis, Indiana, December 27, 1862.

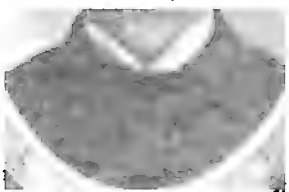
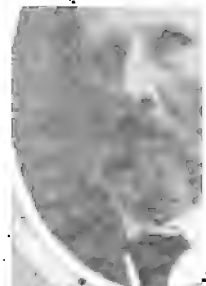
Daniel S. Williams, Dan Webster. Mustered in August 19, 1862. Mustered out July 5, 1865.

Alpheus L. Woodward, Raysville. Mustered in August 19, 1862. Mustered out July 5, 1865.

HISTORY OF THE SIXTY NINTH INFANTRY REGIMENT, INDIANA VOLUNTEERS.

The Sixty Ninth Regiment was organized at Richmond, on the 19th of August, 1862, with William A. Bickle as Colonel. On the 20th of August it left for Kentucky, and on reaching Lexington moved in the direction of Richmond, Kentucky. Near this place, on the 30th of August, it participated in the battle with Kirby Smith's Confederate forces, losing two hundred and eighteen men and officers killed and wounded. Though the men fought bravely, the disciplined troops of the enemy overpowered the regiment and captured it almost *en masse*. The captured men were immediately paroled and sent to parole camp at Camp Wayne, Richmond, Indiana.

Upon being exchanged the regiment was re-organized at Indianapolis, and left that place on the 27th of November, 1862, for Memphis, Tennessee, in command of Colonel Thomas W. Bennett. On the 20th of December it proceeded down the Mississippi River with Sheldon's Brigade of Morgan's Division of Sherman's wing of Grant's Army, on the expedition to Vicksburg. In the assault upon the enemy's works at Chickasaw Bayou the Sixty Ninth took part, suffering but a slight loss. After the repulse at this place the regiment moved to Arkansas Post, where it was engaged on the 11th of January, 1863, and after the capture of the post it proceeded to Young's Point, Louisiana, and while stationed there over one hundred men died from disease. In the latter part of February it moved to Milliken's Bend, Louisiana, and on the morning of the 30th of March marched as the advance regiment of Grant's army in the movement against Vicksburg. On reaching Roundaway Bayou, opposite Richmond, Louisiana, in the afternoon, a rebel force was found and dislodged. Crossing over to Richmond in boats, the regiment assisted in building bridges for the passage of the main army. It was during this movement that two thousand feet of bridging was constructed in three days. Thus was a military road completed across the Peninsula from the river above Vicksburg to the river forty miles below that city, over which the whole army rapidly moved. On the 30th of April the advance crossed the Mississippi at Hard Times Landing, and disembarked at D'Schron's on the



COMPANY B.



opposite bank, from whence it marched to Port Gibson, Mississippi, where, on the 1st of May, the battle of Thompson's Hill was fought. In this engagement the Sixty Ninth lost seventy one killed and wounded. On the 16th of May it was engaged at Champion Hills, and on the 17th of May took part in the assault on the enemy's works at Big Black River. It then moved to the rear of the rebel works at Vicksburg, participating in the siege up to and including the assault on the 22d of May. On the 23d of May it moved with Osterhaus' Division to the Big Black River Bridge, where it was stationed during the remainder of the siege of Vicksburg, holding Johnson in check. During all of these operations on the east side of the Mississippi River, the regiment served in Osterhaus' Division, which opened every engagement prior to the investment of Vicksburg.

On the 6th of July the regiment moved toward Jackson, Mississippi, with the same division, which, being in the advance, did all of the skirmishing. At Jackson the Sixty Ninth was actively engaged during the six days' siege of that place. Returning to Vicksburg on the 3d of August, it was sent with the Thirteenth Army Corps to Port Hudson, Louisiana, and was afterwards transferred to the Department of the Gulf and sent to New Orleans. In September it moved to Berwick City, and there joined General Franklin's Teche expedition, and on its return the regiment was sent to Algiers, reaching there in November. It then embarked on steamship for Texas, as part of General Banks' coast expedition, landing at Decrow's Point, Matagorda Bay, on the 1st of December. On the 13th of February, 1864, it sailed for Indianola, and on the 13th of March evacuated that place and started for Matagorda Island. During the progress of this movement, while crossing from Bynio's Island to Matagorda Island, a boat swamped and two officers (Assistant Surgeon Witt and Lieutenant Senior) and twenty men were drowned.

In April the regiment left Matagorda Island for New Orleans, and on arriving there was sent to Alexandria, which place was reached on the 27th of April. Here it met Bank's retreating army and was engaged in the fight near Alexandria, and, in the retreat from that place to the Mississippi River, supported Colonel Lucas' Cavalry Brigade, which covered the retreat. The regiment then went into camp at Morganza, and remained there until December, 1864, during which time it participated in different expeditions sent out from that place. On the 7th of December it was sent to Dauphin Island, in Mobile Bay, and on the 14th of December joined General Granger's Pascagoula expedition—a movement toward Mobile, intended to divert the attention of the Confederates from other columns moving through the country. In this expedition the regiment moved to Grand Bay and within twenty two miles of Mobile. On the 1st of January, 1865, it returned to Pascagoula.

On the 23d of January, 1865, the regiment was consolidated into a battalion of four companies, of which Lieutenant Colonel Oran Perry was made the commanding officer. On the 31st of January the battalion embarked on steamship for Barrancas, Florida, from whence, on the 14th of March, it moved with a division to Pensacola. On the 20th of March, it moved with Steele's expedition through Florida and Southern Alabama, arriving in the rear of Fort Blakely on the 1st of April. In the assault on Fort Blakely on the 9th of April the regiment was engaged, after which it guarded rebel prisoners from Fort Blakely to

Ship Island. Returning to Fort Blakely it moved with the division to Selma, Alabama, where it remained until the 3d of May, and then left for Mobile, en route for Texas. On reaching Mobile, the orders for Texas were countermanded, and the regiment assigned to duty in Mobile. On the 5th of July, 1865, the battalion was mustered out of service, at Mobile, on the 7th left for home, via New Orleans, having sixteen officers and two hundred and eighty four men. On arriving at Indianapolis, it was present at a public reception given to returned troops, in the Capitol grounds on the 18th of July, on which occasion the reception address was made by Governor Morton.

This regiment has left its dead in eleven States.

This regiment bore an honorable part in the following engagements :

Richmond, Kentucky.....	August 30, 1862.
Chickasaw Bayou, Mississippi.....	December 28-29, 1862.
Arkansas Post, Arkansas.....	January 11, 1863.
Richmond, Louisiana.....	March 30, 1863.
Port Gibson, Mississippi.....	May 1, 1863.
Champion Hills, Mississippi.....	May 16, 1863.
Big Black River, Mississippi.....	May 17, 1863.
Vicksburg, Mississippi, (General Assault).....	May 22, 1863.
Vicksburg, Mississippi, (Siege of).....	May 18 to July 4, 1863.
Jackson, Mississippi, (Siege of).....	July 9-16, 1863.
Matagorda Bay, Texas.....	December 29-30, 1863.
Alexandria, Louisiana.....	May 1-8, 1864.
Fort Blakely, Alabama.....	April 9, 1865.

COLONEL THOMAS WARREN BENNETT.

Thomas Warren Bennett, Colonel of the 69th Indiana Infantry, and Brevet Brigadier General, U. S. V., was born February 16, 1831, in Union County, Indiana. He was a lively, energetic youth and before the advent of railroads in Indiana, for two years drove a six-horse team between Liberty, Indiana, his home, and Cincinnati, Ohio, hauling produce to the latter city and returning loaded with merchandise. His boyhood days were spent on his father's farm. In 1850 he entered Asbury (now De Pauw) University, Greencastle, Indiana, and graduated in 1854. In the following year, he began the practice of the law at Liberty. He continued in the practice of his profession until the beginning of the Civil War, when he resigned his seat in the Indiana State Senate, to which he had been elected in 1858, and under the first call of President Lincoln for volunteers recruited and organized a full company which became Company I, 15th Indiana Infantry, three years' service, and was mustered into the service of the United States, as Captain, June 14, 1861. On September 9, 1861, he was commissioned Major of the 36th Indiana Infantry, which he joined and with which he did valiant service until deserved promotion made him Colonel of another regiment. He was present at the capture of Nashville, Tennessee; participated in the Siege of Corinth, Mississippi, and was engaged in all the marches, skirmishes and battles of General Nelson's Division, including the retrograde movement from the Tennessee to the Ohio River and the subsequent pursuit of Bragg, which drove the latter and his forces out of Kentucky.

On October 18, 1862, Major Bennett was commissioned Colonel of the 69th

Indiana Infantry, and with that afterwards famous regiment, he joined the troops, under General Sherman, in the campaign against Vicksburg. He participated in the battle of Chickasaw Bayou, Mississippi, and the capture of Arkansas Post, Arkansas, January 11, 1863. He rendered conspicuous service in the battles of Port Gibson, Champion Hills and Big Black River and took part in the entire campaign of General Grant, commanding the expedition which opened the way from Milliken's Bend above, to New Carthage, Louisiana, below the city of Vicksburg. For the spirited and successful manner in which this expedition was conducted, Colonel Bennett and his command were highly complimented in special orders by General Grant. He was also present at the siege and capture of Vicksburg. After the fall of that place, Colonel Bennett, with his regiment, joined the Army of the Gulf, then under the command of General Banks. With that army he was in the Teche Campaign, the Texas Campaign and the Red River Expedition, during most of the time being in command of a brigade. He was for a time Chief of Staff of the 13th Army Corps and in that position exhibited such fine executive ability, complete knowledge of military requirements and such untiring industry, as to win the unstinted praise of the entire corps. He was a brave and daring officer and seemed by nature especially fitted for a soldier's life.

On March 5, 1865, in consideration of "gallant and meritorious service rendered in the field," President Lincoln appointed him a Brevet Brigadier General. General Bennett was one of the escort who afterwards accompanied the remains of the martyred President to their place of rest, at Springfield, Illinois.

On January 4, 1865, he was mustered out of the service to take his seat in the Indiana State Senate to which he had been elected, at the preceding election, from the district composed of Union and Fayette Counties. At the close of the war, he resumed the practice of the law at Richmond, Indiana, and in May, 1869, was elected Mayor of that city, serving two years.

In September, 1871, by appointment of President Grant, General Bennett became Territorial Governor of Idaho, the duties of which position he honorably and creditably discharged until December 4, 1875, when he resigned, having been elected as a Republican delegate from that territory to the Forty Fourth Congress. His election, however, was contested and the seat given to S. S. Fenn, Democrat. In 1876 he returned to Richmond and was again elected Mayor of the city, serving four years. The beautiful park and system of roadways of that city date from his administration.

On July 20, 1858, at Liberty, Union County, Indiana, General Bennett was united in marriage with Anna Casterline, daughter of Dr. Ziba Casterline and Catharine McCloud Elwell, his wife. Dr. Casterline was a native of Washington County, Pennsylvania, where he was born, July 20, 1803. He was a graduate of the Jefferson Medical College, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and of the Ohio Medical College, Cincinnati, Ohio. His wife, Catharine McCloud Elwell, was born in Morristown, New Jersey, but was taken to Philadelphia when three years old by her parents, and it was there they met and were united in marriage, February 23, 1836, afterwards moving to Liberty, Indiana, where Mrs. Bennett was born. During the Civil War, Dr. Casterline enlisted as Assistant Surgeon of the 84th Indiana Infantry and was mustered into the service of the United States,

August 15, 1862. He served with the regiment until July 31, 1863, when he resigned on account of ill health. The married life of General Bennett and his wife was a happy one but the union was without issue. He died February 4, 1893, and his remains are buried in Earlham Cemetery, near Richmond. His widow is still living in that city.

In 1864 General Bennett was a member of the Military Commission which tried the Indiana conspirators, Milligan, Bowles and Horsey, for treason, all of whom were convicted and sentenced to be hung. Through the efforts of Governor Morton, this sentence was afterwards commuted by President Johnson to imprisonment for life, in the Ohio State Penitentiary, at Columbus. Later, they were released by the Supreme Court of the United States, on *habeas corpus* proceedings, on the ground that not being in the army or navy, and the State not being in insurrection, they were not amenable to courts-martial.

In 1886 General Bennett was Department Commander of the Grand Army of the Republic, Department of Indiana, and at the time of his death, in 1893, he was one of the commissioners of the State of Indiana for the building of what is universally recognized as one of the finest and most impressive structures of its kind in the world—The Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument, at Indianapolis.

A brilliant soldier, accomplished jurist, efficient administrator, he figures largely in the annals of Indiana and the Nation.

COLONEL ORAN PERRY.

Colonel Oran Perry enlisted in Company B, 16th Indiana Infantry, at Camp Wayne, Richmond, Indiana, April 19, 1861, and was mustered into the service of the United States, as a private, May 14, 1861. He was appointed Sergeant Major of the regiment May 25, 1861, and was mustered out of the service at Washington, District of Columbia, May 14, 1862, by reason of expiration of term of service.

On July 18, 1862, he was commissioned Adjutant of the 69th Indiana Infantry and on March 13, 1863, was promoted Lieutenant Colonel upon the request of the officers of the regiment, this being, perhaps, the only instance during the war where a subordinate officer was promoted over the heads of his superiors at the request of the officers themselves. He was appointed Colonel by brevet U. S. V., by the President, April 26, 1865, on the recommendation of his division commander, General Christopher C. Andrews, "For the resolute and courageous manner in which he led his battalion in the charge at Fort Blakely on April 9th, in which he was seriously wounded, for his zeal as an officer and for having a splendid and efficient battalion." He was commissioned Colonel by Governor Morton on April 13, 1865, but was not mustered on account of lack of members of the regiment.

He served with the 16th Indiana in the Army of the Potomac until May, 1862; with the 69th Indiana in Kentucky under General Nelson; with General Sherman in 1862 in the expedition against Vicksburg, via Chickasaw Bayou; and with the Army of the Tennessee under General Grant in all of the movements against Vicksburg, the 69th Indiana being the advance regiment in that great campaign from Milliken's Bend, twenty five miles above Vicksburg to Ion

THEORY OF THE CASE

The first step in the analysis of the case is to identify the parties involved. In this case, the parties are the Plaintiff, the Defendant, and the Court.

The second step is to identify the facts of the case. The facts are the events that have occurred and the evidence that has been presented. The facts in this case are that the Plaintiff has filed a lawsuit against the Defendant, and the Court has heard the case.

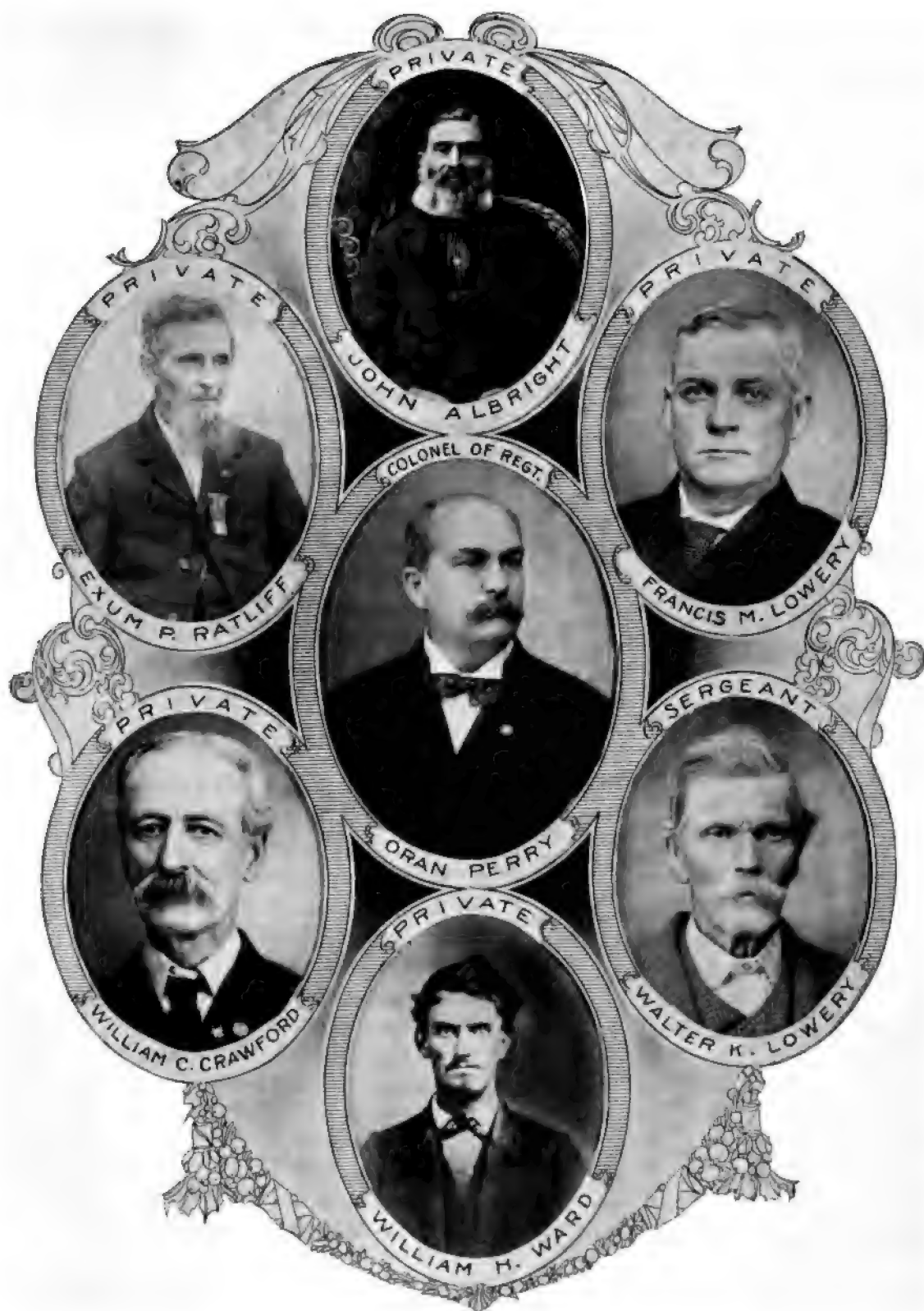
The third step is to identify the legal issues in the case. The legal issues are the questions of law that the Court must decide. In this case, the legal issues are whether the Plaintiff has established a prima facie case, and whether the Defendant has established a defense.

THE FACTS OF THE CASE

The facts of the case are the events that have occurred and the evidence that has been presented. The facts in this case are that the Plaintiff has filed a lawsuit against the Defendant, and the Court has heard the case.

The first fact is that the Plaintiff has filed a lawsuit against the Defendant. The second fact is that the Court has heard the case. The third fact is that the Plaintiff has established a prima facie case. The fourth fact is that the Defendant has established a defense.

The first issue is whether the Plaintiff has established a prima facie case. The second issue is whether the Defendant has established a defense. The third issue is whether the Court should grant summary judgment. The fourth issue is whether the Court should grant a new trial.



COMPANY I, 69th INDIANA INFANTRY.



Plantation, twenty five miles below. He also served with the Army of the Gulf under General Banks in the Bayou Teche; along the coast of Texas; with the Red River Expedition in 1863; and with General Gordon Granger in Alabama in 1864. He was also with General Canby's army in all the operations resulting in the capture of Mobile, April 9, 1865, the last battle of the war, the same day that General Lee surrendered at Appomattox, Virginia.

He commanded the 69th Indiana for two years and was mustered out with it at Mobile, July 5, 1865. He was engaged in the battles at Richmond, Kentucky, Chickasaw Bayou, Mississippi, Arkansas Post, Arkansas, Richmond, Louisiana, Port Gibson, Champion Hills, Big Black River, the assault and siege on Vicksburg, the siege of Jackson, all in Mississippi, Alexandria, Louisiana, Fort Blakely, Alabama, and many minor actions. He was wounded in the left leg and taken prisoner at Richmond, Kentucky; in the left arm at Port Gibson; and in the head at Fort Blakely.

At present he is the Quartermaster General of Indiana.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF GEORGE BRENNEMAN.

PRINCIPAL MUSICIAN, 69TH INFANTRY REGIMENT, INDIANA VOLUNTEERS;
MANUFACTURER AND FARMER.

For three quarters of a century, the name of Brenneman has been a familiar one in New Castle and throughout Henry County. Jacob Brenneman, the head of the family in this community, was born in Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, February 1, 1809. He was early apprenticed to learn the trade of turner and cabinet maker. In 1825, having learned his trade, he removed from Pennsylvania to Henry County, Indiana, where he settled at New Castle and continued to reside until his death, which occurred October 3, 1885. He was buried in South Mound Cemetery, of which association he was a charter member.

On March 2, 1837, he was united in marriage with Margaret M. Branson, daughter of Owen and Hannah Branson, of Wayne County, Indiana, where she was born, January 14, 1822. Soon after the marriage, she came to New Castle with her husband, where, surviving the toils and privations of pioneer life, she lived to share his success and to enjoy the improved situation of their children. This most estimable woman died May 6, 1881, and her remains lie buried beside her husband in South Mound Cemetery.

Shortly after his arrival in New Castle, Mr. Brenneman became acquainted with Adam Beam, who, like Mr. Brenneman, was a new comer and a cabinet maker, as well. The acquaintance ripened into friendship and the two finally formed a partnership in their trade under the firm name of Brenneman and Beam. This partnership continued without interruption until the death, by accident, of Mr. Beam, April 17, 1871. This remarkable firm carried on the business of cabinet making and undertaking for a period of nearly forty years, during which time they never had a single disagreement. The name of Brenneman and Beam was a familiar one and commanded as much credit and respect as that of any partnership that ever existed in Henry County. Many specimens of their handiwork exist, which are proudly cherished by the fortunate possessors. After the death of Mr. Beam, the business was continued by Mr. Brenneman, with other partners, until his retirement from active pursuits, in 1880.

Personally, Mr. Brenneman was a quiet, unobtrusive man, a good listener, but possessed of a great fund of quiet humor. He was a progressive citizen and took a deep interest in everything pertaining to the welfare and prosperity of New Castle. He served for several terms as a member of the town council and in conjunction with other citizens secured the building of the railroad from Richmond to New Castle. In politics he was a Whig until the disruption of that party, when he became a Republican, of which party he became an active supporter. In all matters of business, whether for himself or others, he was a careful and economical administrator, and dying, left behind a name and record of which any family might be proud.

To the union of Jacob Brenneman and Margaret M. (Branson) Brenneman were born five children, namely: Daniel W.; George; Lavinia, now Mrs. Thomas W. Gough, of Maroa, Macon County, Illinois; Eli, and Henrietta, now Mrs. Henry L. Hernly, of New Castle.

The first of these is the fact that the average rate of
 growth of the economy has been relatively low. This is
 due to a number of factors, including the fact that the
 economy is heavily dependent on the export of raw materials
 and primary products, which are subject to significant
 fluctuations in price. In addition, the economy is heavily
 dependent on foreign aid and investment, which has
 been declining in recent years. The second factor is the
 fact that the economy is heavily dependent on the
 export of raw materials and primary products, which
 are subject to significant fluctuations in price. In
 addition, the economy is heavily dependent on foreign
 aid and investment, which has been declining in recent
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 and primary products, which are subject to significant
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 and primary products, which are subject to significant
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 aid and investment, which has been declining in recent
 years. The seventh factor is the fact that the economy
 is heavily dependent on the export of raw materials
 and primary products, which are subject to significant
 fluctuations in price. In addition, the economy is
 heavily dependent on foreign aid and investment, which
 has been declining in recent years. The eighth factor
 is the fact that the economy is heavily dependent on
 the export of raw materials and primary products, which
 are subject to significant fluctuations in price. In
 addition, the economy is heavily dependent on foreign
 aid and investment, which has been declining in recent
 years. The ninth factor is the fact that the economy
 is heavily dependent on the export of raw materials
 and primary products, which are subject to significant
 fluctuations in price. In addition, the economy is
 heavily dependent on foreign aid and investment, which
 has been declining in recent years. The tenth factor
 is the fact that the economy is heavily dependent on
 the export of raw materials and primary products, which
 are subject to significant fluctuations in price. In
 addition, the economy is heavily dependent on foreign
 aid and investment, which has been declining in recent
 years.



George Breckinridge

GEORGE BRENNEMAN.

The second son, George Brenneman, the subject of this sketch, was born at New Castle, Indiana, November 21, 1842, and with the exception of about a year and a half spent at Middletown, Indiana, and five years, during which he lived in Iowa, New Castle has always been his home. In his early youth, he learned the trade of his father and followed it for several years. He afterwards learned the trade of a shoemaker and was following that trade at Middletown at the breaking out of the Civil War.

In 1862 he was active in the raising and organizing of what afterwards became Company H, 69th Indiana Infantry, and was mustered into the service of the United States, as Musician, August 19, 1862. He served with his company and regiment from its organization until his muster out, July 5, 1865, without absence for a single day, and actively participated in all its marches, skirmishes and battles, from Richmond, Kentucky, August 30, 1862, to Fort Blakely, Alabama, April 9, 1865. At Champion Hills, Mississippi, May 16, 1863, he was wounded but not severely enough to interfere with the performance of active service. His faithfulness to duty and bravery in action brought him deserved promotion to the non-commissioned staff of the regiment of which, at his muster out, he was Principal Musician (Drum Major).

At the close of the war, Mr. Brenneman returned to Middletown where, on November 21, 1865, he was united in marriage with Miranda Davis, daughter of David and Elizabeth Davis, old settlers and respected citizens of Fall Creek Township, Henry County, where she was born, November 19, 1846. Soon after their marriage, himself and wife moved to New Castle, where he went into the shoe business. In 1867, he moved to Iowa and settled on a farm in Decatur County, that State, where he remained about five years. In the Fall of 1871, Mr. Brenneman returned to New Castle where he has continued to reside ever since. Here he first engaged in the manufacture of furniture with his father and others. He afterwards followed the same line of business alone. In 1890, he turned his attention to farming and stock raising in which he has been signally successful.

To the union of George Brenneman and Miranda (Davis) Brenneman were born three children, the first dying in infancy. Their daughter, Blanche, is now Mrs. Carl E. Sumack, of Muncie, Indiana, and their daughter, Georgia, is now Mrs. Howard Sim, of New Castle.

George Brenneman's life spans a period which marks the greatest advance of mankind in mechanical achievement and he has been an intelligent observer of the same. One of the extraordinary incidents of his life was the prediction and description, to him, of the present telephone system by an itinerant fortune teller and mind reader, in 1868-9, while Mr. Brenneman was living in Iowa. The vagrant prophet declared that the time would come when Mr. Brenneman could talk from his Iowa home with friends in Indiana quite as well as if they were face to face. At that time he was voted a crank and visionary but Mr. Brenneman has seen the prediction become an accomplished fact.

George Brenneman has always been a strong Republican in politics and has always taken an active interest in the progress and well being of his native county. He is a fine type of the conservative citizen and has won for himself an honored place in the community, by his industry, intelligence and public spirit.



C. C. Sheldon



C. C. Shedron



C. C. Shedron

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF CHARLES CAMPBELL SHEDRON.

LIEUTENANT, COMPANY H, 69TH INFANTRY REGIMENT, INDIANA VOLUNTEERS;
MERCHANT TAILOR AND FARMER.

Charles Campbell Shedron, a gallant ex-soldier of the Civil War, was born in St. Thomas, Franklin County, Pennsylvania, March 15, 1836. He was the son of a soldier, his father having served with honor in the War of 1812-15, in which his shoulder was crushed, permanently disabling him. Jacob and Sarah (Martin) Shedron, the parents of Lieutenant Shedron, were both natives of New York State, but lived for some years after their marriage in Pennsylvania. On November 1, 1847, the family moved to Indiana and settled at Middletown, Henry County, where at the age of sixty six years, the father died. He is buried in Painter Cemetery, near that place. The mother lived to be ninety two years of age and died at the home of her son, William Shedron, brother of the subject of this sketch, then and now a resident of Camden, Carroll County, Indiana.

During his boyhood, Charles C. Shedron obtained his education in the schools of Middletown, New Castle and Knightstown. In 1849, at the age of thirteen, he was apprenticed, for a term of four years, to the late Jacob Mowrer, of New Castle, to learn the tailor trade. During this apprenticeship, he received no specific sum as wages, but was given six months' schooling and, at the end of the four years of his apprenticeship, a good suit of clothes. After finishing his trade, he at once started in business for himself at Knightstown, where he continued until 1860, when he returned to Middletown and opened a merchant tailoring shop there. At this time, his trade was to him a means rather than an end, for young Shedron had determined to become a physician, and about this time, he began the study of medicine under Dr. Roland T. Summers, a prominent physician of Middletown and continued that study until his enlistment in the army.

In the Summer of 1862, Mr. Shedron energetically assisted in the recruiting and organizing of Company H, 69th Indiana Infantry, and was mustered into the service of the United States, as a Sergeant of the company, August 19, 1862. Frederick Hoover, of Middletown, was Captain of this company until his resignation, January 22, 1863, when he was succeeded by David S. Yount, also of Middletown. The insistent demand for troops, owing to Bragg's threatening movements in Kentucky, led the authorities to reluctantly send to the front this regiment, as yet undrilled and only partly equipped, and on August 30, 1862, at the battle of Richmond, Kentucky, near the entire regiment was captured by the Confederates under General Kirby Smith. The regiment was at once paroled and sent to Camp Wayne, Richmond, Indiana, to await exchange, which was accomplished in September. This inauspicious beginning of its career was later redeemed by the gallant regiment on many a stricken field. Re-organized and thoroughly drilled and equipped, the 69th left Camp Wayne to take part in the investment of Vicksburg. Sergeant Shedron was in the thick of the fighting at Chickasaw Bayou, Mississippi; Arkansas Post, Arkansas; James' Plantation, Louisiana, and Grand Gulf, Mississippi. The Confederates, being at last driven into Vicksburg, the siege of that stronghold began. For gallant and meritorious service in the face of the enemy, Sergeant Shedron was

commissioned Second Lieutenant of his company, January 23, 1863, and was mustered in as such, March 21, 1863. Shortly afterwards he was made Ordnance Officer of the Ninth Division and attached to the staff of General Peter J. Osterhaus and, under that eminent soldier, he continued to serve until the fall of Vicksburg. General Osterhaus was a distinguished German officer and soldier who became a prominent figure in the American Civil War and, prior to its close, reached the full rank of Major General, U. S. V. He was, indeed, as great a figure in that war as was La Fayette in the War of the Revolution, and to have been a member of his staff is a distinguished honor of which any soldier may be proud. At the close of the war, General Osterhaus returned to his native land, where he remained until 1904, when he returned to the United States, with the intention of making this country his home, during his remaining days.

After the surrender of Vicksburg and while with the Ninth Division, at Big Black River Bridge, Mississippi, Lieutenant Shedron was taken sick. He was furloughed home for thirty days but, at the end of that time, being still unable to return to duty, the furlough was extended another thirty days. He then reported at Indianapolis and was ordered by the surgeon to return home for twenty days. Tired of inaction, at the end of ten days, he reported with his regiment at New Iberia, in the Bayou Teche country, Louisiana. As a soldier and officer, Lieutenant Shedron was ever happiest in the performance of duty. After his return to the regiment, he was sent to New Orleans and thence to Indianola, on Matagorda Bay, Texas, where, being regarded as a discreet and reliable officer, he was engaged on court martial duty. He then served with the forces, covering General Banks' retreat from Shreveport, Louisiana, and was next ordered to Alexandria, in the same State, where dams were building to liberate a number of gunboats that had been tied up at that point.

At Morganza, Mississippi, the regiment was in camp until December, 1864, and participated in various expeditions sent out from that place. On January 23, 1865, the 69th regiment was consolidated into a battalion of four companies, of which Lieutenant Colonel Oran Perry was the commanding officer, and on the 31st of that month, the battalion embarked on a steamer for Barrancas, Florida, and from there, on March 14th, went to Pensacola. On March 20th, it moved through Florida and Southern Alabama, reaching the rear of Fort Blakely, on Mobile Bay, April 1st. It was here, during the assault on that fort, April 9th, that Lieutenant Shedron was wounded. Detailed to guard the prisoners from Fort Blakely to Ship Island, the battalion afterwards went to Selma, Alabama, and thence to Mobile, where it was assigned to duty. While at Mobile, Lieutenant Shedron served as Aid de Camp on the staff of General Smith. He was mustered out of service, July 5, 1865.

After his return from the war, Lieutenant Shedron engaged in merchant tailoring, at Middletown, but his military life had undermined his health and, to escape the confinement of his trade, he retired to his farm, about three miles from Middletown, where he remained until 1889, when he once more took up his residence in Middletown, where he continued to reside, enjoying an unusual share of the esteem and regard of his fellow citizens, until, stricken by disease, he died January 15, 1905. His remains are buried in Miller Cemetery, near Middletown.

On November 28, 1868, Charles C. Shedron was united in marriage with Maria Van Matre, daughter of David and Maria Van Matre, of Delaware County, Indiana. They were the parents of twelve children, of whom seven survive, namely: Arthur F., Osee B., Elroy, Charles A., Josephine L., William G. and Lola M. One brother and three sisters of his are also still living, namely: William Shedron, of Camden, Indiana; Elizabeth Ice, wife of Thomas Ice, of near New Castle; Martha R. Crooks, of Camden, Indiana, and Bell Long, of Lafayette, Indiana.

Lieutenant Shedron was a member of the George W. Lennard Post, No. 148, Grand Army of the Republic, New Castle, Indiana, and politically, he was a firm Republican all his life. He never sought public office, however, his political views being the result of his convictions. He was well informed on broad questions of policy and kept fully advised of the trend of events. He was not a demonstrative man, but whatever he did was done earnestly and manfully. He was a man of unusual intelligence, and when in health, was often called upon to deliver addresses or to read papers before soldiers' meetings. These were always entertaining and instructive. He took great pride in his soldier record and delighted to associate with his old comrades and to talk over army experiences. If within his reach, he seldom failed to attend a soldiers' meeting or reunion.

During his last illness, Lieutenant Shedron realized that his chances of recovery were slight and made partial arrangements for his funeral, selecting as his pall bearers: Hiram B. Brattain, Joseph Dutton, Joseph Graves, Richard Laboyteaux, Andrew J. Minnick and John M. Shoemaker. All these gentlemen had been soldiers in the same company and regiment, as himself. For burial, the deceased was clothed in a uniform of the Grand Army of the Republic and the casket was draped with the American flag. A large number of comrades of the Grand Army attended the funeral, which was of a most impressive character. The George W. Lennard Post, No. 148, Grand Army of the Republic, New Castle, of which, during life, he had been a member, adopted the following resolutions, regarding the death of Comrade, Charles C. Shedron:

RESOLUTIONS

GRAND ARMY POST ON THE DEATH OF LIEUTENANT C. C. SHEDRON.

One by one as the days and weeks go by we are called upon to chronicle the death of some comrade.

This time we are called upon to mourn the loss of Comrade C. C. Shedron, who departed this life on Sunday, January 15th, 1905. Therefore,

Resolved, That in his death our Post has lost a worthy comrade, and his family a devoted, kind and faithful husband and father.

Resolved, That Comrade Shedron was a brave and loyal defender of his country in her hour of peril, and for this reason we will ever cherish his memory.

Resolved, That the Post be draped in mourning for the coming thirty days.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the record of the Post, and a copy furnished the family of the deceased comrade, and a copy furnished the press for publication.

ALBERT W. SAINT,
HENRY L. POWELL,
THOMAS W. GRONENDYKE,
Committee.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF JOHN MARCUS SHOEMAKER.

PRIVATE, COMPANY H, 69TH INFANTRY REGIMENT, INDIANA VOLUNTEERS,
AND FARMER.

The ancestry of John Marcus Shoemaker takes root in Germany, whence his progenitors came to this country in early days, settling in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. This German element became very strong in that colony and its steadfast support of the cause of the colonies, during the Revolutionary War, contributed in no small degree to their success. The original German emigration to America was largely from the lower or Rhine and the upper or Bavarian Palatinate, during the disastrous wars concerning the succession to the Palatinate (1689-1697). This emigration steadily increased in later years, until the large infusion of German blood, especially in Pennsylvania, produced a distinct type of American manhood, commonly called the Pennsylvania Dutch. They were a sturdy, industrious and courageous people and have contributed much of value to American character and institutions.

The grandparents of John Marcus Shoemaker were John and Elizabeth Shoemaker, who came from Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, in 1833, and settled one mile north of what is known as the "Cross Roads," Delaware County, Indiana, where they lived and died. Their remains lie buried in the Saunders Cemetery, east of Daleville, in that county. They belonged to the German stock above mentioned and neither of them could speak much English. They were the parents of the following children: Michael, John, Jonas, Jacob, David and two girls, who were married and remained in Pennsylvania. Elizabeth Shoemaker died October 19, 1861, and John, her husband, died January 22, 1865. They were very religious people.

The parents of John Marcus Shoemaker were Jacob and Amanda (Tomlinson) Shoemaker. The former was born in Pennsylvania, March 31, 1812, and died September 9, 1885. The latter was a native of North Carolina where she was born December 11, 1817; she died November 10, 1865. Her parents were John and Dorothy Tomlinson, who came to Delaware County about 1832 and settled in that strong German Baptist neighborhood hitherto referred to as the "Cross Roads." Jacob and Amanda (Tomlinson) Shoemaker were married April 9, 1840, and were the parents of seven children, namely: Gilla D., born January 17, 1841, afterwards Mrs. David T. Painter, now deceased; John Marcus, the subject of this sketch; Sarah E., born November 10, 1845, now deceased; Dorothy S., born August 31, 1847, who makes her home with her brother, John M.; Martha E., born April 17, 1850, now Mrs. Richmond Wischart, whose husband was for eight years Auditor of Henry County, and who, with her husband, moved in 1905 from New Castle, Indiana, to Pasadena, California; Mary C., born April 16, 1853, now Mrs. Oscar Clark, residing at St. Paul, Minnesota, and Jacob D., born June 30, 1857, who died in infancy. The last named, together with John and Dorothy Tomlinson and Sarah E., are buried in the Painter Cemetery, near Middletown. Mrs. David T. Painter is buried in the Miller Cemetery.

JOHN MARCUS SHOEMAKER.

John Marcus Shoemaker was born April 8, 1843, on his father's farm near the



John M. Sherman Esq.

(iii) $\text{supp}(f) \cap \text{supp}(g) = \emptyset$ and $\text{supp}(f) \cap \text{supp}(h) = \emptyset$.
 (iv) $\text{supp}(f) \cap \text{supp}(g) \neq \emptyset$ and $\text{supp}(f) \cap \text{supp}(h) = \emptyset$.

Ammon was largely free from criticism, although the *Charlotte Observer* did not like his "unimpeachable" record (1892, 1907). His reputation as a "strong" and "able" politician of Georgia's Middle South was well known in the American marketplace, and he was widely regarded as a "sound" and "prudent" leader of the "progressive" movement in the state (see, for example, *Charlotte Observer*).

There are a number of reasons why the results of the present study may not be generalizable to other populations. First, the sample was relatively small and consisted of a convenience sample of students from a single university. Second, the study was cross-sectional and did not include a control group. Third, the study did not include a measure of the frequency of use of the Internet. Fourth, the study did not include a measure of the frequency of use of the Internet. Finally, the study did not include a measure of the frequency of use of the Internet.

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the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are undernourished has declined from 1.1 billion to 800 million. The number of people who are malnourished has declined from 1.5 billion to 1 billion. The number of people who are obese has increased from 100 million to 300 million. The number of people who are overweight has increased from 100 million to 300 million. The number of people who are obese and overweight has increased from 100 million to 300 million. The number of people who are obese and overweight has increased from 100 million to 300 million.



John M. Shoemaker

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celebrated "Cross Roads," in Delaware County, Indiana. His experience, as the son of a well-to-do farmer, was in no wise materially different from that of the average American farmer boy. He grew up on the farm and became an able assistant to his father in the cultivation of the soil. While thus engaged he was uniform in his attendance upon the common schools of the community and thereby gained a very fair education.

Very soon, yes, immediately following the firing of the first gun which ushered in the Civil War, John M. Shoemaker determined to answer the first call for volunteers but was disappointed in this and it was not until the Summer of 1862, August 11, that he was able to enlist. He assisted in recruiting and organizing what became Company H, 69th Indiana Infantry, and was mustered into the service of the United States, as a private in that company, August 19, 1862. The history of the "Old Sixty Ninth" is the military history of John M. Shoemaker. He was in all of its campaigns, marches, skirmishes and battles, except the siege of Jackson, Mississippi. The list of battles, skirmishes and engagements in which Private Shoemaker participated is a notable one and constitutes a record of faithful service and valorous deeds to which his descendants can proudly refer: Richmond, Kentucky, August 30, 1862; Chickasaw Bayou, Mississippi, December 28-29, 1862; Arkansas Post, Arkansas, January 11, 1863; Richmond, Louisiana, March 30, 1863; Port Gibson, May 1, 1863; Champion Hills, May 16, 1863; Big Black River, May 17, 1863; general assault on Vicksburg, May 22, 1863; Siege of Vicksburg, May 18 to July 4, 1863; all in Mississippi; and Matagorda Bay, Texas, December 29-30, 1863; Alexandria, Louisiana, April 27, 1864; and Fort Blakely, Alabama, April 9, 1865.

After the fall of Vicksburg and prior to the removal of the regiment to Jackson, Mississippi, private Shoemaker was taken ill and was sent aboard a hospital boat from which he was afterwards transferred to Jefferson Barracks, near St. Louis, Missouri, and from there to a military hospital at Madison, Indiana. Because of this illness private Shoemaker was absent from his regiment about three months, rejoining the same at New Iberia, Mississippi. This period of illness constituted the only absence of Private Shoemaker from his regiment and company during his entire service in the army.

At the battle of Champion Hills, May 16, 1863, Private Shoemaker was slightly wounded in the right wrist, being struck by a minie ball. He was slightly wounded a second time on May 22, 1863, in the general assault on Vicksburg, being struck in the shoulder by a piece of a bursting shell. These wounds were not of a serious character and did not disable him nor necessitate his leaving the regiment or the field of action. From the beginning to the end, he was a faithful, brave and intrepid soldier, and to such as he can be attributed the salvation of the Union.

At the conclusion of the war, Private Shoemaker was mustered out of the service at Indianapolis, July 5, 1865. Following his discharge, he at once returned home and resumed his place on his father's farm. He remained with his father for a period of three years when he together with his father and family moved to Fillmore County, Minnesota, settling on a farm near Spring Valley. He resided there for four years and then returned to Henry County but his father did not return until 1879. Soon after returning to Indiana, Private Shoemaker was

united in marriage January 11, 1872, with Sarah, daughter of Jacob P. and Hannah Miller, who lived two miles east of Middletown, in the center of what was for many years known as the "Miller Settlement," and close to the German Baptist Church of that section. Following his marriage he rented of his father-in-law the home farm, on which his wife was born and reared, and has lived there as tenant and owner from that time to the present. Mr. and Mrs. Shoemaker, by industry, thrift and economy, have acquired a very fair competency. They own close to three hundred acres of land, the same being in the highest state of cultivation, and on which is their excellent old fashioned, two-story, nine-room brick residence, with a wide hall running through the center. This substantial home was built by Mr. Jacob P. Miller about thirty six years ago and is in a fine state of preservation. In addition to the home, there are the main and smaller barns, cattle sheds and other farming conveniences. Upon the successful farmer rather than upon the successful merchant or professional man has depended the marvelous growth and development of our country in the last half century.

To John M. Shoemaker and wife were born the following named children: Ada L., born November 20, 1872; married to Andrew J. Hupp, February 16, 1892; William O., born July 28, 1874; married to Allie Lindamood, July 8, 1896; Martha E., born February 10, 1877; died August 21, 1895; buried in Miller Cemetery; Bertha M., born February 13, 1882; married to Walter Marshall, October 7, 1903. To Andrew J. Hupp and wife were born three children: Helen, born January 15, 1893; John B., born February 15, 1897; and Sarah Elizabeth, born March 27, 1904. Mr. Hupp, the son-in-law, and William O. Shoemaker, the son, are both prosperous young farmers and each has his home within a mile of the parental roof. William O. Shoemaker and wife are the parents of three children: Joseph Francis, born September 15, 1897; John Marcus, born December 5, 1899; and Raymond Theodore, born November 22, 1904. These six grandchildren all have a very warm place in the hearts of the grandparents and their presence at the old homestead is always hailed with delight.

John M. Shoemaker is a member of George W. Rader Post, No. 119, Grand Army of the Republic, Middletown; Middletown Lodge, No. 97, I. O. O. F.; and both himself and wife are faithful members of the Christian Church, a denomination which has a strong hold upon the religious people of the community throughout Fall Creek Township.

It is a notable fact that the Shoemaker family sent nine of its members into the Civil War. They were: Sanford Harrison Shoemaker and Silas Marion Shoemaker, Company G, Seventh Indiana Cavalry; Henry M. and Levi P., Company E, Eighth Indiana Infantry (three years); John M., Company H, Sixty Ninth Indiana Infantry; John P. and Joseph R., Company B, One Hundred and Thirty Fourth Indiana Infantry; and David and John, who enlisted and served in Pennsylvania regiments.

ANCESTRY OF SARAH (MILLER) SHOEMAKER.

The parents of Sarah (Miller) Shoemaker came from Rockingham County, Virginia. The father, Jacob P. Miller, was born June 12, 1811, and the mother, Hannah (Coffman) Miller, February 19, 1812. They were married in Virginia, December 1, 1829, and moved to Ohio, settling near New Carlisle. After about

three years, they moved to Fall Creek Township, Henry County, Indiana, following relatives who had preceded them, and purchased from Thomas Watkins, eighty acres of land, the same being the land upon which the brick residence above mentioned is located and which now forms a part of the three hundred-acre farm owned by John M. Shoemaker and wife. Mr. Miller also entered the following described lands, situate in Jefferson Township: October 30, 1834, the northwest quarter of section two, one hundred and forty eight and six one hundredths acres; November 5, 1835, the west half of the southwest quarter of section one, eighty acres; November 7, 1835, the east half of the southwest quarter of section thirty five, eighty acres; all in township eighteen north, range nine east. It is on the first described tract that the German Baptist Orphans' Home, near Honey Creek is located.

Jacob P. and Hannah (Coffman) Miller were the parents of nine children, namely: Absalom, Samuel, David, Elizabeth, now Mrs. Enos Lindamood Phillips; Sarah, now Mrs. John M. Shoemaker; Mary, afterwards Mrs. James Alexander, now deceased; Laanah, afterwards Mrs. James T. Abshire, now deceased; Martha H., now Mrs. Joseph Sharp, of Frankton, Madison County, Indiana.

No man was better known throughout Fall Creek Township than Jacob P. Miller and no man was held in higher esteem by his friends and neighbors. He was full of good humor and enjoyed the society of his friends and acquaintances. He lived in strict conformity with his church, the German Baptist, and it was through him that the Miller Cemetery was established, his son Philip being the third person to be buried there, in 1858.

Indeed it may be said that the Miller family together with that of the Shoemakers had very much to do with the settlement, growth and present prosperity of Northwestern Henry County; and their descendants are keeping step with the pace set by their ancestors.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF ISAAC VAN DUYN.

PRIVATE, COMPANY H, 69TH INFANTRY REGIMENT, INDIANA VOLUNTEERS,
AND FARMER.

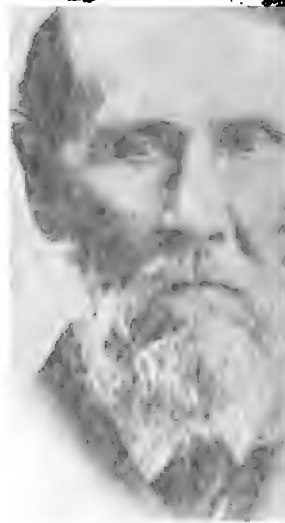
Isaac Van Duyn was a native of Ohio, where he was born May 15, 1822. He was the oldest son in a large family of children. The date of his leaving Ohio and coming to Indiana is not known, neither is it a matter of family record when he was married, but, according to the memory of the persons supposed to be best informed as to his life, that event must have taken place in the year 1845, as the oldest child, George W., was born in 1846. His wife's maiden name was Phoebe Judge. She was a member of the hale, sturdy and prosperous family of that name which was so active and prominent in the early history of Western Henry and Eastern Hancock Counties, Indiana.

For several years after their marriage, the young couple lived on the farm now owned by John R. Kitterman, cashier of the State Bank of Shirley, which is situated one mile east of that rapidly growing, highly prosperous, hustling town. Leaving that place, Mr. Van Duyn and wife moved to a farm not far from the village of Mechanicsburg, and it was there, in the Summer of 1862, that he determined to heed the call of his country in the hour of peril. He enlisted in Company H, 69th Indiana Infantry, and was mustered into the service of the United States, as a private, August 19, 1862. He was mustered out May 23, 1865.

Company H was under the command of the late Captain David S. Yount, who during the last year of his life had much to do with the preparation of this History for publication. The military history of the famous 69th Regiment is elsewhere in this chapter fully set forth and every soldier who had the fortune to belong to that regiment is fully entitled to share in the honor and fame which attaches to the regiment as a whole, and none more so than Isaac Van Duyn. Mustered into the service as above related, Private Van Duyn parted with his wife and his growing family and went with his regiment to the "front," which was then just across the Ohio River, in Kentucky, owing to the fact that the Confederates under Generals Braxton Bragg and E. Kirby Smith, in a general advance, were rapidly approaching the dividing line between Indiana and Kentucky.

Soon afterwards the battle of Richmond, Kentucky, was fought, the Union forces were disastrously defeated and the 69th Regiment captured. This battle occurred August 30, 1862, just eleven days after the 69th was mustered into the service and it is an historical fact that the regiment, composed of raw troops, undrilled and not properly equipped, was unfitted to render soldierly service and ought not to have been ordered to take part in the engagement against the veteran soldiers of the Confederacy. Nevertheless they behaved most gallantly, nor did the unfortunate issue of their first essay in arms dishearten or dismay officers or men for the 69th afterwards rendered distinguished service in the Civil War.

Following the battle of Richmond, Private Van Duyn was taken down with intermittent fever and was furloughed home. He was sick for several weeks and, although scarcely able to travel when his furlough expired, yet he promptly returned and rejoined his regiment and was with it continuously from that time



Isaac Van Bergen.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF ISAAC VAN DUYN.

PRIVATE COMPANY IN 49th INFANTRY REGIMENT, OHIOARA VOLUNTEERS,
AND FARMER.

Isaac Van Duyn was a native of Ohio, where he was born May 25, 1841. He was the oldest son of a large family of children. The date of his birth and coming to Indiana is not known, neither is it a matter of family record when he was married, but according to the memory of the persons supposed to be best informed as to the one, that event must have taken place in the year 1861. The oldest child, George W., was born in 1846. His wife's maiden name was Phoebe Lodge, and was a member of the hale, sturdy and prosperous family that name which was so active and prominent in the early history of Western Ohio and Western Massachusetts, Indiana.

For several years after their marriage, the young couple lived on the farm owned by John D. Kuyerman, cashier of the State Bank of Shirley, a few miles across from that rapidly growing, highly prosperous, Indiana town, Evansville, Ind. Mr. Van Duyn and wife moved to a farm not far from the place of residence, and it was there, in the Summer of 1861, that he was called to leave his country in the hour of peril. He entered as private in the 49th Indiana Infantry, and was mustered into the service of the United States Army, August 19, 1862. He was mustered out May 25, 1865.

He served under the command of the late Captain David S. Young, and for the rest of his life had much to do with the properties of the 49th Indiana Infantry. The military history of the famous 49th Regiment is a story of valor, valor fully set forth and every soldier who fell the testimony of his regiment is fully entitled to share in the honor and love which should be expressed as a whole, and none more so than Isaac Van Duyn, who served the service as above related. Private Van Duyn joined with his

family growing family and went with his regiment to the Ohio River, and was the first across the Ohio River, in Kentucky, owing to the fact that the Confederates under Generals Braxton Bragg and E. Kirby Smith, had advanced were rapidly approaching the dividing line between Indiana and Kentucky.

Soon afterwards the battle of Richmond, Kentucky, was fought, the forces were disastrously defeated and the 49th Regiment captured. This occurred August 30, 1862, just eleven days after the 60th was mustered into the service and it is an historical fact that the regiment composed of raw, untrained and not properly equipped, was unfit to render soldierly service, ought not to have been ordered to take part in the engagement against the soldiers of the Confederacy. Nevertheless they behaved most gallantly, the unfortunate issue of their first essay in arms disheartened or dismayed them, for the 60th afterwards rendered distinguished service in the Civil War.

Following the battle of Richmond, Private Van Duyn was taken sick with intermittent fever and was furloughed home. He was sick for several weeks, although scarcely able to travel when his furlough expired, yet he pushed forward and rejoined his regiment and was with it continuously from



Isaac Van Druyn

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until mustered out May 23, 1865. He returned home at the close of the war, broken in health by the hardships endured in many campaigns, and to his other afflictions was added the almost complete loss of eyesight. Notwithstanding the constant physical distress to which he was subjected, he lived for many years to experience the beneficence of the Nation whose integrity and honor he had bravely helped to defend.

About the year 1880, Mr. Van Duyn purchased a farm, three quarters of a mile north of the town of Shirley, and there his large family of children grew to maturity. The children are all established now in homes of their own. It was there also that the aged veteran met the last enemy, death, September 6, 1903, aged eighty one years, three months and twenty one days. He is buried in Harland Cemetery, near Warrington, Hancock County. His widow and eleven children, five sons and six daughters, survive him. The sons are: George W., of Shirley; Columbus, who lives two miles north of Shirley; Wallace Warren, who lives near Warrington, Hancock County; Isaac, who lives on the home farm with his mother; and Oran Perry Van Duyn, of near Shirley, the last and youngest, being so named for and in honor of General Oran Perry, of Indianapolis, who was Colonel of the 69th Regiment in the Civil War, and is now Quartermaster General of Indiana. The daughters are: Eliza Ann, wife of Thomas Cronk, of Shirley; Margaret Ellen, wife of Austin Barrett, a farmer, who lives near Grant City; Highland Mary, wife of Daniel Enright, of Greenfield; Linnie Jane, wife of Oliver Coon, who lives near Cadiz; Sarah Catharine, wife of Abijah Smith, a farmer, who lives one and a half miles north of Shirley; and Elizabeth, wife of Allen Craig, who lives two and a half miles north of Shirley. One daughter, Lydia Marinda, who married Martin Craig, died several years ago.

The soldiers of the Civil War are fast passing away. Every year makes inroads in their ranks and one, or at the most two, decades more will leave the Grand Army, a memory only. Every trade, every profession, every class of the community was represented in that mighty host. Of all the sons of the Republic, however, who joined in the clash of arms between the North and the South, none were more loyal to the flag, none more steadfast in difficulty, danger and defeat, than the lads from the farms. On the farms of America are nourished her true freemen and her sturdiest defenders.

The experience of Isaac Van Duyn in the army had served to quicken his faculties and harden his resolution. His after life, passed in the peaceful and uneventful pursuits of husbandry, was characterized by industry, prudence and providence. His many children were prepared at home to make their way in the world and received from the parents generous support and a helping hand. He was a good soldier, a good husband and an indulgent father. His memory will long be honored by his descendants. At the time of his death, he was the owner of more than two hundred acres of land not far from Shirley.

ARTHUR CLINTON VAN DUYN.

Arthur Clinton Van Duyn, son of George W. Van Duyn and grandson of the old soldier above mentioned, was born October 20, 1870. He was a studious youth and with no other opportunities than those afforded by the country schools, he was prepared to teach at the age of seventeen years. He taught ten successive

terms in Hancock County, all but two of them being in Brown Township in which the western part of the town of Shirley is located. While teaching school, he was industriously preparing himself to take up the profession of the law. He was postmaster at Shirley from November 20, 1893, to May 11, 1897. After retiring from the postoffice, he moved to Greenfield, Hancock County, and began the active practice of the law. For four years he was the prosecuting attorney of Hancock County, and discharged the duties of the office with fidelity and zeal. He is now practicing his profession in Greenfield where he is deservedly popular. The prospects of his having a long and useful career at the bar are very bright.



D. B. Yount

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F. B. Gould

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF DAVID STRICKLER YOUNT.

CAPTAIN, COMPANY H, 69TH INFANTRY REGIMENT, INDIANA VOLUNTEERS,
AND MERCHANT.

The Commonwealth of Virginia was once a crown colony of Great Britain and owned most of the territory, now embraced in the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin and Michigan, together with all that part of Minnesota, east of the Mississippi River. As a preliminary step to the bringing about of the convention which framed the constitution of the United States and the formation of a "more perfect union," she ceded her claim to this vast empire to the Continental government, and in 1787 the same was formed into "The Territory Northwest of the Ohio River." Thus, in the early days of the Government, and perhaps now, the citizens of the "Old Dominion" cherished a genuine attachment for the States carved out of that territory and for the people thereof. This attachment was, if anything, stronger towards Indiana than any other State. The early emigration from Virginia was first to Ohio, then to Indiana and later to Illinois.

Of the many sons and daughters of Virginia, who came to Indiana, in general, and to Henry County, in particular, it would be difficult to make a first or special selection, but it is certain that a more noble or worthy couple never emigrated from Virginia to Henry County than Joseph and Sophia Yount, the parents of the subject of this sketch.

Joseph Yount and Sophia Crim were both natives of Rockingham County, Virginia, the former being born there, December 24, 1805, and the latter, August 9, 1810. They were united in marriage, December 17, 1829. To this union, prior to the removal of the parents to Indiana, were born two daughters, namely: Elizabeth Catharine, March 11, 1832, and Sarah Agnes, February 20, 1834. The first named, Elizabeth Catharine, was afterwards, on June 15, 1848, at the family home in Middletown, Indiana, married to the late Joel Murphey, of New Castle, Indiana. Sarah Agnes, on March 10, 1852, at the same place, became the wife of the late Steel Baldrige, of near Walnut Level, Wayne County, Indiana.

After the marriage of Joseph Yount and Sophia Crim, it would seem, from all the facts obtainable, that they must have moved from Rockingham to Augusta, the adjoining county. As confirmation of this change of location, the old family records specify that each of the daughters above named "was born in Augusta County, State of Virginia." Not long after the birth of Sarah Agnes, the second daughter, the parents, imbued with a desire to make a change and further stimulated by the glowing accounts they had received regarding the new territory, finally determined to emigrate to Henry County, Indiana. The particular time of the removal is not definitely known but the facts, relating to the early history of Middletown, make them residents of that place in 1835, and from that date, they continued to be residents of that place until their death.

Joseph Yount was a well known man in Henry County but his life work was at Middletown and vicinity. He knew everybody there and everybody knew him. Soon after his arrival at Middletown, he established a general store, such as was adapted to supply the wants and needs of the pioneers, which he conducted for a number of years. Prior to the building of railroads in Indiana he also became a general buyer of hogs and cattle, grain and produce, which he marketed

at Cincinnati, Ohio, then the biggest trading point west of the Alleghany mountains. The live stock was driven to market and the grain and produce were transported in wagons. After selling the grain and produce, the wagons were loaded for the return trip with merchandise for himself and other merchants and traders doing business in his neighborhood. On June 2, 1839, Joseph Yount became postmaster at Middletown and held the office continuously until September 19, 1853, a period of more than fourteen years. His successor in the office was the late Benjamin Franklin Murphey, who subsequently moved to Chicago where, prior to his death, he was a prominent pork packer and a member of the Chicago Board of Trade.

At the first general election held in Henry County, under the present constitution of Indiana, Joseph Yount was chosen as the county's representative in the lower house of the legislature (1853) and had for his colleague, the late James S. Ferris, well remembered in New Castle as a school teacher and as County Auditor for eight years.

When the Panhandle Railroad was completed from Richmond to New Castle in 1854, Mr. Yount became a prime mover in the agitation which resulted in the extension of the road from New Castle to Middletown (1854-5) and was the chief contractor in the building and grading of the road, which resulted in a loss of several thousand dollars to himself but in a material gain to the town.

During the Civil War, he was one of the Government's most active supporters and in State and County did everything in his power for the cause of the Union. He was an ardent admirer of President Lincoln and in a sense, an adviser of Indiana's War Governor, Oliver P. Morton. As a whole, it may be said of Joseph Yount that he lived a busy life; that he discharged every duty with fidelity; and that he was devoted to his home and to his town in which he was an influential and honored citizen, until the day of his death, which occurred September 18, 1876. His death touched the hearts of his friends and neighbors deeply and it is a matter of record that the remains of no citizen of Middletown were ever followed to the grave by a concourse of more sincere mourners.

Sophia (Crim) Yount, wife of Joseph Yount, was an earnest Christian woman, possessed of many domestic virtues. She was a devoted wife and a loving mother. She was of a very charitable disposition and among her many duties, found time to administer to the unfortunate. She was a devout member of the Christian Church and remained strong in her faith and work for that large denomination until her death, December 4, 1885. Though it is many years since she passed away, she is still affectionately remembered in Middletown by all who knew her, as "Aunt Sophia Yount."

To the union of Joseph and Sophia (Crim) Yount were born in Middletown, the following children: Mary Virginia, February 17, 1836, who on May 30, 1854, was married to Miles Milton Murphey; William Henry, August 7, 1839; David Strickler, November 23, 1841; Joseph Peter, December 2, 1843; Walter Raleigh, September 24, 1846. All of these sons and daughters have followed the parents to the grave.

DAVID STRICKLER YOUNT.

David Strickler Yount, the subject of this sketch, was the second son and fifth child. His boyhood days were spent in the accustomed ways of boys in th

villages of the country, until fitted to enter college, when he became a student at Butler University, Indianapolis, where he was studying at the outbreak of the Civil War. He at once enlisted in the 18th Indiana Infantry, and was mustered into the service of the United States as a musician in the regimental band, August 16, 1861. He was mustered out of that regiment, March 20, 1862. He immediately began to recruit a company, under the second call for three years' men, which became Company H, 69th Indiana Infantry, and he was mustered into the service of the United States, as First Lieutenant of the company, August 12, 1862. He was later promoted Captain and mustered as such, January 23, 1863, when but little more than twenty one years old. This position he continued to hold until mustered out with his regiment, July 5, 1865, on account of the close of the war. The first battle he participated in was that of Richmond, Kentucky, August 30, 1862, where he, with a majority of his regiment, were forced to surrender. After the regiment was exchanged, it was sent down the Mississippi River and joined the troops under General Sherman, in the campaign against Vicksburg. Captain Yount, in command of his company, was present and participated in all the bloody engagements which led to the investment of the Confederate army in Vicksburg, and was present at the surrender of that stronghold, July 4, 1863. He afterwards took part in the siege of Jackson, Mississippi, and was then sent, with his regiment, to New Orleans; thence to Texas and then transferred to the army under General Banks and took part in the disastrous Red River Campaign. The Spring of 1865 found the regiment with other troops under General Canby, investing Mobile, Alabama, and in one of the last battles of the war, Captain Yount, in command of his company, led the assault on Fort Blakely, which was the Confederate commanding position on Mobile Bay.

The war was now over and Captain Yount returned home to Middletown and engaged in mercantile pursuits, which he followed for a number of years. Later, he engaged in the grain and commission business in Indianapolis, and afterwards became a commercial traveler.

The last year of his life was an arduous one. In the Fall of 1902, when George Hazzard, the author of this History, took up the work of its preparation, Captain Yount became associated with him. The selection was not only fortunate but was, in every sense, a happy one and highly congenial to the author. Captain Yount was not only active in the pursuit of information but labored diligently to make the work full and complete. His sudden death, September 14, 1903, was a great shock to the community, an irreparable loss to his family and friends and a keen deprivation to the author.

Captain Yount was twice married; first, at Middletown, after the close of the Civil War, by Elder Benjamin Franklin, of the Christian Church, to Julia C. Kinsey, daughter of William and Josiah (Mellett) Kinsey. She was a niece of the late Judge Joshua H. Mellett. This exceedingly happy union was dissolved by her death, August 24, 1878. There were two children born to them, namely: James M., June 13, 1870, who died, July 4, 1888, and Blanche, now Mrs. Clay C. Hunt, of New Castle. Captain Yount's second marriage was to Elizabeth B. Terhune, April 15, 1879, at Middletown, the ceremony being performed by the Reverend F. A. Fish, of the Methodist Episcopal Church. One

child, Nellie T., born February 17, 1880, was the result of this union; she died April 28, 1887.

Captain David Strickler Yount was a member of Middletown Lodge, No. 271, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons. He was also a member of Major M. Post, No. 244, Grand Army of the Republic, Anderson, Indiana, which he had joined during his residence in Anderson (1888-1896). In 1896 he moved to New Castle, where he resided at the time of his death. The funeral of Captain Yount took place September 16, 1903. On the same day, the 36th Indiana Infantry was holding its annual reunion in the Knights of Pythias Hall, New Castle, and as a token of their esteem and in commemoration of the brilliant military career of Captain Yount, the association adjourned its meeting and attended the funeral in a body. The mortal remains of this dead soldier and citizen rest in South Mount Cemetery, New Castle, where the bodies of his first wife and two of his children lie buried. He left behind him a name which will ever be cherished by his family and friends and by his comrades, who still live and from time to time re-fight, in memory, the battles of the Civil War, in which all so bravely participated. Mrs. Elizabeth B. Yount, who survives her husband, is a resident of New Castle.

WILLIAM H. YOUNT.

William H. Yount, a brother of Captain Yount, was also a soldier of the Civil War. He enlisted first in Company H, 69th Indiana Infantry, and was mustered into the service of the United States, as a private, August 19, 1862. He was discharged because of disability, November 26, 1862. He next served, during the brief period of the Morgan Raid, as a private in Company C, 109th Indiana Infantry (State troops). He enlisted, lastly, in Company F, 124th Indiana Infantry, and was mustered into the service of the United States, as a private, January 26, 1864. He was appointed a Corporal and then a Sergeant of his company and was mustered out, August 31, 1865.

CHAPTER XX.

INFANTRY CONTINUED.

ROSTER OF THE 84TH INDIANA INFANTRY—HISTORY OF THE REGIMENT—COLONEL NELSON TRUSLER—LIEUTENANT JOHN MELLETT MOORE—BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES OF ELI BROOKSHIRE AND FAMILY—SERGEANT FREDERICK EUGENE GLIDDEN AND FAMILY—LIEUTENANT JACOB WEAVER YOST AND FAMILY.

EIGHTY FOURTH INFANTRY REGIMENT, INDIANA VOLUNTEERS.

MUSTERED FOR THREE YEARS.

In the following roster, the name of each officer and man is followed by his postoffice address at the time of enlistment. In some instances the soldier was not a resident of Henry County at the time of enlistment but moved to that county after the Civil War. In such cases the name of the county from which he enlisted is substituted for the postoffice address and that is followed by the place of settlement in Henry County. The date of muster for the officers is the date they were actually mustered into the service of the United States and not the date of commission.

Companies F and G were considered distinctively Henry County organizations and, for that reason, the names of all the members are published, with their postoffice addresses, to complete the roster of each of those companies, whether they lived in Henry County or not. Where the postoffice address is unknown, the name of the county from which the soldier enlisted follows his name.

FIELD OFFICERS AND REGIMENTAL STAFF.

COLONEL.

Nelson Trusler, Connersville. Mustered in September 5, 1862. Resigned October 17, 1863.

Andrew J. Neff, Winchester. Commissioned December 11, 1863. Not mustered. Resigned as Lieutenant Colonel, October 17, 1864.

Martin B. Miller, Winchester. Commissioned June 1, 1865. Not mustered. Mustered out as Lieutenant Colonel, June 14, 1865.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL.

Samuel Orr, Muncie. Mustered in September 8, 1862. Resigned December 9, 1863.

Andrew J. Neff, Winchester. Mustered in March 16, 1864. Promoted Colonel.

William A. Boyd, Centreville. Commissioned December 11, 1863. Not mustered. Died as Major, July 11, 1864, account of wounds in Atlanta Campaign.

John C. Taylor, Muncie. Mustered in December 26, 1864. Resigned March 12, 1865.

Martin B. Miller, Winchester. Mustered in April 25, 1865. Promoted Colonel.

George U. Carter, Winchester. Commissioned June 1, 1865. Not mustered. Mustered out as Major, June 14, 1865.

MAJOR.

Andrew J. Neff, Winchester. Mustered in September 5, 1862. Promoted Lieutenant Colonel.

William A. Boyd, Centreville. Mustered in March 16, 1864. Promoted Lieutenant Colonel.

John C. Taylor, Muncie. Mustered in October 11, 1864. Promoted Lieutenant Colonel.

Martin B. Miller, Winchester. Mustered in December 26, 1864. Promoted Lieutenant Colonel.

George U. Carter, Winchester. Mustered in April 25, 1865. Promoted Lieutenant Colonel.

Robert M. Grubbs, Knightstown. Commissioned June 1, 1865. Not mustered. Mustered out as Captain, Company F, June 14, 1865.

LIEUTENANT AND ADJUTANT.

Lee Roy Wood, Centreville. Mustered in September 5, 1862. Resigned November 9, 1862.

Lycurgus L. Boblett, Knightstown. Mustered in December 4, 1862. Resigned September 28, 1864.

Ebenezer T. Chaffee, Winchester. Mustered in December 26, 1864. Mustered out June 14, 1865.

LIEUTENANT AND QUARTERMASTER.

William M. Jarrell, Liberty. Mustered in August 17, 1862. Mustered out June 14, 1865.

CAPTAIN AND CHAPLAIN.

Silas F. Stout, Connorsville. Mustered in October 10, 1862. Resigned July 31, 1863.

Thomas Addington, Winchester. Mustered in January 22, 1864. Resigned March 15, 1864.

MAJOR AND SURGEON.

Samuel S. Boyd, Dublin. Mustered in December 31, 1862. Resigned March 23, 1865.

Henry Kirby, Granville. Mustered in April 24, 1865. Mustered out June 14, 1865.

ASSISTANT SURGEONS.

Ziba Casterline, Liberty. Mustered in August 15, 1862. Resigned July 31, 1863.

Henry Kirby, Granville. Mustered in November 22, 1862. Promoted Surgeon.

Robert P. Davis, Portland. Mustered in April 24, 1865. Resigned May 17, 1865.

Isaac F. Sweeny, Milton. Commissioned June 1, 1865. Not mustered. Mustered out as Hospital Steward, June 14, 1865.

COMPANY A.

PRIVATE.

Charles A. C. Howren, New Lisbon. Mustered in August 9, 1862. Discharged, disability, March 22, 1863.

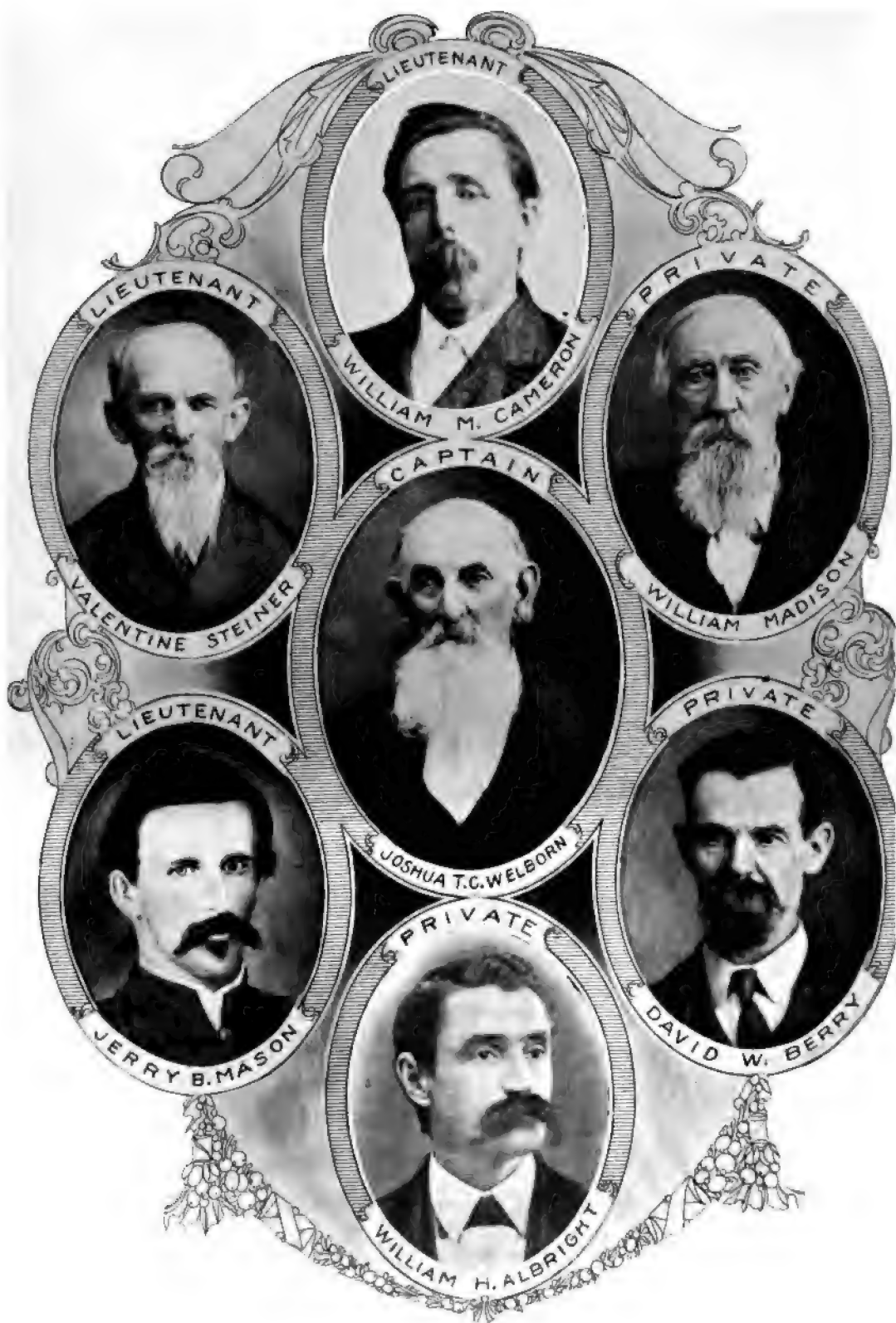
COMPANY C.

FIRST SERGEANT.

Joel M. Gilbert, New Lisbon. Mustered in August 6, 1862. Mustered out January 14, 1865.

CORPORALS.

Russell B. Hardin, New Lisbon. Mustered in August 15, 1862. Discharged, disability, October 25, 1863.



COMPANY F, 84th INDIANA INFANTRY.



Josiah B. Gilbert, New Lisbon. Mustered in August 9, 1862. Transferred to Company G, Engineer Corps, July 25, 1864. Mustered out June 30, 1865.

PRIVATES.

Andrew A. Allison, New Lisbon. Mustered in August 8, 1862. Discharged, disability, November 3, 1862.

William H. Caster, Lewisville. Mustered in August 6, 1862. Killed at Chickamauga, Georgia, September 20, 1863.

Jonathan N. Gilbert, New Lisbon. Mustered in August 9, 1862. Discharged, disability, May 6, 1864.

Oliver Gilbert, New Lisbon. Mustered in August 9, 1862. Mustered out June 14, 1865.

James W. Gormon, Wayne County. New Castle after the Civil War. Mustered in August 4, 1862. Appointed Corporal. Wounded at Chickamauga, Georgia, September 19, 1863. Mustered out June 14, 1865.

George Hubbard, Raysville. Mustered in August 9, 1862. Appointed Corporal. Mustered out June 14, 1865.

COMPANY D.

CORPORAL.

George C. Nixon, Greensboro. Mustered in August 13, 1862. Died at Chattanooga, Tennessee, June 3, 1864, account of wounds in Atlanta Campaign.

PRIVATE.

John W. Shroyer, Madison County. Near Middletown after the Civil War. Mustered in August 13, 1862. Transferred to V. R. Corps. Mustered out September 1, 1865.

COMPANY E.

PRIVATE.

Mark T. Post, Sulphur Springs. Mustered in August 16, 1862. Mustered out June 14, 1865.

COMPANY F.

CAPTAIN.

Robert M. Grubbs, Knightstown. Mustered in September 3, 1862. Promoted Major.

Joshua T. C. Welborn, Knightstown. Commissioned June 1, 1865. Not mustered. Mustered out as First Lieutenant, June 14, 1865.

FIRST LIEUTENANT.

Valentine Steiner, Knightstown. Mustered in September 3, 1862. Honorably discharged January 25, 1864, account of wounds at Chickamauga, Georgia, September 19, 1863.

Joshua T. C. Welborn, Knightstown. Mustered in March 21, 1864. Promoted Captain.

William M. Cameron, Knightstown. Commissioned June 1, 1865. Not mustered. Mustered out as First Sergeant, June 14, 1865.

SECOND LIEUTENANT.

Jerome B. Mason, Knightstown. Mustered in September 3, 1862. Killed at Chickamauga, Georgia, September 20, 1863.

Alpheus Green, Knightstown. Commissioned June 1, 1865. Not mustered. Mustered out as Sergeant, June 14, 1865.

FIRST SERGEANT.

Joshua T. C. Welborn, Knightstown. Mustered in August 8, 1862. Promoted First Lieutenant.

SERGEANTS.

William M. Cameron, Knightstown. Mustered in August 22, 1862. Appointed First Sergeant. Promoted First Lieutenant.

Henry H. Haper, Knightstown. Mustered in August 8, 1862. Discharged, disability, January 4, 1863.

James Tinney, Knightstown. Mustered in August 12, 1862. Discharged July 30, 1864, account of wounds at Chickamauga, Georgia, September 30, 1863.

Alpheus Green, Knightstown. Mustered in August 11, 1862. Promoted Second Lieutenant.

CORPORALS.

Isaac P. Smith, Knightstown. Mustered in August 19, 1862. Appointed Sergeant. Mustered out June 14, 1865.

John W. C. Power, Knightstown. Mustered in August 11, 1862. Died August 15, 1864, account of wounds before Atlanta, Georgia, August 11, 1864.

Cyrus H. Alexander, Knightstown. Mustered in July 25, 1862. Discharged, disability, June 16, 1863.

William B. Miller, Knightstown. Mustered in August 13, 1862. Mustered out August 21, 1865.

Robert W. Mason, Ogden. Mustered in August 21, 1862. Mustered out June 14, 1865.

Isaac H. Morris, Knightstown. Mustered in August 9, 1862. Appointed Sergeant. Mustered out June 14, 1865.

John W. Allee, Knightstown. Mustered in July 30, 1862. Killed at Kenesaw Mountain, Georgia, June 23, 1864.

Joseph M. Byers, Knightstown. Mustered in August 6, 1862. Appointed Sergeant. Mustered out June 14, 1865.

MUSICIANS.

Gustave W. Leweck, Knightstown. Mustered in August 21, 1862. Mustered out June 14, 1865.

David A. Mason, Knightstown. Mustered in August 26, 1862. Mustered out June 14, 1865.

WAGONER.

Ezra Troxell, Knightstown. Mustered in August 22, 1862. Mustered out June 14, 1865.

PRIVATES.

William H. Albright, Knightstown. Mustered in August 8, 1862. Discharged, disability, April 25, 1863.

John M. Anderson, Knightstown. Mustered in August 6, 1862. Appointed Corporal. Mustered out June 14, 1865.

Jonathan Baldwin, Ogden. Mustered in September 21, 1864. Recruit. Mustered out August 4, 1865.

Benjamin Beaty, Knightstown. Mustered in August 21, 1862. Died at Franklin, Tennessee, February 25, 1863.

Cornelius Beck, Knightstown. Mustered in August 9, 1862. Died at Chattanooga, Tennessee, July 11, 1864, account of wounds in Atlanta Campaign, June 23, 1864.

Isom Beck, Knightstown. Mustered in August 9, 1862. Killed at Chickamauga, Georgia, September 20, 1863.

Samuel H. Beck, Knightstown. Mustered in August 8, 1862. Appointed Corporal. Mustered out June 14, 1865.

David W. Berry, Knightstown. Mustered in August 6, 1862. Discharged, disability. April 25, 1863.

Lycurgus L. Boblett, Knightstown. Mustered in August 10, 1862. Promoted Adjutant.

Harmon Boran, Knightstown. Mustered in August 13, 1862. Died at Franklin, Tennessee, February 25, 1863.

George Bradford, Knightstown. Mustered in August 14, 1862. Discharged, disability, July 9, 1863.

Daniel Burris, Knightstown. Mustered in August 12, 1862. Discharged, disability, April 8, 1864.

Henry J. Burris, Knightstown. Mustered in August 13, 1862. Discharged, disability, January 4, 1863.

Amos Butler, Knightstown. Mustered in August 28, 1862. Died at Franklin, Tennessee, April 22, 1863.

John T. Byers, Knightstown. Mustered in August 6, 1862. Died near Chattanooga, Tennessee, October 8, 1863.

Samuel T. Byers, Knightstown. Mustered in August 6, 1862. Died near Chattanooga, Tennessee, date unknown.

Isaiah Byrket, Knightstown. Mustered in August 21, 1862. Died at home, near Knightstown, Indiana, June 1, 1863.

Jacob Byrket, Knightstown. Mustered in August 27, 1862. Discharged, disability, December 22, 1863.

Richard P. Cooper, Wayne County. Mustered in August 20, 1862. Mustered out June 14, 1865.

Albert T. Davis, Knightstown. Mustered in August 17, 1862. Appointed Corporal. Mustered out June 14, 1865.

Andrew J. Debord, Coffin's Station. Mustered in August 6, 1862. Died at Nashville, Tennessee, March 27, 1865.

Joseph R. Dennis, Knightstown. Mustered in August 10, 1862. Mustered out June 14, 1865.

James I. Dent, Raysville. Mustered in August 13, 1862. Mustered out June 14, 1865.

Eli H. Dillee, Knightstown. Mustered in August 11, 1862. Mustered out June 14, 1865.

George W. Doran, Ogden. Mustered in August 30, 1862. Transferred to Company C, Engineer Corps, July 29, 1864. Mustered out June 26, 1865.

Jabez Elliott, Knightstown. Mustered in August 22, 1862. Discharged, disability, March 4, 1863.

William P. Elmore, Knightstown. Mustered in August 20, 1862. Mustered out June 14, 1865.

Amos Farmer, Knightstown. Mustered in September 1, 1862. Mustered out June 14, 1865.

Christopher C. Freeman, Knightstown. Mustered in August 11, 1862. Discharged, disability, December 20, 1862.

William J. Griggsby, Knightstown. Mustered in August 7, 1862. Missing November 12, 1863.

Thomas M. Hackleman, Knightstown. Mustered in July 25, 1862. Mustered out June 14, 1865.

Henry C. Hall, Knightstown. Mustered in January 6, 1864. Recruit. Died at Nashville, Tennessee, August 26, 1864.

Abyram Harrold, Ogden. Mustered in August 10, 1862. Mustered out May 20, 1865.

Isaac N. Hasten, Knightstown. Mustered in January 6, 1864. Recruit. Transferred to Company K, 57th Regiment.

Thomas G. Hill, Knightstown. Mustered in August 28, 1862. Discharged, disability, August 25, 1863.

Jonathan D. Holloway, Knightstown. Mustered in August 10, 1862. Mustered out June 14, 1865.

Alexander Johnson, Knightstown. Mustered in January 6, 1864. Recruit. Transferred to Company K, 57th Regiment.

Samuel Keal, Knightstown. Mustered in August 10, 1862. Missing January 5, 1863.

Isaac R. R. Leakey, Knightstown. Mustered in August 14, 1862. Missing January 16, 1863.

George Lockridge, Knightstown. Mustered in August 14, 1862. Died at Franklin, Tennessee, May 25, 1863.

Edward L. McLaughlin, Knightstown. Mustered in August 11, 1862. Mustered out June 14, 1865.

William Madison, Knightstown. Mustered in August 14, 1862. Discharged, disability, December 22, 1863.

Jefferson Martin, Knightstown. Mustered in August 6, 1862. Mustered out June 14, 1865.

John H. May, Knightstown. Mustered in July 28, 1862. Mustered out June 14, 1865.

James Miller, Knightstown. Mustered in August 6, 1862. Wounded at Chickamauga, Georgia, September 20, 1863. Mustered out June 14, 1865.

Sylvester Miller, Knightstown. Mustered in August 6, 1862. Mustered out June 14, 1865.

Amos D. Murphey, Knightstown. Mustered in August 13, 1862. Transferred to Company K, 57th Regiment.

Henry F. Newby, Ogden. Mustered in August 11, 1862. Appointed Corporal. Mustered out June 14, 1865.

Cornelius O'Bannion, Knightstown. Mustered in August 14, 1862. Mustered out June 14, 1865.

Joseph O'Bannion, Knightstown. Mustered in August 14, 1862. Discharged, disability, February 28, 1865.

Charles W. Overman, Knightstown. Mustered in August 14, 1862. Appointed Corporal. Wounded at Nashville, Tennessee, December 16, 1864. Mustered out June 14, 1865.

William A. Pickett, Knightstown. Mustered in August 12, 1862. Died at Catlettsburg, Kentucky, December 16, 1862.

Joseph A. Pierce, Knightstown. Mustered in August 6, 1862. Mustered out June 14, 1865.

Argyle A. Poston, Knightstown. Mustered in August 21, 1862. Died at Catlettsburg, Kentucky, April 14, 1863.

Elam Rich, Randolph County. Mustered in September 1, 1862. Mustered out June 16, 1865.

Winfield S. Settle, Millville. Mustered in January 26, 1864. Recruit. Transferred to Company K, 57th Regiment.

Absalom J. Simpson, Knightstown. Mustered in August 10, 1862. Mustered out June 14, 1865.

John H. Smith, Ogden. Mustered in August 10, 1862. Mustered out June 14, 1865.

John P. Smith, Knightstown. Mustered in August 8, 1862. Discharged, disability, May 6, 1863.

William G. Stam, Ogden. Mustered in August 11, 1862. Mustered out May 23, 1865.

Elijah H. Stewart, Knightstown. Mustered in August 11, 1862. Mustered out June 14, 1865.

James S. Stewart, Knightstown. Mustered in August 11, 1862. Discharged, disability, August 25, 1863.

Samuel L. Stewart, Knightstown. Mustered in January 6, 1864. Recruit. Died at Nashville, Tennessee, May 4, 1865.

William W. Stewart, Knightstown. Mustered in August 20, 1862. Mustered out June 14, 1865.

Albert Stratton, Knightstown. Mustered in August 8, 1862. Mustered out June 14, 1865.

George Temple, Knightstown. Mustered in August 21, 1862. Mustered out June 14, 1865.

Edward Thawley, Raysville. Mustered in August 29, 1862. Transferred to Company E, Engineer Corps, July 29, 1864. Mustered out June 24, 1865.

James W. Tribby, Knightstown. Mustered in August 10, 1862. Transferred to Company K, 57th Regiment.

Robert Troxell, Knightstown. Mustered in August 21, 1862. Killed at Chickamauga, Georgia, September 20, 1863.

George D. Walker, Knightstown. Mustered in August 21, 1862. Missing January 16, 1863.

Daniel L. Watkins, Knightstown. Mustered in August 9, 1862. Died in West Virginia, October 17, 1862.

Rufus A. Wilkinson, Knightstown. Mustered in August 13, 1862. Mustered out June 14, 1865.

James A. Wineberg, Wayne County. Mustered in August 20, 1862. Mustered out June 14, 1865.

John A. Wink, Knightstown. Mustered in August 21, 1862. Discharged, disability, March 14, 1863.

COMPANY G.

CAPTAIN.

Hiram B. Vanneman, New Castle. Mustered in September 5, 1862. Mustered out June 14, 1865.

FIRST LIEUTENANT.

John M. Moore, New Castle. Mustered in September 5, 1862. Honorably discharged January 5, 1864, account of wounds at Chickamauga, Georgia, September 20, 1863.

Jacob W. Yost, Sulphur Springs. Mustered in July 1, 1864. Resigned February 19, 1865.

George H. Cain, New Castle. Mustered in March 2, 1865. Mustered out June 14, 1865.

SECOND LIEUTENANT.

John A. Shirkey, Richmond, Wayne County. Mustered in September 5, 1862. Resigned February 23, 1864.

William C. Reid, Connersville, Fayette County. Commissioned June 1, 1865. Not mustered. Mustered out as First Sergeant, June 14, 1865.

FIRST SERGEANT.

Jacob W. Yost, Sulphur Springs. Mustered in August 22, 1862. Wounded in Atlanta Campaign, May 28, 1864. Promoted First Lieutenant.

SERGEANTS.

William T. Nicholson, New Castle. Mustered in August 14, 1862. Died at New Albany, Indiana, May 16, 1863.

William H. Stretch, New Castle. Mustered in August 16, 1862. Mustered out May 18, 1865.

Cyrus W. Benbow, New Castle. Mustered in August 14, 1862. Promoted Second Lieutenant, Company K, 109th U. S. C. T., July 4, 1864. Promoted First Lieutenant December 6, 1864. Promoted Adjutant of Regiment. Mustered out March 10, 1866.

Jesse A. Ice, New Castle. Mustered in August 16, 1862. Killed at Kenesaw Mountain, Georgia, June 23, 1864.

CORPORALS.

Franklin N. Pence, New Castle. Mustered in August 16, 1862. Wounded at Chickamauga, Georgia, September 20, 1863. Transferred to V. R. Corps. Mustered out August 23, 1865.

Albert N. Yost, Sulphur Springs. Mustered in August 21, 1862. Transferred to Company K, 57th Regiment.

William H. Shepherd, New Castle. Mustered in August 21, 1862. Killed at Kenesaw Mountain, Georgia, June 23, 1864.

William H. Widows, Connersville, Fayette County. Mustered in August 21, 1862. Mustered out June 14, 1865.

George H. Cain, New Castle. Mustered in August 16, 1862. Wounded at Kenesaw Mountain, Georgia, June 19, 1864. Appointed First Sergeant. Promoted First Lieutenant.

William E. Livezey, New Castle. Mustered in August 16, 1862. Appointed Sergeant. Mustered out June 14, 1865.

Frederick Holler, Rogersville. Mustered in August 13, 1862. Mustered out June 14, 1865.

Isaac McLeland, Cadiz. Mustered in August 21, 1862. Died at Cleveland, Tennessee, April 2, 1864.

MUSICIANS.

Abraham Runyan, Ashland. Mustered in August 22, 1862. Discharged, disability, September 7, 1863.

Marcus A. Kerr, Rogersville. Mustered in August 22, 1862. Appointed Principal Musician. Mustered out June 14, 1865.

WAGONER.

Jacob Skinner, Sulphur Springs. Mustered in August 15, 1862. Mustered out June 14, 1865.

PRIVATEs.

Parnel Bales, Ashland. Mustered in August 21, 1862. Discharged, disability, April 20, 1863.

Samuel Barre, New Castle. Mustered in August 14, 1862. Died at Chattanooga, Tennessee, May 14, 1864, account of wounds in Atlanta Campaign, May 7, 1864.

William M. Beckett, Blountsville. Mustered in August 14, 1862. Appointed Sergeant. Mustered out June 14, 1865.

Benjamin F. Benbow, Sulphur Springs. Mustered in August 24, 1862. Appointed Corporal. Wounded at Chickamauga, Georgia, September 19, 1863. Mustered out June 14, 1865.

William B. Bock, Sulphur Springs. Mustered in August 21, 1862. Wounded at Chickamauga, Georgia, September 20, 1863. Mustered out June 14, 1865.

Eli Brookshire, New Castle. Mustered in August 20, 1862. Transferred to V. R. Corps. Mustered out June 30, 1865.

John H. Canaday, New Castle. Mustered in August 21, 1862. Mustered out May 18, 1865.

George W. Clapsaddle, Dan Webster. Mustered in August 21, 1862. Died at Nashville, Tennessee, October 23, 1863, account of wounds at Chickamauga, Georgia, September 20, 1863.

Martin V. Conner, New Castle. Mustered in August 22, 1862. Died at Nashville, Tennessee, March 17, 1863.

Jacob Cripe, Cadiz. Mustered in August 21, 1862. Died at Cincinnati, Ohio, December 17, 1862.

Rudolph Cripe, Cadiz. Mustered in August 22, 1862. Appointed Corporal. Mustered out June 14, 1865.

John Davis, Middletown. Mustered in August 20, 1862. Wounded at Chickamauga, Georgia, September 20, 1863. Mustered out June 14, 1865.

Michael M. Dungan, New Castle. Mustered in August 20, 1862. Appointed Corporal. Mustered out June 14, 1865.

Peter Eaton, Sulphur Springs. Mustered in August 20, 1862. Mustered out June 14, 1865.

Alpheus Fawcett, New Castle. Mustered in August 20, 1862. Discharged, disability, August 20, 1863.

James Gates, Union County. Mustered in August 20, 1862. Died at Nashville, Tennessee, August 30, 1863.

Richard Gates, Union County. Mustered in August 20, 1862. Killed at Chickamauga, Georgia, September 20, 1863.

Jacob Good, Sulphur Springs. Mustered in August 22, 1862. Transferred to Company G, Engineer Corps, July 25, 1864. Mustered out June 30, 1865.

Lemuel Gough, New Castle. Mustered in August 18, 1862. Died at Nashville, Tennessee, May 2, 1863.

Ezra Hall, New Castle. Mustered in August 20, 1862. Wounded at Chickamauga, Georgia, September 20, 1863. Mustered out June 10, 1865.



COMP. CO. A. S. 1862

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
DIVISION OF THE PHYSICAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY

MEMORANDUM

TO: THE CHAIRMAN, DIVISION OF THE PHYSICAL SCIENCES

FROM: DR. J. H. GOLDSTEIN

SUBJECT:

PROPOSAL FOR A FELLOWSHIP IN CHEMISTRY

RE: DR. J. H. GOLDSTEIN

DR. J. H. GOLDSTEIN is a member of the

Department of Chemistry, University of Chicago, and is currently on leave from the University of Chicago to the University of California, San Diego, where he is a member of the Chemistry Department.

He is a member of the National Academy of Sciences and the American Chemical Society.

He has been a member of the Division of the Physical Sciences since 1954.

He is currently a member of the National Academy of Sciences.

He is currently a member of the American Chemical Society.

He is currently a member of the National Academy of Sciences.

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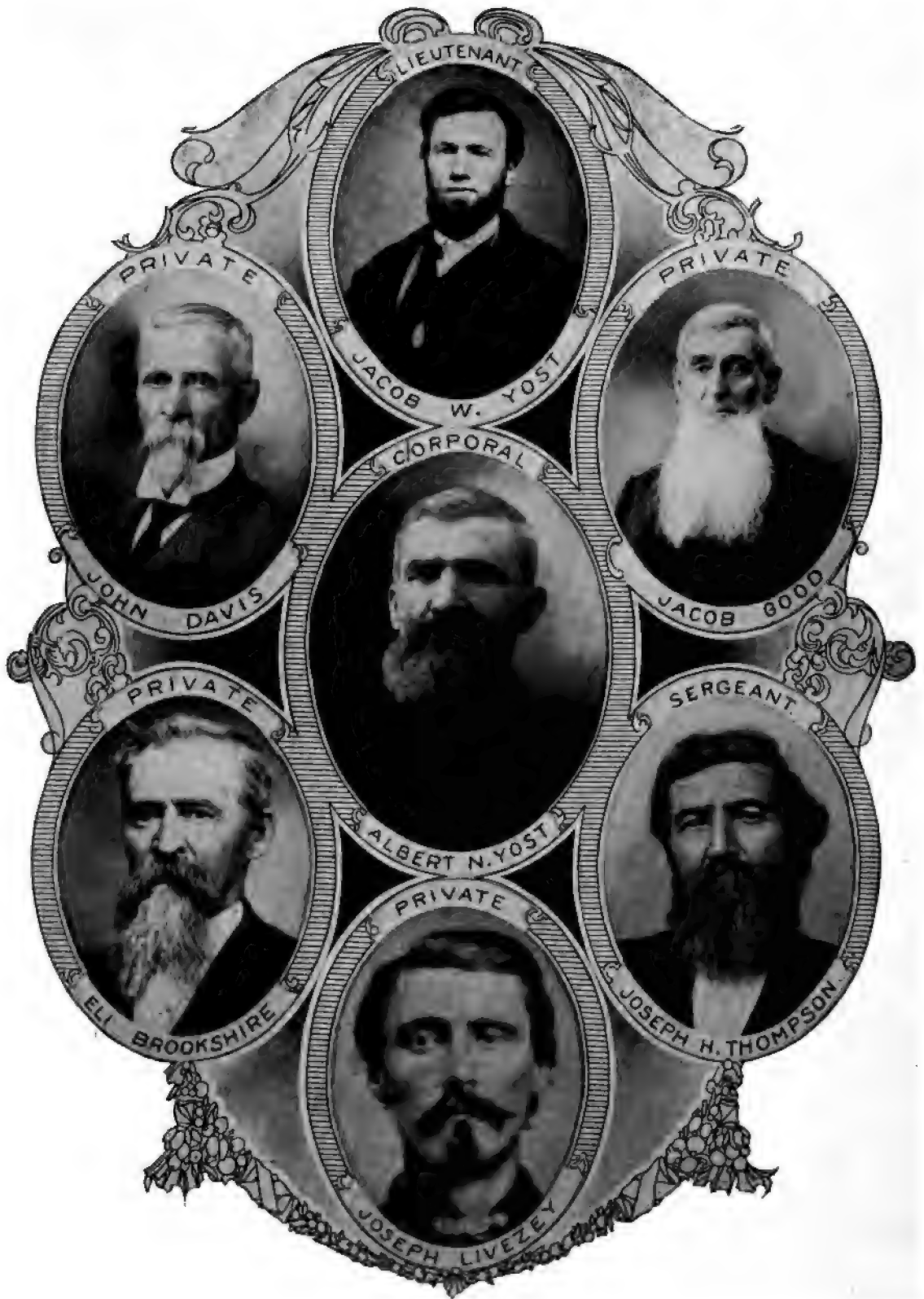
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COMPANY G, 84th INDIANA INFANTRY.

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6.6 ± 0.11 ppm, δ ppm

Source: U. S. Census Bureau. Mastered in August 21, 1980. Approved for use by the Census Bureau on 08/21/1980.

1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 26

Smith's Hammer, Polydora spines. Mustered in August 7, 1852. Mineralogy, Nov. 18, 1866.

1994, 6, 17, 2

Samuel Harris, New Canaan, Connecticut in August 14, 1910. 1910 of 1910-1911.
Tennessee, May 14, 1914 account of wounds in Atlantic Campaign. May 1, 1914

William M. Stoddard, Haverhill, Mass., died June 14, 1865. Aged 70 years.

Constantin H. Baskin, Sulphur Springs, Missouri. In August 14, 1902. Age 14.
Wounded at Chickamauga, Georgia. September 19, 1901. Missed in
14, 1902.

Sittimus cf. *boea*, Sulphur Springs. Monitored in August /1 1960. Western
Pachyneura. (possibly) *boea*, Sulphur Springs. Monitored Oct. June 18, 1960.

2. *Convolvulus*. New Cather. Manxcript in Angora in 1862. Transferred to the *Convolvulus* in June 23, 1865.

Journal of Commerce, New Orleans. MINISTERS IN AUGUST 27, 1900. MINISTERS IN AUGUST 27, 1900.

George W. Chapin, Dan Webster, Mastered in August 21, 1880. Died at New York, Tennessee, October 25, 1883, accident of wounds at Chickamauga, Georgia, September 20, 1864.

Martin V. Connor, New Castle, Mustered in August 24, 1862. Died at Sevier, Tennessee, March 11, 1863.

Jacob Cripe, Cadiz. Mustered in August 21, 1862. Died at Cincinnati, Ohio, December 17, 1862.

Rudolph Cripe, Cadiz. Mustered in August 22, 1862. Appointed Corporal. Mustered out June 14, 1865.

John Davis, Middletown. Mustered in August 20, 1862. Wounded at Chickamauga, Georgia, September 20, 1863. Mustered out June 14, 1865.

Michael M. Dunstan New Castle. Mustered in August 29, 1862. Appointed Corporal.
Mustered out June 14, 1865.

Peter Eaton, Sulphur Springs. Mustered in August 20, 1862 Mustered out Jan-
14, 1865.

Alpheus Fawcett, New Castle. Mustered in August 20, 1862. Discharged disability, August 20, 1863.

James Gates, Union County. Mustered in August 20, 1862. Died at Nashville, Tennessee, August 30, 1863.

Richard Gates, Union County. Mastered in August 20, 1862. Killed at Chancellorsville, Virginia, September 20, 1863.

Jacob Good, Sulphur Springs. Mustered in August 22, 1862. Transferred to Company G, Engineer Corps, July 25, 1864. Mustered out June 30, 1865.

Lemuel Gough, New Castle. Mustered in August 18, 1862. Died at Nashville, Tenn. May 2, 1863.

Fort Hall, New Castle. Mustered in August 20, 1862. Wounded at Chetkameung,
Georgia, September 20, 1863. Mustered out June 10, 1865.

Martin L. Harry, Sulphur Springs. Mustered in August 21, 1862. Discharged, disability, April 2, 1863.

Peter Harter, Sulphur Springs. Mustered in August 21, 1862. Killed at Chickamauga, Georgia, September 20, 1863.

Henry Harvey, Sulphur Springs. Mustered in August 21, 1862. Discharged, disability, February 7, 1863.

Levi Harvey, New Castle. Mustered in August 15, 1862. Transferred to V. R. Corps. Mustered out June 30, 1865.

James Heinbaugh, Connersville, Fayette County. Mustered in August 15, 1862. Discharged, disability, July 18, 1863.

John P. Heinbaugh, Connersville, Fayette County. Mustered in August 15, 1862. Killed at Kenesaw Mountain, Georgia, June 23, 1864.

Hiram B. Herford, Connersville, Fayette County. Mustered in August 15, 1862. Discharged, disability, March 4, 1863.

Herman Hines, Union County. Mustered in August 15, 1862. Died at Ashland, Kentucky, January 27, 1863.

Harrison Hoover, New Castle. Mustered in August 21, 1862. Transferred to V. R. Corps. Mustered out June 29, 1865.

William Hoover, Sulphur Springs. Mustered in August 21, 1862. Wounded in Atlanta Campaign, May 28, 1864. Mustered out May 16, 1865.

Jesse Jackson, Connersville, Fayette County. Mustered in August 20, 1862. Died at Nashville, Tennessee, March 31, 1863.

William L. Jackson, Connersville, Fayette County. Mustered in August 10, 1862. Mustered out June 14, 1865.

James Jarvis, Dan Webster. Mustered in August 21, 1862. Killed at Chickamauga, Georgia, September 20, 1863.

Alfred Jenkins, Knightstown. Mustered in August 21, 1862. Discharged, disability, March 4, 1863.

John Keeler, Union County. Mustered in August 20, 1862. Missing January 14, 1863.

Frank H. Kiser, New Castle. Mustered in August 21, 1862. Mustered out June 14, 1865.

Alfred M. Kissell, New Castle. Mustered in August 22, 1862. Appointed Corporal. Wounded at Chickamauga, Georgia, September 20, 1863. Mustered out June 14, 1865.

Nelson Lewis, Connersville, Fayette County. Mustered in August 13, 1862. Mustered out May 11, 1865.

George H. Livezey, New Castle. Mustered in August 15, 1862. Transferred to Company G, Engineer Corps, July 25, 1864. Mustered out June 30, 1865.

Joseph Livezey, New Castle. Mustered in August 15, 1862. Mustered out June 10, 1865.

Moses Luzadder, Rogersville. Mustered in August 13, 1862. Killed at Chickamauga, Georgia, September 20, 1863.

Henry W. McCune, Middletown. Mustered in August 7, 1862. Transferred to V. R. Corps. Mustered out June 30, 1865.

George W. McGraw, Sulphur Springs. Mustered in August 21, 1862. Discharged, February 4, 1865, account of wounds at Chickamauga, Georgia, September 20, 1863.

Richard L. McGraw, Sulphur Springs. Mustered in August 21, 1862. Missing October 1, 1862.

Eli McLeland, Cadiz. Mustered in August 22, 1862. Captured at Lookout Mountain, Tennessee, September 24, 1863. Held in Andersonville Prison, Georgia, and Danville Prison, Danville, Virginia. Died in Danville Prison, Danville, Virginia date unknown.

John McSherley, Millville. Mustered in August 21, 1862. Mustered out June 14, 1865.

George Mason, Sulphur Springs. Mustered in August 21, 1862. Mustered out June 14, 1865.

Henry C. Murphey, Sulphur Springs. Mustered in August 21, 1862. Appointed Commissary Sergeant. Mustered out June 14, 1865.

Benjamin F. Newcomer, New Castle. Mustered in August 18, 1862. Killed at Pine Mountain, Georgia, June 18, 1864.

James Personett, Sulphur Springs. Mustered in August 22, 1862. Died at Marietta, Georgia, July 12, 1864.

William Priddy, Blountsville. Mustered in August 14, 1862. Discharged, disability, December 15, 1862.

George Rader, Sulphur Springs. Mustered in August 22, 1862. Died at Catlettsburg, Kentucky, December 16, 1862.

William C. Reid, Connersville, Fayette County. Mustered in August 10, 1862. Appointed Corporal and First Sergeant. Wounded at Lovejoy Station, Georgia, September 1, 1864. Promoted Second Lieutenant.

Jacob Ridge, Connersville, Fayette County. Mustered in August 10, 1862. Appointed Corporal. Mustered out June 14, 1865.

Marcus L. Runyan, Ashland. Mustered in August 21, 1862. Discharged, disability, March 28, 1863.

William J. Runyan, Ashland. Mustered in August 21, 1862. Mustered out June 14, 1865.

Henry Russell, New Castle. Mustered in August 15, 1862. Wounded in Atlanta Campaign, September 1, 1864. Transferred to V. R. Corps. Mustered out June 30, 1865.

James M. Scott, New Castle. Mustered in August 21, 1862. Killed at Chickamauga, Georgia, September 20, 1863.

George Seely, New Castle. Mustered in August 22, 1862. Appointed Corporal. Mustered out June 14, 1865.

George W. Shelley, New Castle. Mustered in August 16, 1862. Mustered out June 14, 1865.

William T. Silvey, Connersville, Fayette County. Mustered in August 22, 1862. Appointed Corporal. Mustered out June 14, 1865.

William M. Soule, Franklin, Tennessee. Mustered in May 1, 1863. Recruit. Appointed Principal Musician. Transferred to Company K, 57th Regiment.

Joseph H. Thompson, Sulphur Springs. Mustered in August 21, 1862. Appointed Quartermaster Sergeant. Mustered out June 14, 1865.

Nathan Upham, New Castle. Mustered in August 22, 1862. Appointed Corporal. Wounded at Chickamauga, Georgia, September 20, 1863. Mustered out June 14, 1865.

Benjamin H. Veach, New Castle. Mustered in August 20, 1862. Mustered out June 14, 1865.

Henderson Vietch, Connersville, Fayette County. Mustered in August 15, 1862. Transferred to Company K, 57th Regiment.

William H. Walker, Connersville, Fayette County. Mustered in August 15, 1862. Appointed Corporal. Wounded in Atlanta Campaign, May 28, 1864. Mustered out June 14, 1865.

David Wallace, New Castle. Mustered in August 20, 1862. Transferred to Company K, 57th Regiment.

John Warner, Sulphur Springs. Mustered in August 22, 1862. Discharged, disability, March 14, 1863.

Peter Warner, Sulphur Springs. Mustered in August 22, 1862. Died at Nashville, Tennessee, August 30, 1863.

George W. Wean, Sulphur Springs. Mustered in August 21, 1862. Died at Nashville, Tennessee, December 17, 1863.

Lewis F. Yost, Sulphur Springs. Mustered in August 22, 1862. Wounded in Atlanta Campaign, June 18, 1864. Mustered out June 14, 1865.

COMPANY H.

PRIVATE.

William H. Pierce, Randolph County. Minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church stationed at Middletown after the Civil War. Mustered in August 8, 1862. Mustered out June 14, 1865.

COMPANY I.

CAPTAIN.

James W. Fellows, Lewisville. Mustered in September 3, 1862. Wounded at Chickamauga, Georgia, September 20, 1863. Honorably discharged November 4, 1864.

Shipley S. Wilson, Lewisville. Commissioned June 10, 1865. Not mustered. Mustered out as First Lieutenant, June 14, 1865.

FIRST LIEUTENANT.

Shipley S. Wilson, Lewisville. Mustered in April 11, 1865. Promoted Captain.

Ira Caldwell, Lewisville. Commissioned June 10, 1865. Not mustered. Mustered out as First Sergeant, June 14, 1865.

SECOND LIEUTENANT.

Leonidas Fox, Lewisville. Mustered in September 3, 1862. Transferred to Company K, 57th Regiment.

SERGEANTS.

Shipley S. Wilson, Lewisville. Mustered in August 18, 1862. Appointed First Sergeant. Promoted First Lieutenant.

Ira Caldwell, Lewisville. Mustered in August 18, 1862. Appointed First Sergeant. Promoted First Lieutenant.

CORPORALS.

Henry Caldwell, Lewisville. Mustered in August 18, 1862. Died at Nashville, Tennessee, November 23, 1863, account of wounds at Chickamauga, Georgia, September 20, 1863.

Henry C. Freeman, Lewisville. Mustered in August 18, 1862. Discharged, disability, March 26, 1863.

Frederick E. Glidden, Lewisville. Mustered in August 19, 1862. Appointed Sergeant. Mustered out June 14, 1865.

MUSICIAN.

Thomas B. Van Dyke, Lewisville. Mustered in August 19, 1862. Mustered out June 14, 1865.

PRIVATE.

John C. Ball, Lewisville. Mustered in September 1, 1864. Recruit. Mustered out June 14, 1865.

William D. Ball, Lewisville. Mustered in August 23, 1864. Recruit. Mustered out June 14, 1865.

William Bunker, Lewisville. Mustered in August 18, 1862. Transferred to Company K, 57th Regiment.

Jefferson Caldwell, Lewisville. Mustered in August 18, 1862. Transferred to Company K, 57th Regiment.

Daniel Carr, Lewisville. Mustered in August 19, 1862. Killed at Chickamauga, Georgia, September 20, 1863.

Willis J. Cook, Lewisville. Mustered in August 18, 1862. Wounded at Lookout Mountain, Tennessee, October 15, 1863. Transferred to V. R. Corps.

Joseph T. Dally, Lewisville. Mustered in August 20, 1862. Mustered out June 14, 1865.

Wilson T. Dobbins, Lewisville. Mustered in August 19, 1862. Appointed Corporal. Mustered out June 14, 1865.

Nathan Foster, Lewisville. Mustered in September 1, 1864. Recruit. Mustered out June 14, 1865.

Lindsey Freeman, Lewisville. Mustered in August 20, 1862. Discharged, disability, April 4, 1863.

Benjamin F. Newcomer, New Castle. Mustered in August 18, 1862. Killed at Pine Mountain, Georgia, June 18, 1864.

James Personett, Sulphur Springs. Mustered in August 22, 1862. Died at Marietta, Georgia, July 12, 1864.

William Priddy, Blountsville. Mustered in August 14, 1862. Discharged, disability, December 15, 1862.

George Rader, Sulphur Springs. Mustered in August 22, 1862. Died at Catlettsburg, Kentucky, December 16, 1862.

William C. Reid, Connersville, Fayette County. Mustered in August 10, 1862. Appointed Corporal and First Sergeant. Wounded at Lovejoy Station, Georgia, September 1, 1864. Promoted Second Lieutenant.

Jacob Ridge, Connersville, Fayette County. Mustered in August 10, 1862. Appointed Corporal. Mustered out June 14, 1865.

Marcus L. Runyan, Ashland. Mustered in August 21, 1862. Discharged, disability, March 28, 1863.

William J. Runyan, Ashland. Mustered in August 21, 1862. Mustered out June 14, 1865.

Henry Russell, New Castle. Mustered in August 15, 1862. Wounded in Atlanta Campaign, September 1, 1864. Transferred to V. R. Corps. Mustered out June 30, 1865.

James M. Scott, New Castle. Mustered in August 21, 1862. Killed at Chickamauga, Georgia, September 20, 1863.

George Seely, New Castle. Mustered in August 22, 1862. Appointed Corporal. Mustered out June 14, 1865.

George W. Shelley, New Castle. Mustered in August 16, 1862. Mustered out June 14, 1865.

William T. Silvey, Connersville, Fayette County. Mustered in August 22, 1862. Appointed Corporal. Mustered out June 14, 1865.

William M. Soule, Franklin, Tennessee. Mustered in May 1, 1863. Recruit. Appointed Principal Musician. Transferred to Company K, 57th Regiment.

Joseph H. Thompson, Sulphur Springs. Mustered in August 21, 1862. Appointed Quartermaster Sergeant. Mustered out June 14, 1865.

Nathan Upham, New Castle. Mustered in August 22, 1862. Appointed Corporal. **Wounded at Chickamauga, Georgia, September 20, 1863. Mustered out June 14, 1865.**

Benjamin H. Veach, New Castle. Mustered in August 20, 1862. Mustered out June 14, 1865.

Henderson Vietch, Connersville, Fayette County. Mustered in August 15, 1862. Transferred to Company K, 57th Regiment.

William H. Walker, Connersville, Fayette County. Mustered in August 15, 1862. Appointed Corporal. Wounded in Atlanta Campaign, May 28, 1864. Mustered out June 14, 1865.

David Wallace, New Castle. Mustered in August 20, 1862. Transferred to Company K, 57th Regiment.

John Warner, Sulphur Springs. Mustered in August 22, 1862. Discharged, disability, March 14, 1863.

Peter Warner, Sulphur Springs. Mustered in August 22, 1862. Died at Nashville, Tennessee, August 30, 1863.

George W. Wean, Sulphur Springs. Mustered in August 21, 1862. Died at Nashville, Tennessee, December 17, 1863.

Lewis F. Yost, Sulphur Springs. Mustered in August 22, 1862. Wounded in Atlanta Campaign, June 18, 1864. Mustered out June 14, 1865.

COMPANY H.

PRIVATE.

William H. Pierce, Randolph County. Minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church stationed at Middletown after the Civil War. Mustered in August 8, 1862. Mustered out June 14, 1865.

William Cross, Lewisville. Mustered in August 19, 1862. Mustered out June 30, 1865.

August R. Gay, Lewisville. Mustered in August 19, 1862. Mustered out June 30, 1865.

George P. Hayes, Ogden. Mustered in August 20, 1862. Discharged at Camp of Soldiers at Rehoboth Mountain, Georgia, June 28, 1864.

Thomas A. Henry, Ogden. Mustered in August 18, 1862. Appointed Corporal in Company K, 57th Regiment, June 14, 1865.

William T. Jackson, Lewisville. Mustered in August 18, 1862. Transferred to Company K, 57th Regiment.

John Jeffers, Lewisville. Mustered in August 20, 1862. Died at Nashville, Tennessee, February 24, 1865.

John A. Jessup, Speerland. Mustered in August 18, 1862. Mustered out June 30, 1865.

George A. Jessup, Speerland. Mustered in August 18, 1862. Captured at Camp of Soldiers, Georgia, September 20, 1862. Died in Danville Prison, Danville, Virginia, May 10, 1865.

Warren B. Jewell, Lewisville. Mustered in August 20, 1862. Appointed Corporal in Company K, 57th Regiment, June 14, 1865.

Samuel H. Kelsey, Lewisville. Mustered in August 19, 1862. Wounded at Camp of Soldiers, Georgia, September 20, 1862. Mustered out June 14, 1865.

Thomas A. Lane, Lewisville. Mustered in August 18, 1862. Mustered out June 14, 1865.

William McCann, Lewisville. Mustered in August 22, 1862. Discharged, December 2, 1865.

Samuel A. Mays, Lewisville. Mustered in August 19, 1862. Discharged, December 2, 1865.

Thomas R. Pickett, Lewisville. Mustered in August 25, 1862. Discharged, December 2, 1865.

John R. Rife, Lewisville. Mustered in August 20, 1862. Mustered out June 30, 1865.

Samuel R. Shackles, Lewisville. Mustered in August 20, 1862. Discharged, May 23, 1865.

James Spring, Lewisville. Mustered in August 20, 1862. Transferred to Company K, 57th Regiment.

Wilson Taylor, Lewisville. Mustered in August 18, 1862. Transferred to Company K, 57th Regiment.

William R. Tillman, Lewisville. Mustered in August 19, 1862. Transferred to Company K, 57th Regiment. Mustered out June 30, 1865.

Wescott S. Trumbull, Lewisville. Mustered in August 18, 1862. Appointed Captain. Mustered out June 14, 1865.

Charles R. Unthank, Wayne County. Mustered in August 18, 1862. Mustered out June 14, 1865.

James R. Vickrey, Lewisville. Mustered in August 19, 1862. Mustered out June 30, 1865.

Rufus W. Vickrey, Lewisville. Mustered in August 19, 1862. Mustered out June 30, 1865.

De Camp B. Voorhees, Lewisville. Mustered in August 19, 1862. Transferred to Company K, 57th Regiment. Mustered out June 30, 1865.

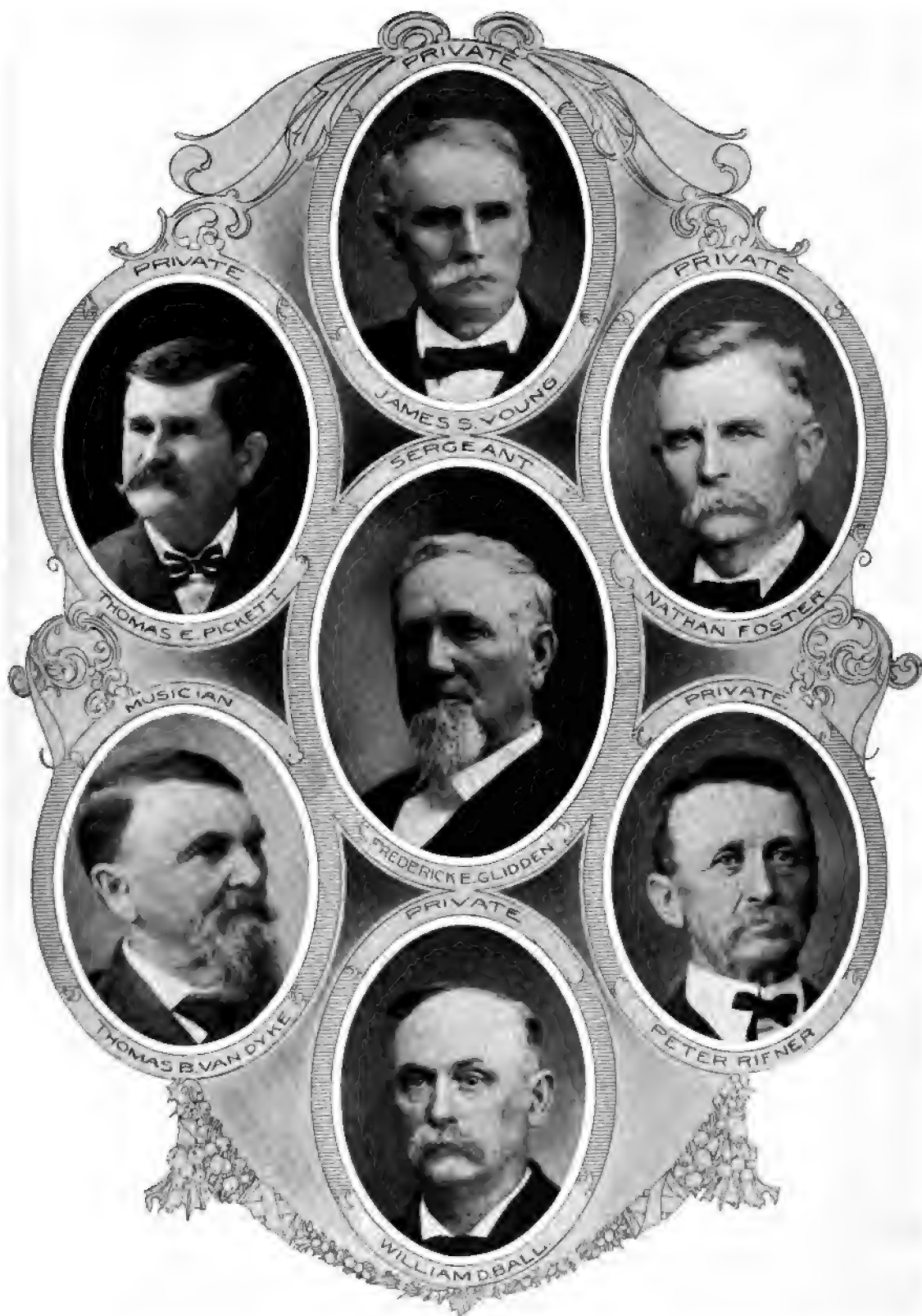
James A. Wells, Lewisville. Mustered in August 22, 1862. Mustered out June 30, 1865.

James S. Young, Lewisville. Mustered in August 20, 1862. Transferred to Company K, 57th Regiment.

COMPANY K.

FIRST LIEUTENANT.

Felix G. Cross, Blountsville. Mustered in March 2, 1865. Mustered out June 30, 1865.



COMPANY I, 84th INDIANA INFANTRY.



FIRST SERGEANT.

Felix G. Cross, Blountsville. Mustered in August 22, 1862. Promoted First Lieutenant.

PRIVATE.

Joseph A. Cross, Blountsville. Mustered in August 22, 1862. Killed at Kenesaw Mountain, Georgia, June 23, 1864.

HISTORY OF THE EIGHTY FOURTH INFANTRY REGIMENT, INDIANA VOLUNTEERS.

The Eighty Fourth Regiment, Indiana Infantry, was organized at Richmond, and mustered into the service of the United States September 3, 1862, with Nelson Trusler as Colonel. On the 8th of September it was sent to Covington, Kentucky, and upon its arrival there was assigned to the defenses of Covington and Cincinnati, Ohio, then threatened by the invasion of the army of the Confederate General, Kirby Smith. This regiment remained at Covington until October 1st, when it was sent to Western Virginia, and upon its arrival in that State went into camp at Point Pleasant, where it remained until the 13th of October, when it was sent to Guyandotte. At this latter place the regiment remained employed in scouting duty until the 14th of November. On the 14th of November, 1862, the regiment was ordered to Catlettsburg, Kentucky, and after a short stay at that place was moved to Cassville, Kentucky, where it remained until the 7th of February, 1863. On the 7th of February the regiment was sent to Catlettsburg, placed on board a steamer and sent down the Ohio River to Louisville, where it was assigned to the Second Brigade, Third Division, Army of the Ohio. The regiment was then sent to Nashville, Tennessee, and remained in camp at Nashville until March 5, 1863. From thence it was sent to Franklin, Tennessee, remaining until the first part of June. During the time of its encampment at Franklin, it took part in several reconnaissances and skirmishes. On the 3d of June it marched with its division to Triune, Tennessee, and on the 8th of June was assigned to the First Brigade, First Division, Reserve Corps, commanded by Major General Gordon Granger. On the 11th of June, 1863, the Confederates made an attack upon Triune and were repulsed, the Eighty Fourth Indiana taking an active part in the engagement. On June 23d the regiment, with its brigade, left Triune and marched in pursuit of the enemy. The command marched to Middleton, then to Shelbyville, thence to Wartrace, where it went into camp and remained until August 12th. While stationed at this point Brigadier General Whitaker was assigned to the command of the brigade to which this regiment was attached.

On the 20th of August the regiment, with its brigade, moved to Tullahoma, thence joined with General Rosecrans' Army on the Chattanooga-Chickamauga campaign. The regiment reached Chattanooga September 13th and went into camp at Rossville, some four miles south of Chattanooga, and there remained until the opening of the battle of Chickamauga, September 18th. On September 18th it moved with its brigade and division, in command of Brigadier General Steedman, to the front, and took position on the left of the line of the Army of the

Cumberland, at and about the McAfee Church. It remained at and about the McAfee Church until near noon of September 20th, when it moved, with its division, to the battlefield and was actively engaged in the battle during the remainder of that day, to the close of the battle. It retired from the battlefield on the night of September 20th and returned to its old camp at Rossville, and on the morning of the 21st moved back to Chattanooga, crossed the Tennessee River, and went on duty with Whitaker's Brigade opposite the point of Lookout Mountain, remaining in this position for about nine days, during which time it was constantly engaged in skirmishes with the enemy across the river. The regiment was then moved to Moccasin Point, opposite Lookout Mountain, where it remained until the 1st of November. It was then sent to Shell Mound, where it remained in camp until the 26th of January, 1864, as one of the outposts of the army.

On the reorganization of the army after the battle of Chickamauga, the Eighty Fourth was assigned to the Second Brigade (Brigadier General Whitaker commanding), First Division (Brigadier General Charles Cruft commanding), Fourth Army Corps (Major General Gordon Granger commanding). The regiment on the 26th of January was marched to Cleveland, Tennessee, and remained at that point until February 22d, when it joined in a reconnaissance to Buzzard Roost, Georgia, and was engaged in the battle at that place on February 25th, 1864. The regiment then returned to Cleveland and remained in camp at that place until the 3d of May, 1864. It then joined with General Sherman's Army on the Atlanta Campaign. During the Atlanta Campaign the regiment was engaged in action at Tunnell Hill, Rocky Face Ridge, Dalton, Resaca, Kingston, Pumpkin Vine Creek, Pine Mountain, Kenesaw Mountain, Culp's House, Peach Tree Creek, the Siege of Atlanta, Shoals Creek, Jonesboro and Lovejoy Station. After the battle of Lovejoy Station it returned with Sherman's victorious army into Atlanta. On the 3d of October the regiment was sent to Chattanooga from Atlanta, arriving at Chattanooga October 30th. From Chattanooga the regiment was sent to Athens, Alabama; from thence to Pulaski, Tennessee, and on the 23d of November marched to Columbia, took part in the engagement at Columbia, Spring Hill, and afterwards at Franklin, Tennessee, on November 30th. From Franklin the regiment marched with the army to Nashville and formed a part of General Thomas' Army during the siege of Nashville by General Hood, and on the 16th of December took part in the second day's battle at Nashville. In the afternoon of that day was in the general charge upon the enemy's works, resulting in carrying the enemy's intrenchments and driving Hood's Army in confusion from the field. Joining in the pursuit of Hood, it marched as far as Huntsville, Alabama, reaching that place with the army on the 5th of January, 1865. On the 13th of March it was moved to Knoxville, Tennessee; from thence to Strawberry Plains, Bull's Gap and Shields' Mills.

Upon the fall of Richmond and the surrender of General Lee at Appomattox, that portion of the army then in Eastern Tennessee was ordered to Nashville, arriving in Nashville April 23, 1865. While at Nashville this regiment took part in the final review of General Thomas' Army, and on the 14th of June, 1865, the Eighty Fourth Regiment Indiana Infantry was mustered out of the United States service at Nashville, and returned to Indiana. The recruits that had joined the

regiment after its organization, at the time of the muster-out of the regiment were transferred to the Fifty Seventh Indiana, and were sent to Texas, but were finally mustered out in November, 1865.

EIGHTY FOURTH INDIANA AT CHICKAMAUGA.

Just prior to and at the time of the battle of Chickamauga, the Eighty Fourth Indiana, under the command of Colonel Nelson Trusler, was attached to and formed a part of the First Brigade (Whitaker's) of First Division (Steedman's), Reserve Corps, commanded by Major General Gordon Granger. On September 18, 1863, this brigade, then in camp near Rossville, Georgia, four miles south of Chattanooga, was ordered to move forward and occupy the bridge across the Chickamauga on the Rossville and Ringgold road, "if it could be done without bringing on a general engagement." The movement was begun about four p. m., and had gone forward only about three miles in the direction of Ringgold, when the advance was fired on by the enemy and a skirmish at once ensued, with a slight loss to the skirmishers. Night prevented any further advance and put a stop to the fighting, and the brigade took up its position on the hills at the McAfee Church, and occupied that position during the night in quiet. On the morning of the 19th, Whitaker was ordered by General Granger to maintain his position at the McAfee Church. Soon after receiving the order to remain, Whitaker sent out a strong line of skirmishers from the Eighty Fourth Indiana to discover the enemy and to ascertain his strength; the skirmishers went under the command of Major Neff, of this regiment, with the remainder of the regiment as a reserve within supporting distance. It did not require a long march and only a very short space of time to develop the enemy, and soon the skirmishers were occupied in a very spirited engagement with the pickets and skirmishers of the enemy, and driving them back on to the enemy's camp and firing into the camp. The skirmishers developed the fact that the enemy had infantry, mounted infantry, cavalry and artillery, and were then occupying the south bank of the Chickamauga in considerable force. Having accomplished the purpose for which they were sent—that of discovering the location and strength of the enemy—the skirmishers fell back to the supports and rested. About one p. m. the enemy made an attack in force upon the Eighty Fourth Indiana, and, notwithstanding the attack was made in strong force, the regiment held its position until re-enforcements arrived. The force of the enemy increasing in numbers, the line was slowly withdrawn to the remainder of the brigade, and a severe contest ensued, lasting from two p. m. to near five p. m., in all of which the Eighty Fourth Indiana took an active part.

That the situation may be fully understood, the location of the McAfee Church should be stated, and the conditions that confronted this regiment and Whitaker's Brigade. At the time of the fighting by this command, it should be remembered that three miles south of the McAfee Church, at the same time that the Eighty Fourth Indiana was skirmishing, the battle at Chickamauga was raging from Jay's Mill to the Brock field, and that, in the afternoon of that day, the battle lines had extended from the Brock field southward through the Brotherton woods to and including the terrible carnage on the Viniard field. General Bragg was at that very time attempting with his main army to get around General

Rosecrans' Army and secure possession of the Lafayette and Chattanooga road and separate the Union Army from Chattanooga. In pursuance of this plan of Bragg, a strong force of Forrest's Cavalry, with several regiments of infantry, had been sent to the right of the Confederate Army from Ringgold to secure a hold on the road to Chattanooga, and it was a portion of this force that found Whitaker's force blocking the way. Re-enforcements were pushed forward to Whitaker by General Steedman, and the enemy was severely punished, and finally, about five p. m., was driven from the field. During the night of the 19th the lines were maintained at and about the McAfee Church. On the morning of the 20th the Reserve Corps of Granger was disposed as follows: Whitaker's and Mitchell's Brigades, Steedman's Division, were at or about McAfee Church, and McCook's Brigade of the Second Division of the Reserve Corps was moved to a point near to the church and posted in position to cover Ringgold road. General Granger joined this portion of his command at the McAfee Church, and was within hearing of the battle when it opened on General Rosecrans on Sunday morning, the 20th. In the immediate front of Granger's troops that morning everything was quiet, but General Granger reports that "large clouds of dust could be seen beyond our position, moving in the direction of the sound of battle." The sound of the battle growing stronger "in volume and intensity" on the right of Granger, and he being convinced from the sound of the battle that the enemy was pushing Thomas hard, determined to go to his assistance. About eleven a. m. General Granger started with Whitaker's and Mitchell's Brigades, under the immediate command of General Steedman, their division commander, to Thomas' assistance, leaving Colonel McCook with his brigade at the McAfee Church to keep the road to Rossville open. Just at the time General Granger made the start for the field the break in the Union lines occurred, and the battle fell away from the Brotherton house and the Poe field line to the "Horse Shoe Ridge," as it was then called, but now known as the "Snodgrass Hill." From the McAfee Church to Snodgrass Hill it is by the shortest route about three and one-half miles. In this movement the Eighty Fourth Indiana was one of the regiments of Whitaker's Brigade that marched to the assistance of Thomas. General Thomas, in his report, says it was some time between two and three p. m. (although General Granger fixes the time at one p. m.) when General Steedman arrived on Thomas' left flank at Harker's Hill. General Thomas at once sent an order to Steedman to push forward and take position on General Brannan's right, then hard pressed by Longstreet's forces on Snodgrass Hill, which order, General Thomas says, "was complied with with the greatest promptness and alacrity." General Whitaker, with his brigade, was directed to drive the enemy from the bridge on the right of Brannan, which was with a heavy force of infantry and artillery then threatening the destruction of Brannan with a flank movement. In Whitaker's formation the Eighty Fourth Indiana was in the second line in the first charge made by him, but after he had driven the enemy about a half mile, re-enforcements were received by the Confederates, and they in turn drove Whitaker's first line until it met the second, when all of Whitaker's men came into the engagement, the Eighty Fourth with the others, and the enemy was again driven back with great loss.

General Whitaker's Brigade proper—four regiments of infantry—went into

the fight on Snodgrass Hill with 1,033 officers and men; the loss in killed and wounded was 595 officers and men and 32 missing, the missing supposed to have been wounded and taken by the enemy in the first charge. The Eighty Fourth Indiana went into the engagement with 374 officers and men; its loss was 120 killed and wounded and 13 missing. These figures of the killed and wounded show how well the regiment discharged its duty on that day.

General Granger, in his report of this engagement, says: "The gallant Steedman, seizing the colors of a regiment, led his men to the attack. With loud cheers they rushed upon the enemy, and after a terrific conflict, lasting but twenty minutes, drove them from the ground and occupied the ridge and gorge. The slaughter of both friend and foe was terrific. General Whitaker, while rushing forward at the head of his brigade, was knocked from his horse by a musket ball and was for a short time unfit for duty, while two of his staff were killed and two mortally wounded. General Steedman's horse was killed and he was severely bruised, yet he remained on duty during the day. This attack was made by our troops, very few of whom had ever been in an action before, against a division of old soldiers, who largely outnumbered them; yet with resolution and energy they drove the enemy from his strong position, occupied it themselves, and afterward held the ground they had gained with such terrible losses. The victory was dearly won, but to this army it was a priceless one." The staff officers of General Whitaker, killed and wounded, included all of his staff that were with him that day. "There was now a lull in the battle. It was of short duration, however, for within thirty minutes after we had gained possession of the ridge we were impetuously attacked by two divisions of Longstreet's veterans. Again the enemy was driven back, and from this time until dark the battle between these two opposing forces raged furiously. Our whole line was continually enveloped in smoke and fire. The assaults of the enemy were made with that energy which was inspired by the bright prospect of a speedy victory, and by a consciousness that it was only necessary to carry this position and crush our forces to enable them to overthrow our army and drive it across the Tennessee River. Their forces were massed and hurled upon us for the purpose of terminating at once this great and bloody battle. But the stout hearts of the handful of men who stood before them as a wall of fire quailed not; they understood our perilous position and held their ground, determined to perish rather than yield it. Never had commander such just cause for congratulations over the action of his troops."

General Granger, on arriving on the field in the afternoon, had divided his surplus ammunition, which he had brought in his ammunition train, with Wood and Brannan; now, upon the charge and repulse of the enemy, just before dark, the entire supply of ammunition was exhausted, even that which they had gathered from the cartridge boxes of their dead and wounded comrades was all gone—not a round was left. Of the perilous situation at this juncture General Granger says: "All seemed to be lost if he should return to the contest. Anticipating another attack, I ordered the command to be given to the men to stand firm and to use the cold steel. After an ominous silence of a few minutes the enemy came rushing on again. With fixed bayonets our troops gallantly charged them and drove them back in confusion. Twice more were these charges repeated and the enemy driven back before darkness brought an end to the battle. Night came and the enemy fell back, whipped and discomfited."

The troops that Steedman's two brigades fought at Snodgrass Hill were Hindman's Division, composed of Anderson's Brigade, with five regiments and a battalion of sharpshooters; Deas' Brigade, with five regiments and a battalion of sharpshooters; Manigault's Brigade, with five regiments, and with three batteries of artillery.

General Thomas, in his report of the battle on Snodgrass Hill, tells of Steedman's troops thus: "Steedman, moving his division into position with almost as much precision as if on drill, and fighting his way to the crest of the hill on Brannan's right, moved forward his artillery and drove the enemy down the southern slope, inflicting on him a most terrible loss in killed and wounded. This opportune arrival of fresh troops revived the flagging spirits of our men on the right, and inspired them with new ardor for the contest. Every assault of the enemy, from that time until nightfall, was repulsed in the most gallant style by the whole line."

The Eighty Fourth Indiana won imperishable renown at Snodgrass Hill, Sunday afternoon, September 20, 1863. The State of Indiana has sought to perpetuate the name and fame of this regiment on Snodgrass Hill with a monument of Indiana stone and bronze, at the point where it did its hard fighting, a little south of west of the Tower. On the tablet is the story of the regiment on that day, as follows:

**INDIANA'S TRIBUTE
TO HER
EIGHTY FOURTH REGIMENT INFANTRY.
Colonel Nelson Trusler, Commanding.
First Brigade, (Whitaker).
First Division (Steedman).
Reserve Corps (Granger).**

September 18th, this regiment was engaged on the extreme left of the army near Ringgold Bridge, and on the morning of the 19th was stationed on the hill near McAfee's Church. Skirmished with the enemy until one p. m., when he attacked in large force, and severe fighting was kept up until five p. m., when the enemy drew off.

September 20th, still in position near McAfee's Church, until about twelve m. when the regiment marched to the sound of the firing at Snodgrass Hill, arriving at this point about two thirty p. m., and engaged in the charge and desperate combat which took place here, assisting in driving back the enemy and saving the right.

Loss: Killed, 23; wounded, 97; missing, 13; total, 133.

This regiment bore an honorable part in the following engagements:

Tullahoma Campaign, Tennessee.....	June 23-30, 1863.
Hoover's Gap, Tennessee.....	June 24-26, 1863.
Chickamauga, Georgia.....	September 19-20, 1863.
Buzzard Roost, Georgia.....	February 25-27, 1864.
Rocky Face Ridge, Georgia.....	May 5-9, 1864.
Resaca, Georgia.....	May 13-16, 1864.
Dallas, Georgia.....	May 25 to June 4, 1864.
New Hope Church, Georgia.....	May 28-30, 1864.



The night, 19th, Sherman's two brigades fought at Snodgrass Hill. The Division Division, composed of Anderson's Brigade, with five regiments, a battery of dragoons; Deas' Brigade, with five regiments and a battery of dragoons; Mangum's Brigade, with five regiments, and with two batteries of artillery.

General Thomas, in his report of the battle on Snodgrass Hill, tells of the "great" troops. "Sherman, changing his division into position with the same precision as if on drill, and fighting his way to the crest of the hill, where, with a right wheel, moved forward his artillery and drove the enemy back, the result being, suffering on him a most terrible loss in killed and wounded. The great force of fresh troops revived the flagging spirits of our men, and inspired them with new ardor for the contest. Every assault of our army from that time until nightfall, was repulsed in the most gallant manner." (The History of the War.)

The Eighty-Fourth Indiana was superlatively successful at Snodgrass Hill. The State of Indiana has no other regiment which has won the name and fame of this regiment on Snodgrass Hill. The regiment's colors and banners at the point where it did its best, before the battle of the Trench. On the tablet is the story of the regiment on Snodgrass Hill.

INDIANA'S TRIBUTE

TO THE

EIGHTY-FOURTH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

Colonel Nelson Trench, Commanding.

First Brigade (Whitaker).

First Division (Sherman).

Reserve Corps (Sherman).

September 18th, this regiment was engaged on the extreme left of the line near Ringgold Bridge, and on the morning of the 19th was stationed near McFee's Church. Skirmished with the enemy until one p. m., when it was attacked in large force, and severe fighting was kept up until five p. m., when the enemy drew off.

September 20th, still in position near McFee's Church until about twelve when the regiment marched to the sound of the firing at Snodgrass Hill, and at this point about two thirty p. m., and engaged in the charge and desperate combat which took place here, assisting in driving back the enemy and to the right.

Loss: Killed, 23; wounded, 97; missing, 13; total, 133.

This regiment bore an honorable part in the following engagements:

- Tullahoma Campaign, Tennessee, June 23-30, 1863.
- Hoover's Gap, Tennessee, June 24-26, 1863.
- Chickamauga, Georgia, September 19-20, 1863.
- Buzzard Roost, Georgia, February 25-27, 1864.
- Rocky Face Ridge, Georgia, May 5-9, 1864.
- Resaca, Georgia, May 13-16, 1864.
- Dallas, Georgia, May 25 to June 4, 1864.
- New Hope Church, Georgia, May 28-30, 1864.



COMPANY G, 84th INDIANA INFANTRY.



Chickasaw Mountain, Georgia, (First Assault)	June 23, 1864.
Chickasaw Mountain, Georgia, (General Assault)	June 27, 1864.
French Tree Creek, Georgia, (Hood's first sortie)	July 20, 1864.
Atlanta, Georgia, (Hood's second sortie)	July 22, 1864.
Atlanta, Georgia, (Hood's third sortie)	July 28, 1864.
Atlanta, Georgia, (Siege of)	July 28 to September 2, 1864.
Connersboro, Georgia	August 31 to September 1, 1864.
Columbia, Tennessee	November 24-28, 1864.
Spring Hill, Tennessee	November 29, 1864.
Franklin, Tennessee	November 30, 1864.
Nashville, Tennessee	December 15-16, 1864.

COLONEL NELSON TRUSLER.

Nelson Trusler, Colonel of the 84th Indiana Infantry, was a native of Fayette County, Indiana, where he was born December 11, 1823. The Trusler family were old settlers in that county and took an important part, not only in the affairs of the county, but of the whole Whitewater Valley.

Young Trusler grew up in the country, on his father's farm, in due time read law and became a practicing attorney at Connersville. He took an active part in politics, was several times favorably mentioned for Congress and was the candidate of the conservatives in the Republican Convention of 1860, when George W. Julian was nominated.

The Trusler family was very active in support of the Civil War. The first one to enter the service was Gilbert, a brother of Nelson, who was Captain of Company H, 36th Indiana Infantry, and later became Major of the regiment. Nelson Trusler became Colonel of the 84th Indiana Infantry, and his military career, as such, is set forth in the foregoing roster and history of the regiment.

In 1864, he was elected Secretary of State and was re-elected in 1866. His life, prior to his election as Secretary of State, had been spent in Fayette County, but on his election to that office, he moved to Indianapolis and made that city his home until his death. In 1872, he was appointed the successor of Thomas M. Browne, as United States District Attorney for the District of Indiana, which office he held at the time of his death which occurred in Indianapolis, January 29, 1890.

Out of respect to his memory, a meeting of the Indianapolis Bar was held at which General Benjamin Harrison spoke, as follows:

"I am not much in the habit of making myself heard in meetings of this kind, not because I have not often profoundly sympathized with the objects of the meeting, and felt very deeply the personal affliction that was sometimes involved.

I have known Colonel Trusler for a great many years; slightly, before he made his home in Indianapolis, when he practiced law in Connersville. The characteristics of Colonel Trusler, I think, have been well stated in the resolutions which have been reported by the committee. He was an exceedingly kind man. I doubt if any member of the profession, who has had intercourse with him, has today any cause of offence, which was given by Colonel Trusler. In all of those matters which preceded the actual joining of debate in a trial in which the courtesy of our profession often has opportunities to express itself in favors extended, I think he exhibited his kindness and his disposition to yield those courtesies, which we

were sometimes called upon to ask at his hands, in connection with the defense of a case, the prosecution of which was committed to him.

"When the debate was joined in the cause, Colonel Trusler was often very earnest, indeed remarkably so, in his address to the jury, in the prosecution of his cause, and yet, I think, he was a kind prosecutor. I think underneath all that he might say to the jury, in the prosecution of a cause for the Government, he always bore towards the prisoner an exceedingly kind and sympathizing disposition, cherishing no malice."

LIEUTENANT JOHN MELLETT MOORE.

John Mellett Moore was born in Prairie Township, Henry County, Indiana, on June 16, 1840. At the age of fifteen years, he left the farm and became a clerk for Haskit and Boor, druggists, New Castle. When twenty one years of age, he purchased the interest of Dr. William F. Boor, and the firm became known as Haskit and Moore.

In 1862 he was the principal in recruiting a company for the Civil War, which became Company G, 84th Indiana Infantry, and was mustered into the service of the United States, as First Lieutenant of the company, September 5, 1862.

Regarding this company, Lieutenant Moore, in a letter to the author of this History, says: "I recruited seventy five men of Company G, myself, from New Castle and vicinity, on a recruiting commission, as Second Lieutenant and recruiting officer, from Governor Morton. After receiving the commission, I never took off my clothes or had a minute's sleep, except what I got in the 'old band wagon.' General Kirby Smith was advancing on Cincinnati and we were rushed away before I could complete the company. It was at my request that Hiram B. Vanneman was made Captain of the company, as I considered myself too young. On arriving at old Camp Wayne, Richmond, with the seventy five men, we found a man, John A. Shirkey, from Union County, who had twenty five men, who had been hurried into Camp Wayne for the same reason as ourselves. We took him and his twenty five men in and gave him the Second Lieutenancy. I regard my work in recruiting those seventy five men as the best work of my life."

In January, 1863, Lieutenant Moore was detailed for staff duty and was Aid de Camp on the staff of General Smith D. Atkins, of Illinois, the brigade commander. He afterwards served on the staff of General Walter C. Whitaker, as Aid de Camp and Acting Assistant Adjutant General, and was acting in the latter capacity at the battle of Chickamauga, Georgia, where he was severely wounded, September 20, 1863. After partly recovering from his wounds, he returned to New Castle, in December, 1863. He was soon ordered before an examining board at Cincinnati, Ohio, which decided that he would not again be able to perform military service, and he received an "honorable discharge on account of wounds received in battle."

On May 12, 1864, he was married to Sarah Margaret, daughter of General William and Mrs. Rebecca Grose.

He was engaged in the drug business in Indianapolis, with William I. Haskit and Elijah B. Martindale, and in New Castle, with John Thornburgh.

until the Fall of 1868, when he went to Salt Lake City, Utah. There he was appointed Chief Clerk in the Surveyor General's Office, and acted in that capacity until January 1, 1870, when he was appointed Postmaster of Salt Lake City, in which position he served for eight years, under Presidents Grant and Hayes. During this time, he was actively engaged in mining operations in Utah, Idaho and Montana; he had a drug store in Salt Lake City and he also accumulated a large amount of real estate in Utah, much to the annoyance of Brigham Young, who objected to Mormons disposing of their lands to Gentiles.

In 1880 Lieutenant Moore went to New York City and opened an office in Wall Street, as Banker and Broker, renting the office and fixtures of Jay Gould. He established branch offices of the business in Philadelphia, Boston, Providence, Hartford, Buffalo and intermediate points, connecting them all with the New York office, by private wire. He continued in this line for seven years and built up a large commission business, adding every year to the capital invested. In 1887 the tide of fortune turned, and the accumulations of years disappeared, like frost before the morning sun. In 1888 he went west again, locating at Albuquerque, New Mexico, where he has since resided and is actively engaged in the real estate and other business.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF ELI BROOKSHIRE.

PRIVATE, COMPANY G, 84TH INFANTRY REGIMENT, INDIANA VOLUNTEERS;
COUNTY COMMISSIONER AND FARMER.

Among the pioneers, running backward to the year 1800 and even earlier, who helped to open and develop Eastern Indiana, were many representatives of North Carolina. The Brookshires are an old North Carolina family and the Brookshires of Henry County, Indiana, are a branch of that stock. Emsley Brookshire, the head of the family in Henry County, was born in Randolph County, North Carolina, December 8, 1813. He was left fatherless at a tender age and soon after the death of his father, the widowed mother and her son determined to emigrate to the new country, beyond the Ohio River. This determination was confirmed by the stories circulating among emigrants from North Carolina as to the resources and opportunities in the new and far-off land. In 1826, Emsley Brookshire, then thirteen years old, with his mother, started on foot for Indiana, walking all the way and carrying their effects, and it took them three months to make the journey. They finally reached the home of Meshach Llewellyn, a connection of the Brookshire family, who then lived about two and one-half miles southwest of New Castle, on what afterwards became a part of the well known Charles McDorman farm.

Emsley Brookshire, as a youth, was industrious, hard working and economical, and by the time he was twenty one years of age, in addition to caring for his mother, he was able to enter eighty acres of land, situate two miles west of New Castle, near what is now known as the Sugar Grove Church. On September 18, 1834, he was united in marriage with Elizabeth Shelley, who was a native of East Tennessee, having been born there November 9, 1817, and whence she had come with her parents, at the time of their settlement in Henry County. In 1840 he purchased the land two and one-half miles northwest of New Castle, well known in later years as the Brookshire farm, where he lived until his death. In early life he became a devout Christian and in 1830 became an exhorter in the Methodist Episcopal Church. Later, he withdrew from that denomination because of his pronounced anti-slavery principles, which were at that time at variance with the church discipline. In 1846 he became a regularly ordained minister of the Wesleyan Methodist Church and the remainder of his life was devoted to the welfare of that denomination. From 1846 to 1866 he was an itinerant preacher and for two years after the Civil War served as a missionary of the Wesleyan Church in Tennessee and North Carolina. He was pastor of the Wesleyan Methodist Church at Richmond, Wayne County, Indiana, in 1873-4, after which he was assigned to the Fairmount Circuit. In 1881 he retired from active work in the ministry, his health and age rendering him unable to assume a pastorate, although he continued to preach occasionally and to perform such other church work as he was able until his death, May 23, 1890, after a successful ministry of more than forty years. Elizabeth (Shelley) Brookshire, his wife, died May 31, 1858, and both are buried in the Duck Creek Cemetery on the old Brookshire farm.

To the union of Emsley and Elizabeth (Shelley) Brookshire were born nine



Eli Broome

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF EMILY BROOKSHIRE

EMILY BROOKSHIRE, A BORN ENGLISH-AMERICAN, INDIANA METHODIST
CHURCH LEADER, WRITER AND FARMER

Emilys father, coming backward to the east (Ohio) and may call her mother a son and develop Eastern Indiana, very many interesting facts. The Brookshires are an old North Carolina family and at present in Henry County, Indiana, are a branch of that stock. Their ancestor (the head of the family) in Henry County, was born in England, about 1700, and died, December 8, 1873. He was left fatherless in a young age, but after the death of his father, the widowed mother and her son, emigrated to America to the new country, beyond the Ohio River. The emigration was continued by the stories circulating among emigrants from England, as to the resources and opportunities in the new and broad land. In 1780, Emory Brookshire, then thirteen years old, with his mother, started on foot for America, walking all the way and carrying their effects, and it took them three months to make the journey. They finally reached the town of Union, Kentucky, a connection of the Brookshire family, who then lived about twenty miles south of New Castle, on what afterwards became a part of the old home Charles McMillan farm.

Emilys Brookshire, as a youth, was industrious, hard working and successful, and by the time he was twenty-one years of age, he addition to being his mother, he was able to grow eight acres of land, which he sold near New Castle, near what is now known as the Sugar Grove Church. On September 18, 1814, he was united in marriage with Elizabeth Shelley, who was a native of East Tennessee, having been born there November 9, 1817, from

whence she had come with her parents, at the time of their settlement in Henry County. In 1830 he purchased the land two and one-half miles northwest New Castle, now known in later years as the Brookshire farm, where he lived until his death. In early life he became a devout Christian and in 1830 took an interest in the Methodist Episcopal church. Later, he withdrew from the denomination because of his pronounced anti-slavery principles, which were then at variance with the church discipline. In 1846 he became a regular ordained minister of the Wesleyan Methodist Church and the remainder of his life was devoted to the welfare of that denomination. From 1846 to 1867 he was an itinerant preacher and for two years after the Civil War served as missionary of the Wesleyan Church in Tennessee and North Carolina. He was pastor of the Wesleyan Methodist church at Richmond, Wayne County, Indiana, in 1873-74, after which he was assigned to the Fairmount Circuit. In 1880 he retired from active work in the ministry, his health and age rendering him unable to assume a pastorate, although he continued to preach occasionally and to perform such other church work as he was able until his death, May 23, 1887, after a successful ministry of more than forty years. Elizabeth (Shelley) Brookshire, his wife, died May 31, 1858, and both are buried in the Duck Creek Cemetery on the old Brookshire farm.

Emilys son, Emory and Elizabeth (Shelley) Brookshire were born in



Eli Brookshire



children, namely: William; Eli; John W.; Sarah Ann, now Mrs. Joshua Newby, of San Jose, California; Mary Jane, afterwards Mrs. James Lynas, now deceased; Thomas J.; Abigail, afterwards Mrs. Thomas Deselms, now deceased; Orange S.; Luther L., and Henry, of whom William, Eli, Sarah Ann and Thomas J., alone survive. On June 11, 1859 Emsley Brookshire, the father, was married to Mrs. Julia M. Hockett *nee* Thorp, daughter of the Reverend Alfred Thorp, one of the first ministers of the Indiana conference of the Wesleyan Methodist Church. She was born near Williamsburg, Wayne County, Indiana, August 20, 1824, and is still living at the home of her daughter, near Spiceland, Henry County. To this union was born one daughter, Belle, now Mrs. Terrell Wilson, of Spiceland.

ELI BROOKSHIRE.

Eli Brookshire, the second son by the first marriage, named Eli, after his maternal grandfather Shelley, and the subject of this sketch, was born on his father's farm, west of New Castle, January 23, 1837. His earliest recollections are of working on the farm, helping to clear the land, planting the crops, feeding the stock, rolling logs, burning brush, doing the chores and the many other duties of the farm. Such education as he received was obtained in the country schools of that day. He remained on his father's farm until the beginning of the Civil War and at the first call for volunteers wished to enlist but was not permitted to do so because his elder brother, William, had already left home to go into the army. In the Summer of 1862, however, he assisted in recruiting what became Company G, 84th Indiana Infantry, and was mustered into the service of the United States, as a private, August 20, 1862. He served with his regiment, first in Kentucky and then in West Virginia, until it was transferred to Nashville, Tennessee, where it joined the Army of the Cumberland. Mr. Brookshire continued to serve with the regiment and participated in its marches, skirmishes and battles through the Tullahoma Campaign. At Bridgeport, Tennessee, in August, 1863, his health failed. Being unfitted for active service, he was finally, after much suffering and exposure, sent to the Cumberland Hospital at Nashville. There after some improvement in his condition, he was assigned for duty in the Veteran Reserve Corps. He was not again permitted to join his regiment but remained on duty at Nashville until the close of the war. On June 30, 1865, he was honorably discharged from the service and at once returned home. The hardships of soldier life in the 60's had, however, sown the seeds of disease from which he has never wholly recovered.

After his return from the war, Mr. Brookshire turned his attention to farming on his own account. Prior to entering the army, he had purchased, August 24, 1861, fifteen acres of land from William Hendricks for a consideration of six hundred dollars. This land is now part of his home farm and on it stands his present home. His residence has always been on this particular tract of land and the log cabin, erected on it by Hendricks and occupied as a home by Mr. and Mrs. Brookshire for several years after their marriage, still stands as an old landmark. After his return from the army, he completed the purchase from his father of forty acres contracted for and partly paid for before he went into the army. He added to this from time to time until his home farm now consists of

four hundred acres of as fertile and highly improved land as any in Henry County. Everything upon the farm is kept in excellent condition and the residence is a commodious ten room frame building, making one of the finest and best appointed homes in the county. The land is now well worth one hundred dollars per acre. He is a careful, conservative man of business, with money safely invested and under financial obligations to no one. The virtues of well directed labor and practical economy are exemplified in the prosperity and contentment of himself and family.

On December 18, 1866, Eli Brookshire and Edith, daughter of Ephraim and Hannah Draper, were married, the ceremony being performed by the groom's father, Emsley Brookshire. Mrs. Brookshire was born in Henry County, August 30, 1850. The Draper family is an old one in the county, Joseph, Sr., the head of the family, having been a pioneer farmer and miller. The son, Ephraim, lived for many years in the Brookshire neighborhood and his homestead is now part of the present Eli Brookshire farm. To the union of Eli and Edith (Draper) Brookshire were born three children, namely: Loren O., born July 10, 1867, now a prosperous farmer whose land adjoins that of his father; he married on March 19, 1890, Zula E. Wise, of Dublin, Indiana, who died May 31, 1904. They were the parents of five children, three of whom died in infancy. Jean A., born June 11, 1892, and Paul W., born October 3, 1894, are living. Loren O. Brookshire was appointed a clerk in the United States Railway Mail Service, July 15, 1890, and served in that position until September 19, 1901, at which time he resigned. Clara L., a daughter of Eli Brookshire and wife, afterwards became Mrs. Dexter D. Fox, born January 18, 1869, died February 28, 1900. Bertha A. Brookshire, another daughter, was married to Olna H. Bradway, of New Castle, September 4, 1895. They have two children: Pauline Leone, born May 28, 1896, and Otis Brookshire, born June 19, 1903.

Mr. Brookshire has been a close observer of public affairs and has always displayed an intelligent interest in county affairs, and when at the general election of 1888, he was elected County Commissioner for the middle district for a term of three years, beginning in December, 1889, he so well and faithfully discharged the duties of the position that he was re-elected and served a further term of three years. Mr. Brookshire, however, has not at any time been a seeker of public office, but has always preferred to devote his energies to the care and improvement of his estate.

Mr. Brookshire is not connected with any religious association or denomination but is a firm believer in God. He is a member of the New Castle Lodge No. 91, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; of George W. Lennard Post, No. 148, Grand Army of the Republic, New Castle, and of the Improved Order of Red Men, Iroquois Tribe, No. 97, New Castle. His family is held in the highest regard by their many friends and neighbors, and Mrs. Brookshire, throughout her married life, has ably supported her husband in his affairs and is an excellent home keeper and hospitable hostess.

WILLIAM BROOKSHIRE.

William Brookshire, the elder brother of Eli Brookshire, at the beginning of the Civil War, enlisted in Company D, 36th Indiana Infantry, and was mustered

into the service of the United States, as a corporal, September 16, 1861. He was transferred to the Veteran Reserve Corps and mustered out of the service September 15, 1864. He was a good soldier with an honorable record of three years' service at the time of his discharge. He is now a well-to-do farmer, living near Kennard, Henry County.

THOMAS J. BROOKSHIRE.

Thomas J. Brookshire, a younger brother of Eli Brookshire, served in the State troops during the Morgan Raid, being a Corporal in Company B, 110th Indiana Infantry. He afterwards enlisted in Company E, 9th Indiana Cavalry, and was mustered into the service of the United States, as a private, January 8, 1864. He served with honor in that regiment until the close of the war, when he was mustered out, August 28, 1865. He now lives near Fairmount, Grant County, Indiana, where he is a highly prosperous farmer.

THOMAS DESELMs.

Thomas Deselms, the brother-in-law of Eli Brookshire, by marriage with Abigail Brookshire, now deceased, was also a soldier of the Civil War. He enlisted in Company K, 36th Indiana Infantry, and was mustered into the service of the United States, as a private, September 16, 1861. He participated in the marches, skirmishes and battles of that regiment until mustered out with the regiment, September 21, 1864.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF FREDERICK EUGENE GLIDDEN.

SERGEANT, COMPANY 1, 84TH INFANTRY REGIMENT, INDIANA VOLUNTEERS;
JEWELER AND FARMER.

Franklin Township, Henry County, Indiana, has been the home of a number of prominent men, all of whom have figured largely in the business, political and social affairs of the county and of Eastern Indiana. Among these is Frederick Eugene Glidden. He was the son of the late Josiah W. and Narcissa (Crane) Glidden, who came to Indiana from New York State about the year 1839 and settled at Cambridge City, Wayne County. Josiah W. Glidden was a practical jeweler and watchmaker and, during the early days of his residence in Eastern Indiana, followed the custom of the times, traveling from place to place, at stated periods, prosecuting his business, and he was often seen in Henry County, especially at New Castle, engaged in his vocation. The business at that time consisted mostly of watch and clock repairing. He made a favorable impression on the people with whom he came in contact and had many warm friends in Henry County. About the year 1845, he left Cambridge City and moved with his family to Lewisville, Franklin Township, where he continued to reside until his death in February, 1888, at the age of seventy six years.

FREDERICK EUGENE GLIDDEN.

Frederick Eugene Glidden, who was the eldest son of his parents, was born in the village of Aurora, New York, March 27, 1837, and died June 7, 1900. On June 23, 1859, he was united in marriage with Julia Ann Martin. She was the daughter of Simon and Mary (Waddell) Martin and was born December 6, 1841. Her father's parents were Simon and Sarah (Crouch) Martin, natives of Delaware, who came to Indiana and settled in Union County about 1814. Her mother's parents were Charles and Elizabeth Waddell, natives of Maryland, who settled in Union County in 1807, where their daughter, Mary Waddell, was born August 6, 1821. Simon and Mary (Waddell) Martin were married April 5, 1838, in Union County and moved to Rush County, just southwest of Lewisville, in February, 1841. He became one of the most prominent and progressive farmers of the county and his last years were spent in honorable retirement at Richmond, Wayne County. He was born April 4, 1817, and died June 21, 1898. His remains are buried in Zion Cemetery, Raleigh, Rush County.

To the union of Frederick Eugene Glidden and Julia Ann (Martin) Glidden were born six children, namely: Amos F., born January 18, 1860, married to Fannie Elwell at Raleigh, Rush County, March 7, 1881, by the Reverend J. F. Rhoades, and now living at Raleigh; Cornelia B., born April 22, 1862, married to Charles E. Barrett, April 28, 1881, at Greenfield, Hancock County, by the Reverend J. F. Rhoades, and now living at Indianapolis; Ira, born August 30, 1866, married to Lola Moore by the Reverend P. C. Cauble, at Sullivan, Indiana, where they now reside; Mary, born February 20, 1872; Gertrude, now deceased; and Simon Martin, so named after his maternal grandfather, born October 1, 1880.

Frederick E. Glidden learned the trade of a jeweler under his father and continued to abide with his parents until his marriage, when he moved onto the



J. E. H. H.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF FREDERICK EUGENE GLIDDEN.

FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP, HENRY COUNTY, INDIANA; COUNCIL AND COMMONS
JEWELER AND FARMER.

Franklin Township, Henry County, Indiana, has been the home of many successful prominent men, all of whom have figured largely in the business, political and social affairs of the county and of Eastern Indiana. Among these is Frederick Eugene Glidden. He was the son of the late Josiah W. and Matilda (Crounch) Glidden, who came to Indiana from New York State about the year 1835 and settled at Cambridge City, Wayne County. Josiah W. Glidden was a practical jeweler and watchmaker and, during the early days of his residence at Cambridge City, followed the custom of the times, traveling from place to place at about possible, promoting his business, and he was often seen in Henry County, especially at New Castle, engaged in his vocation. His business at that time consisted mostly of watch and clock repairing. He made a favorable impression on the people with whom he came in contact and had many warm friends in Henry County. About the year 1845, he left Cambridge City and moved with his family to Leesville, Franklin Township, where he continued to reside until his death in February, 1898, at the age of seventy six years.

FREDERICK EUGENE GLIDDEN.

Frederick Eugene Glidden, who was the eldest son of his parents, was born in the city of Albany, New York, March 27, 1837, and died June 7, 1908. On June 22, 1859, he was united in marriage with Julia Ann Martin. She was the daughter of Simon and Mary (Waddell) Martin and was born December 10, 1841. Her father's parents were Simon and Sarah (Crounch) Martin, natives of Delaware, who came to Indiana and settled in Union County about 1814. Her mother's parents were Charles and Elizabeth Waddell, natives of Maryland, who settled in Union County in 1807, where their daughter, Mary Waddell, was born August 6, 1821. Simon and Mary (Waddell) Martin were married April 5, 1838, in Union County and moved to Rush County, just southwest of Lewisville, February, 1841. He became one of the most prominent and progressive farmers of the county and his last years were spent in honorable retirement at Richmond, Wayne County. He was born April 4, 1817, and died June 21, 1898. His remains are buried in Zion Cemetery, Raleigh, Rush County.

To the union of Frederick Eugene Glidden and Julia Ann (Martin) Glidden, were born six children, namely: Amos F., born January 18, 1863, married Fannie Elwell at Raleigh, Rush County, March 7, 1881, by the Reverend J. L. Rhoades, and now living at Raleigh; Cornelia B., born April 22, 1862, married Charles E. Barrett, April 28, 1881, at Greenfield, Hancock County, by the Reverend J. L. Rhoades, and now living at Indianapolis; Ira, born August 30, 1866, married Lida Moore by the Reverend P. C. Cauble, at Sullivan, Indiana, where they now reside; Mary, born February 20, 1872; Gertrude, now deceased; and Simon Martin, so named after his maternal grandfather, born October 1, 1885.

Frederick E. Glidden learned the trade of a jeweler under his father and continued to abide with his parents until his marriage, when he moved onto the



F. E. Glidden



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farm of his father-in-law and assisted in its management, besides looking after a multiplicity of affairs which began to devolve upon him, bringing to bear the same thoroughness and diligence as marked his after life.

When the Civil War began, Mr. Glidden determined to enter the country's service, but the early enlistment of his brother Augustus prevented his getting into the service until 1862, when he enlisted in Company I, 84th Indiana Infantry, of which James W. Fellows of Lewisville was the Captain, and was mustered into the service of the United States, as Corporal, August 19, 1862. He was a brave and efficient soldier and enjoyed the confidence and esteem of his officers and comrades. He participated in all the marches, skirmishes and battles of his regiment until his muster out with the regiment, June 14, 1865. Before muster out, however, his faithfulness to duty and soldierly qualities had brought him deserved recognition and he was appointed a duty sergeant of his company.

Upon the restoration of peace, Mr. Glidden returned to his family, which during his absence, had made their home with Mrs. Glidden's father, on the farm in Rush County, four miles southwest of Lewisville. Here he remained for a year after his return from the war, when he became the station agent of the old Indiana Central, now better known as the Pennsylvania, railroad, at Lewisville, in December, 1866. He continued in this position for some four or five years, when he was appointed and qualified as guardian of the person and estate of the late Eli Davis. Davis was a pioneer merchant, stock and grain dealer of Lewisville, and before the day of railroads used to market produce by wagon at Cincinnati, returning with merchandise. From old age and other causes, he became imbecile. At the time Mr. Glidden was appointed custodian, the Davis estate was worth fully one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, at that time, next to the largest estate in Henry County. The trust was regarded as an onerous one but Mr. Glidden remained custodian of the same until some time after the death of Mr. Davis, and met the responsibilities of the position with signal ability and success. Under his close and careful management, the estate was greatly increased in value and the interests of the heirs thereby conserved.

In 1875 Mr. Glidden moved from Lewisville to Greenfield, Hancock County, Indiana, where he established himself in the jewelry business, gradually enlarging the same, during the nine years that he continued there, until he became one of the leading jewelers of the State, outside of Indianapolis. He was one of Greenfield's active citizens and was a number of times elected a member of the City Council, an honor unsought by him, which position he filled with credit to himself and to the city. While living at Greenfield, Mr. Glidden joined the Methodist Episcopal Church to which he became a loyal supporter and willing contributor until his death.

In 1884 he left Greenfield and moved to Sullivan, Sullivan County, Indiana, where he remained four years. Upon his father's death in 1888, he returned to Lewisville where he bought and operated the old Davis Mill until its destruction by fire in July, 1896. The death of his father and later of his brother, Augustus Glidden, threw the burden of the settlement of their large and somewhat complicated estates upon him and in the course of time everything was satisfactorily and honorably adjusted. In these affairs he demonstrated his tact and business management and clearly proved his ability and judgment in the handling of large

affairs. He was greatly interested in securing banking facilities for Lewisville but did not live to see his efforts in this direction bear fruit.

After the destruction of the Davis Mill, Mr. Glidden may be said to have lead a quiet life, spending most of his time in looking after his farming and other interests, himself and wife owning about three hundred acres of splendid land, situate in the counties of Henry and Rush, near Lewisville. He was a loyal citizen to the interests of Lewisville, and when he passed away, his fellow citizens felt that one of their strongest supports had been removed.

Mr. Glidden was a member of the Lewisville Lodge, No. 72, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; a member of the Greenfield Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, and a member of Knightstown Commandery of Knights Templar. He was also a member of Harmon Rayl Post, No. 360, Grand Army of the Republic, Spiceland. Upon his death in 1900, the funeral was conducted by Lewisville Lodge, No. 72, and the sermon was delivered by his former pastor, the Reverend C. W. Smith, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, assisted by the Reverend W. H. Pierce, who had been his comrade in the 84th Indiana. A large concourse of relatives, friends and acquaintances followed his remains to the grave in the family lot at Raleigh, Rush County, where his body was laid away with the beautiful, solemn and impressive ceremonies of the Masonic ritual.

To have outlined in this narrative, his successes in business and his honors in war, is to give only the outward semblance of the man. His kindly and benevolent nature endeared him to his friends, his charity called down the blessings of the needy, while his capacity for affairs and his fidelity to duty commended him to all. During his life he was assisted in his many affairs by his estimable wife who since his death has demonstrated her excellent judgment in business by the management of their former joint interests. She now occupies the large, spacious and well appointed homestead at Lewisville, where she maintains a happy home and dispenses a generous hospitality.

AUGUSTUS GLIDDEN.

Augustus Glidden, brother of Frederick E., at the beginning of the Civil War, enlisted in Company A, 36th Indiana Infantry, and was mustered into the service of the United States, as Wagoner, September 16, 1861. He participated in the marches, skirmishes and battles of that regiment, until his muster out September 21, 1864. He was a good soldier and a member of Joel Wolfe Post, No. 81, Grand Army of the Republic, Rushville. He is buried at Raleigh, Indiana.

After the war, he turned his attention to horse breeding at which he accumulated a comfortable fortune. This well known horseman died at the home of his brother in Lewisville, May 5, 1896, after an illness of several months. He was a shrewd man of business and economical in his habits, had no superior as a driver and developed and sold many valuable race horses.



J. W. Yost

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J. W. Foster

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF JACOB WEAVER YOST.

LIEUTENANT, COMPANY G, 84TH INFANTRY REGIMENT, INDIANA VOLUNTEERS,
MERCHANT AND FARMER.

William S. Yost, father of Jacob Weaver Yost, was born in Rockingham County, Virginia, September 7, 1802. He was raised and educated in his native county and on April 29, 1824, married Mary Catharine Weaver, also a native of Rockingham County, Virginia, born March 10, 1800. Mr. and Mrs. Yost were early impressed with the evils of slavery and to escape its contaminating influences, they emigrated from their old home to the fertile fields of Ohio in 1840, where they lived for a year or more, near Dayton. They then moved to Henry County, Indiana, and located in Jefferson Township, on the site of the present village of Sulphur Springs, where they continued to reside until the death of William S., January 27, 1863, followed by that of his wife, December 30, 1870. Both are buried in the Sulphur Springs Cemetery.

It must be conceded that William S. Yost was the most enterprising and public spirited man that ever lived in Jefferson Township, and he ranked high as a leader in the affairs of Henry County during the period to which he belonged. As early as 1844, a postoffice was established, known as Sulphur Springs, taking its name from the sulphur springs near by. William S. Yost was the first postmaster, serving from February 13, 1844, to January 28, 1848. He was again appointed postmaster on March 10, 1848, and served until February 14, 1854. About the time the postoffice was originally established, perhaps before, he had started a country store, the first of its kind in that locality. He handled the farm products of the neighborhood, which he was obliged to carry to Cincinnati, with teams, in order to dispose of them. After disposing of the produce, he would then take a return load of merchandise for sale in his store. He also engaged in the business of driving hogs and cattle to the Cincinnati market, and had built up a large and profitable business before the advent of the railroads radically changed the methods of business of the community. On January 7, 1853, Mr. Yost filed the original plat of Sulphur Springs.

William S. and Mary Catharine (Weaver) Yost were the parents of ten children, namely: George S.; Samuel L.; Levi S.; William M.; Mary C.; Jacob Weaver; Albert N.; James B.; Harriet V.; and Sarah A., now the widow of Joseph H. Thompson, residing on the old homestead in Sulphur Springs.

JACOB WEAVER YOST.

Jacob Weaver Yost, the sixth child and the subject of this sketch, was born in Augusta County, Virginia, September 2, 1834. He died May 8, 1898, and is buried in Bethel Cemetery, two miles north of Sulphur Springs. On January 1, 1857, he married Ann Agnes, daughter of the Reverend George and Catharine Hoover, who at an early day had emigrated from Rockingham County, Virginia, to Indiana. Mr. Hoover was a well known minister of the German Baptist Church and the head of an old and respected family. Ann Agnes, the daughter, was born February 9, 1837. To this union of Jacob W. and Ann Agnes (Hoover)

Yost were born four children, namely: Ralph Wynne, Catharine Olive, George William and David Franklin. Ralph Wynne, a well known citizen of New Castle, alone survives.

Jacob W. Yost, early in life, displayed a taste for mercantile pursuits and in consequence was taken into his father's store as a clerk and finally as a partner. After a connection with his father, as clerk and partner, of thirteen years, he at length succeeded to the proprietorship of the entire business. In connection with his dry goods store, he was also the first railroad depot agent at Sulphur Springs.

When the Civil War began, Jacob W. Yost was still engaged in the mercantile trade. The family were all patriotic and it was decided at once that one of the family should enlist, but as the business interests of Jacob W. made it impossible for him to go to the front, it was determined that his brother Albert N. should represent the family and he accordingly enlisted as a private in Company B, 8th Indiana Infantry (three months). In the Autumn of 1862, there was a great demand for men with muskets, and Jacob W. Yost, having disposed of his store, united with his brother, Albert N., and his brother-in-law, Joseph H. Thompson, and assisted in the organization of what became Company G, 84th Indiana Infantry, and was mustered into the service of the United States, as First Sergeant of the company, August 22, 1862. The history of the 84th Indiana Infantry is the military history of Jacob W. Yost, who actively participated in all of its marches, skirmishes and battles. He was wounded in the Atlanta Campaign, May 28, 1864, and was promoted First Lieutenant of his company, July 1, 1864, for gallant and meritorious service. After the bloody battles of Franklin and Nashville, Tennessee, in both of which he took part, he resigned February 19, 1865, to return home and look after the settlement of his father's estate. He rejoined his family at Sulphur Springs and soon afterwards bought of his father-in-law a small farm, situated about two miles north of Sulphur Springs. To this land he added by trade and purchase until he was the owner of nearly three hundred acres. He continued to reside upon this land until his death. Mrs. Yost still lives on the home farm where her husband died. He was a successful farmer and brought his lands to a high state of cultivation.

Probably no man in Jefferson Township stood higher in the estimation of the community than Jacob W. Yost. He possessed their favor and confidence during his whole life and his acquaintance, not only in the township but throughout the county, was extensive. He was a companionable man and generally liked for his genial good nature. He was a splendid soldier, a devoted husband and father and an excellent citizen. During the last years of his life, he was identified with the German Baptist Church and was one of its most active supporters. He was an earnest advocate of education and everything tending to the betterment of the community received his hearty aid and approval.

ALBERT N. YOST.

Albert N. Yost, brother of Jacob W., by family arrangement as above stated, was the first of the family to enter the army. He enlisted from Sulphur Springs in Company B, 8th Indiana Infantry (three months), and was mustered into the

service of the United States, as a private, April 25, 1861, and served with the regiment in West Virginia. He was mustered out with his regiment, August 6, 1861. In 1862 he, in conjunction with his brother, Jacob W. and his brother-in-law, Joseph H. Thompson, was active in raising Company G, 84th Indiana Infantry, and was mustered into the service of the United States, as Corporal of the company, August 21, 1862. He participated in the marches, skirmishes and battles of the 84th, until he was transferred to Company K, 57th Indiana Infantry, of which he was made First Sergeant. With the latter regiment he took part in the closing scenes of the war and was mustered out of the service, October 23, 1865.

He died August 6, 1895, and is buried in the cemetery at Mount Summit. He was married to Mary C., daughter of David and Sarah Sowash, May 12, 1867. They were the parents of the following children, all of whom are living, namely: Horace E.; Clem O.; Charles M.; Nick S.; Nellie Ann, now Mrs. Loren H. Swope, of Sulphur Springs; Paul; Uta Lee, now Mrs. Adolph Sanders, of near Honey Creek. Albert N. Yost's widow survives him and lives on the home farm, a mile north of Sulphur Springs. He was a member of the George W. Rader Post, No. 119, Grand Army of the Republic, Middletown, which took appropriate action with regard to his death.

JOSEPH H. THOMPSON.

Joseph H. Thompson, who on December 27, 1863, married Sarah Ann, daughter of William S. and Mary Catharine (Weaver) Yost, and sister of Jacob W. and Albert N. Yost, was born in Middletown, Henry County, Indiana, April 17, 1840, and died October 18, 1893. He is buried in the Sulphur Springs Cemetery. He entered the army in Company G, 84th Indiana Infantry, which he had assisted in raising, as heretofore stated, and was mustered into the service of the United States, as a private, August 21, 1862. He was soon afterwards appointed Quartermaster Sergeant and participated in the marches, skirmishes and battles of the regiment until he was mustered out of the service, June 14, 1865. In the Fall of 1863, while on outpost duty with a detachment of his regiment, he was taken prisoner, near Waldron's Hill, Tennessee, and being paroled was shortly afterwards sent to Indiana on recruiting service. He remained on this service, some three months or more, and while at home was married as above stated.

After his discharge from the army, he returned to Sulphur Springs and, a year or so thereafter, engaged in the drug business at that place. He continued in that business until his death. He was a man of excellent business ability and was highly respected and esteemed in the community. He took unusual interest in educational matters and was school trustee of the district for a period of years. He was a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and his charitable nature was reflected by many deeds of kindness.

Joseph H. and Sarah Ann (Yost) Thompson were the parents of five children, four boys and one girl, namely: William E.; George C.; Charles B.; Claudia M., now Mrs. Everett G. Ballard; and John R.

FAMILY OF MRS. ANN AGNES (HOOVER) YOST.

Ann Agnes (Hoover) Yost was the daughter of the Reverend George and Catharine (Rife) Hoover, the former, born September 26, 1813, and the latter,

March 13, 1810. They came to Indiana in 1835 from Rockingham County, Virginia, where they had been married about the year 1834. They settled on what is now known as the Enos Adamson farm, three miles west of Middletown, Henry County, but only staid there one Winter and then moved to a farm two miles north of Sulphur Springs, which is now occupied by their daughter, Ann Agnes, widow of Jacob W. Yost. George Hoover died December 11, 1889, and Catharine, his wife, died February 9, 1900. Both are buried in the Bethel Cemetery which is located within a quarter of a mile of where they lived.

George Hoover began his ministry in the German Baptist Church in 1840, having joined that denomination in the preceding year. He was active in the ministry until the time of his death and during his long life of usefulness, he solemnized a great number of marriages and preached many funeral sermons. He was a devout Christian, a good citizen and delighted in deeds of charity and righteousness.

George and Catharine (Rife) Hoover were the parents of seven children, namely: Joseph R., now living in the State of Washington; Ann Agnes, now widow of Jacob W. Yost; John J.; Mary, died in infancy; Elizabeth, afterwards Mrs. Charles Wright, now deceased; David F.; and Sarah, afterwards Mrs. John G. Bartow, now deceased. All of these children are now dead, except Ann Agnes, Joseph R., and David F.

David F. Hoover followed his father in the ministry of the German Baptist Church, beginning his work in 1877. He is now probationary officer of the county and is at the head of the management of the German Baptist Orphanage, which is situated about a mile northeast of Honey Creek. A full account of that excellent institution will be found elsewhere in this History.

CHAPTER XXI.

INFANTRY CONTINUED.

ROSTER OF THE 124TH INDIANA INFANTRY—139TH INDIANA INFANTRY—HISTORIES OF THE REGIMENTS—BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES OF LIEUTENANT AMOS GRONENDYKE AND FAMILY—PRIVATE DANIEL H. BURRIS AND FAMILY—CORPORAL WILLIAM CLINTON MURPHEY AND FAMILY.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY FOURTH INFANTRY REGIMENT. INDIANA VOLUNTEERS.

MUSTERED FOR THREE YEARS.

In the following roster, the name of each officer and man is followed by his postoffice address at the time of enlistment. In some instances the soldier was not a resident of Henry County at the time of enlistment but moved to that county after the Civil War. In such cases the name of the county from which he enlisted is substituted for the postoffice address, and that is followed by the place of settlement in Henry County. Where the postoffice address is unknown, the name of the county from which the soldier enlisted follows his name.

The date of muster for the officers is the date they were actually mustered into the service of the United States and not the date of commission.

COMPANY A.

CORPORAL.

George W. Canfield, Lewisville. Mustered in December 19, 1863. Mustered out August 31, 1865.

PRIVATE.

William S. Conway, Sulphur Springs. Mustered in January 26, 1864. Appointed Corporal. Mustered out August 31, 1865.

Washington L. George, Fayette County. Franklin Township, near Dunreith, after the Civil War. Mustered in December 26, 1863. Missing January 23, 1865.

Aaron S. Hatfield, Millville. Mustered in March 6, 1864. Mustered out July 31, 1865.

Hugh M. Mullen, New Castle. Mustered in March 6, 1864. Mustered out July 5, 1865.

COMPANY B.

PRIVATE.

William Bailey, Blountsville. Mustered in January 26, 1864. Mustered out August 31, 1865.

Robert Deltzer, Henry County. Mustered in February 15, 1864. Died at Louisville, Kentucky, March 29, 1864.

Mahlon Derickson, Henry County. Mustered in January 26, 1864. Mustered out August 31, 1865.

Anderson R. Dudley, Henry County. Mustered in February 15, 1864. Mustered out June 24, 1865.

Charles Essenmacher, Senior, Henry County. Mustered in January 26, 1864. Mustered out August 16, 1865.

John Finkborn, Henry County. Mustered in January 30, 1864. Mustered out May 8, 1865.

Levi P. Gurtin, Henry County. Mustered in January 30, 1864. Mustered out August 31, 1865.

Mahlon Hawk, Blountsville. Mustered in January 26, 1864. Mustered out August 31, 1865.

Lemuel Humphrey, Henry County. Mustered in January 26, 1864. Mustered out August 31, 1865.

William T. McInturf, Henry County. Mustered in January 26, 1864. Mustered out August 31, 1865.

Cornelius J. Richardson, New Castle. Mustered in February 15, 1864. Mustered out August 31, 1865.

Charles M. Riley, Henry County. Mustered in January 26, 1864. Died September 8, 1864.

Peter Robinson, Henry County. Mustered in January 26, 1864. Mustered out August 31, 1865.

Dennis Ryan, Wayne County. New Castle after the Civil War. Mustered in December 26, 1863. Mustered out August 31, 1865.

COMPANY D.

PRIVATE.

Joseph T. Kindley, Tipton County. Millville after the Civil War. Mustered in March 10, 1864. Mustered out August 14, 1865.

COMPANY F.

FIRST LIEUTENANT.

Amos Gronendyke, Middletown. Mustered in January 26, 1864. Died at Nashville, Tennessee, December 27, 1864, account of wounds at Franklin, Tennessee, November 30, 1864.

SECOND LIEUTENANT.

William M. Moore, Middletown. Commissioned June 1, 1865. Not mustered. Mustered out as First Sergeant, August 31, 1865.

FIRST SERGEANT.

Isaac N. Chenoweth, Middletown. Mustered in January 26, 1864. Mustered out August 31, 1865.

SERGEANT.

John Barnard, Middletown. Mustered in January 26, 1864. Mustered out August 31, 1865.

CORPORALS.

Adam Melross, Middletown. Mustered in January 26, 1864. Mustered out August 31, 1865.

John L. Trout, Middletown. Mustered in January 26, 1864. Mustered out November 6, 1865.

John W. Collins, Middletown. Mustered in January 26, 1864. Mustered out June 6, 1865.

David Jones, Middletown. Mustered in January 26, 1864. Transferred to V. R. Corps. Mustered out July 28, 1865.

William Meeker, Middletown. Mustered in January 26, 1864. Mustered out July 15, 1865.

MUSICIANS.

Isaac Grove, Middletown. Mustered in January 26, 1864. Discharged, disability, December 25, 1864.

Charles W. Grove, Middletown. Mustered in January 26, 1864. Died at Nashville, Tennessee, July 17, 1864.

PRIVATES.

Strather J. Bulger, Middletown. Mustered in January 26, 1864. Mustered out August 31, 1865.

Seth Clevenger, Middletown. Mustered in January 26, 1864. Died at Murfreesboro, Tennessee, April 20, 1864.

Samuel Fadely, Honey Creek. Mustered in January 26, 1864. Died at Nashville, Tennessee, October 27, 1864.

John W. Foster, Middletown. Mustered in January 26, 1864. Missing July 18, 1865.

Andrew Grover, Middletown. Mustered in November 7, 1864. Recruit. Mustered out August 31, 1865.

Wyatt Hockett, Spiceland. Mustered in January 26, 1864. Mustered out August 31, 1865.

William M. Moore, Middletown. Mustered in January 26, 1864. Appointed Corporal and First Sergeant. Promoted Second Lieutenant.

Jonathan Murphey, Middletown. Mustered in January 26, 1864. Appointed Corporal. Mustered out August 31, 1865.

Edmund Poor, Middletown. Mustered in January 26, 1864. Mustered out August 31, 1865.

Francis A. Sanders, New Castle. Mustered in January 26, 1864. Died at Knoxville, Tennessee, June 24, 1864.

David Shields, Middletown. Mustered in January 26, 1864. Mustered out June 3, 1865.

James Stilley, Middletown. Mustered in January 26, 1864. Mustered out May 30, 1865.

Thomas B. Tucker, Middletown. Mustered in March 7, 1864. Mustered out May 30, 1865.

Richard Welch, Middletown. Mustered in January 26, 1864. Mustered out August 31, 1865.

Pennel West, Middletown. Mustered in January 26, 1864. Captured in Atlanta Campaign. Died in Andersonville Prison, Georgia, June 28, 1864.

William H. West, Middletown. Mustered in January 26, 1864. Mustered out August 31, 1865.

William H. Wise, Middletown. Mustered in January 26, 1864. Died at Indianapolis, Indiana, November 25, 1864.

William H. Yount, Middletown. Mustered in January 26, 1864. Appointed Corporal and Sergeant. Mustered out August 31, 1865.

COMPANY H.

CORPORAL.

John Q. A. Roberts, Randolph County. Mooreland and Kennard after the Civil War. Mustered in March 7, 1864. Appointed Sergeant. Mustered out June 17, 1865.

COMPANY I.

SERGEANT.

David N. Kimball, Blountsville. Mustered in March 7, 1864. Mustered out August 31, 1865.

CORPORAL.

William B. Lacy, Blountsville. Mustered in March 7, 1864. Mustered out August 31, 1865.

PRIVATE.

John D. Brewington, Blountsville. Mustered in March 7, 1864. Mustered out August 31, 1865.

Edwin Burch, Blountsville. Mustered in March 7, 1864. Mustered out September 18, 1865.

Erastus Burch, Blountsville. Mustered in March 17, 1864. Mustered out August 31, 1865.

Anthony W. Jordan, Blountsville. Mustered in November 10, 1864. Recruit Mustered out August 31, 1865.

Andrew J. Lucas, Blountsville. Mustered in March 7, 1864. Died at Marietta, Georgia, August 12, 1864.

Oscar Rogers, Blountsville. Mustered in March 18, 1864. Mustered out May 30, 1865.

John H. Templin, Blountsville. Mustered in March 7, 1864. Mustered out August 31, 1865.

John D. Wasson, Blountsville. Mustered in March 7, 1864. Died at Chattanooga, Tennessee, June 15, 1864.

COMPANY K.

PRIVATE.

George Eagle, Knightstown. Mustered in December 19, 1863. Mustered out August 31, 1865.

Theophilus Everett, Middletown. Mustered in December 19, 1863. Mustered out August 31, 1865.

William M. Gwin, Blountsville. Mustered in January 26, 1864. Mustered out August 31, 1865.

Henry Main, Blountsville. Mustered in March 7, 1864. Mustered out August 31, 1865.

HISTORY OF THE ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FOURTH INFANTRY REGIMENT, INDIANA VOLUNTEERS.

MUSTERED FOR THREE YEARS.

The One Hundred and Twenty Fourth Regiment was organized and mustered into the service at Indianapolis, March 10th, 1864, and from there moved via Louisville, Kentucky, to Nashville, Tennessee, and from there marched to the front by way of Murfreesboro, Tennessee, and intermediate points, to Athens, Alabama. Early in May the regiment moved to Red Clay, Georgia, and thereafter, until it came within sight of the steeples of Atlanta (July 21st), was more or less constantly engaged with the enemy, taking part in the battles of Buzzard Roost, Lost Mountain, Kenesaw Mountain and Decatur. It took a conspicuous part in the siege and capture of Atlanta and afterwards engaged in the pursuit of

General Hood which ended at Gaylesville, Alabama, in October. The regiment afterwards marched through Cave Springs, Resaca and Tilton to Dalton, Georgia, and thence by rail to Nashville, Tennessee, where it came under command of General George H. Thomas. On the 10th of November, the regiment moved to Pulaski, Tennessee, arriving there on the 15th. On the 23rd, it was at Columbia and on the 26th took position at Rutherford's Creek, Tennessee. During this time, General Hood's Army had been pressing back the Union lines. The regiment arrived at Franklin, Tennessee, on the 30th and from there fell back with the army to Nashville. The battle of Nashville followed on the 15th and 16th of December, resulting in the complete rout of the Confederate Army and its demoralized flight.

On January 3, 1865, the regiment started for Washington City where it arrived on the 30th. There it was placed on transports and carried to Morehead City, North Carolina, and by February 28th had reached Newbern, North Carolina. From March 6th to March 21st, it was on the move, until it joined the victorious army of General Sherman, which had come through its "March to the Sea" to the "Old North State" and to final victory. The regiment was stationed at various points in North Carolina, until mustered out at Greensboro, in that State, August 31st, 1865.

This regiment bore an honorable part in the following engagements :

Rocky Face Ridge, Georgia (Buzzard Roost)	May 5-9, 1864.
Marietta, Georgia, (Lost Mountain)	June 10 to July 3, 1864.
Kenesaw Mountain, Georgia, (First assault)	June 23, 1864.
Kenesaw Mountain Georgia, (General assault)	June 27, 1864.
Peach Tree Creek, Georgia, (Hood's first sortie)	July 20, 1864.
Atlanta, Georgia, (Hood's second sortie)	July 22, 1864.
Atlanta, Georgia, (Hood's third sortie)	July 28, 1864.
Atlanta, Georgia, (Siege of)	July 28 to September 2, 1864.
Columbia, Tennessee	November 24-28, 1864.
Franklin, Tennessee	November 30, 1864.
Nashville, Tennessee	December 15-16, 1864.

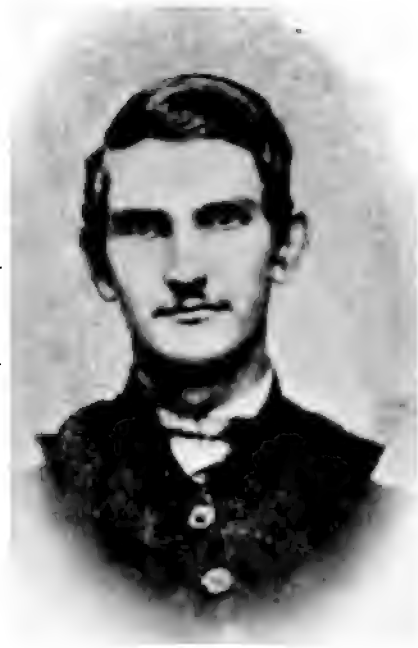
BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF AMOS GRONENDYKE.

LIEUTENANT, COMPANY F, 124TH INFANTRY REGIMENT, INDIANA VOLUNTEERS;
FARMER AND DRUGGIST.

The Gronendykes trace their lineage back to the Dutch Republic of Holland, the history of which is so replete with historic incident and interest. The first of the Gronendyke family to come into Indiana was James, a native of New Jersey, born in 1770. He settled first in Dearborn County but in 1819 moved to Fayette County where he lived near Connersville until his death in 1836. James Gronendyke was married to Johannah Hagerman who was also a native of New Jersey. She was born in 1780 and died in 1825. They were the parents of eight children, seven sons and one daughter, named as follows: Nicholas, John, Peter, James, Thomas, Michael, Elias and Catharine. James Gronendyke re-married in 1828 and by this marriage had five sons and two daughters.

Michael, the sixth son of James and Johannah (Hagerman) Gronendyke, and his family, are the immediate subjects of this sketch. He was born in Dearborn County, Indiana, March 25, 1815, but was reared in Fayette County, where he resided until 1843, when he moved with his family to Henry County and settled in Jefferson Township, about six miles northwest of the present site of the village of Sulphur Springs, on the splendid tract of land now owned and occupied by his daughter, Lucinda Ann Josephine. This land, at the time he purchased it, comprised one hundred and sixty acres of virgin forest in an almost impenetrable wilderness. By unceasing toil and persistent effort, he made it one of the finest farms in Henry County. He later added to his land holdings one hundred and sixty acres located in Delaware County, making in all three hundred and twenty acres of magnificent farm land. In 1837 Michael Gronendyke married, in Fayette County, Anna Hankins, a native of Pennsylvania. She was a daughter of Isaac and Elizabeth Hankins and was born December 16, 1815. Michael and Anna (Hankins) Gronendyke were very religious people and were prominent members of the United Brethren Church to which denomination they were exceedingly devoted. They did everything in their power conscientiously to advance its interests and in the building of what is known as the Forest Hill Meeting House, which stands on the Gronendyke place. Michael was the moving spirit, donating the ground and otherwise contributing to its erection and completion.

To Michael and Anna (Hankins) Gronendyke were born three children, namely: James, born in Fayette County, July 6, 1838; Amos, the subject of this sketch, born in Fayette County, November 14, 1840; and Lucinda Ann Josephine, born in Henry County, March 27, 1848. The first and last of the above named are still living. Michael Gronendyke died February 5, 1899, and Anna, his wife, died April 30, 1898. Both of these old pioneers lived for a period of more than four score years. They were hard-working, persevering, moral, economical, God-fearing citizens. They acquired, by their thrift and economy, comfortable homes, maintained a generous hospitality and were always good citizens and good neighbors. They are both buried in the Painter Cemetery, near Middletown.



Amos Groenendyk



AMOS GRONENDYKE.

Amos Gronendyke, the second son of Michael and Anna (Hankins) Gronendyke, came to Henry County with his parents in 1843 and remained with them on the farm until 1862 when he went to Middletown. He was educated in the common schools of the district and taught one term of school in his home neighborhood in 1860. After his removal to Middletown, he embarked in the drug business with Dr. John W. Burch, who afterwards engaged in the same business in New Castle. During this partnership, young Gronendyke read medicine, expecting in the course of time to practice that profession, but the country was in the throes of the Civil War, and no one was more outspoken or more enthusiastic in the support of the Government than the young druggist, who setting aside personal desires and ambitions, assumed the duty of a soldier.

During the first years of the war he was Second Lieutenant of the Middletown Rifles, Indiana Legion, a local organization, which like the Union Guards of Knightstown, the Needmore Rangers of Mechanicsburg, the New Lisbon Indiana State Guards of New Lisbon, and the New Castle Guards of New Castle, constituted a part of the militia organization of the State of Indiana and served to keep alive the military spirit at home and to familiarize the young men with military discipline, thus making them a recruiting agency for the regiments already at the front and for new regiments when additional calls were made. At the time of the incursion of the Confederate troops under General John H. Morgan, into Indiana, he served as a private in Company C, 109th Indiana Infantry (Morgan Raid.) The service was brief and the danger being over the regiment was mustered out.

In the Winter of 1863-4, he was instrumental in recruiting and organizing what became Company F, 124th Indiana Infantry, and he was made First Lieutenant of the company. He was mustered into the service of the United States on January 26, 1864. The whole regiment was mustered in on March 10, 1864, assigned to the Army of the Cumberland and ordered to the front. Lieutenant Gronendyke was constantly with his company and regiment in all its marches, skirmishes and battles, until he was wounded at the battle of Franklin, Tennessee, November 30, 1864, where a minie ball struck him in the left leg just below the knee. He was removed from the battlefield and taken to the hospital at Nashville, Tennessee, where the leg was amputated, with the hope of saving his life, but he never recovered from the shock of the operation. He died December 27, 1864. His remains were brought home and laid to rest with military honors in the Painter Cemetery, Fall Creek Township, Henry County, Indiana.

Lieutenant Amos Gronendyke was a fine specimen of young manhood, who well merited the encomiums of his comrades in arms and who held the steadfast good will and affection of a host of relatives and friends. He was a gallant and fearless soldier of the Union and his young life was full of future promise when he was so suddenly cut down.

JAMES GRONENDYKE.

James, son of Michael and Anna (Hankins) Gronendyke, whose time and place of birth are above recorded, came with his parents to Jefferson Township,

Henry County, Indiana. He remained at home until April 9, 1862, when he was married to Mary J., daughter of Samuel D. and Anna Painter, of Fall Creek Township which adjoins Jefferson. Her parents belong to that well known Painter family of Northwestern Henry County, which is one of the most prominent and influential in the affairs of that part of the county. To the union of James and Mary J. (Painter) Gronendyke were born four children, two boys and two girls, namely: Otto Oris, died in infancy; Sarah Luretta, afterwards Mrs. James McMullen, now deceased; Sanford Alvin, died in infancy; and Bertha G., now Mrs. Frank Smith, living in Middletown. Two bright and promising grandchildren, Howard and Grace McMullen, live with and enliven the home of the grandparents to whom they are very dear.

Mr. and Mrs. James Gronendyke are possessed of two hundred and twelve acres of the very best and most highly improved land in Henry and Delaware counties, situate within a mile of the old Gronendyke homestead. They also own one hundred and sixty acres of land in Harrison Township, Delaware County. Their residence, large and commodious, modern in construction and provided with every convenience, is one of the handsomest in Fall Creek Township. Looking at this beautiful home and its surroundings, it is apparently a far step back to the log cabin, the dark forest and the impenetrable wilderness. The old Gronendyke homestead, consisting of one hundred and sixty acres of land and a spacious brick residence, is now owned by Mr. Gronendyke's sister, Lucinda Ann Josephine, who has lived there all her life.

James Gronendyke, besides his occupation in farming, has been interested in several manufacturing enterprises. In 1875 he erected on his farm, not far from his residence, a building and plant for the manufacture of drain tile. He made additions and alterations, put in steam power and fitted up a saw mill for cutting hardwood lumber and in 1883 began the manufacture of the well known "Favorite" washing machine. He conducted this business for about twenty years, giving his closest attention to the details of making and marketing the finished products of the enterprise. The output during that time numbered over one hundred thousand machines which were sent to all parts of the civilized world. In 1904 Mr. Gronendyke sold the machinery of the factory together with the patents covering the machine to a syndicate of Middletown people, consisting mainly of such prominent citizens as John T. Burk, general manager, Adolph Cooper, Erastus L. Elliott, Cornelius Green and George L. Swain. These men with their combined capital and energy and push have greatly increased the sales of the "Favorite." Though hundreds of similar machines have been invented, this is considered the best ever manufactured.

ANCESTRY OF MRS. JAMES (PAINTER) GRONENDYKE.

The Painter family which came to Henry County at an early day, with its numerous descendants, is one of the largest families in the county. Samuel D. Painter, the father of Mrs. James Gronendyke, was born in Rockingham County, Virginia, October 6, 1816. He came to Henry County, Indiana, in 1834, settling in Fall Creek Township, where he farmed until his death which occurred July 12, 1876. He was united in marriage with Anna Rader, May 17, 1835. She was a native of Rockingham County, Virginia, where she was born May 17,

MAJOR AND SURGEON.

John McCoy, Thorntown. Mustered in June 8, 1864. Mustered out September 29, 1864.

ASSISTANT SURGEONS.

George W. Champ, New Lisbon. Mustered in June 8, 1864. Mustered out September 29, 1864.

Henry J. Bogart, Thorntown. Mustered in June 8, 1864. Mustered out September 29, 1864.

NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF.

SERGEANT MAJOR.

Waltzel M. Heaton, Knightstown. Mustered in June 5, 1864. Mustered out September 29, 1864.

QUARTERMASTER SERGEANT.

J. Lee Furgason, Knightstown. Mustered in June 5, 1864. Mustered out September 29, 1864.

HOSPITAL STEWARD.

Orange R. Weaver, Knightstown. Mustered in June 5, 1864. Mustered out September 29, 1864.

PRINCIPAL MUSICIAN.

William M. Edwards, Knightstown. Mustered in June 5, 1864. Mustered out September 29, 1864.

COMPANY A.

CAPTAIN.

John W. Fort, Knightstown. Mustered in June 5, 1864. Mustered out September 29, 1864.

FIRST LIEUTENANT.

Thomas M. Swain, Greensboro. Mustered in June 5, 1864. Mustered out September 29, 1864.

SECOND LIEUTENANT.

William H. Bowman, Knightstown. Mustered in June 5, 1864. Mustered out September 29, 1864.

PRIVATE.

Jacob W. Allee, Knightstown. Mustered in June 5, 1864. Mustered out September 29, 1864.

Taylor Allee, Knightstown. Mustered in June 5, 1864. Mustered out September 29, 1864.

James S. Anderson, Knightstown. Mustered in June 5, 1864. Appointed Corporal. Mustered out September 29, 1864.

Fenton Atherton, Knightstown. Mustered in June 5, 1864. Mustered out September 29, 1864.

James E. Austin, Knightstown. Mustered in June 5, 1864. Mustered out September 29, 1864.

Jeff H. Barrett, Knightstown. Mustered in June 5, 1864. Appointed Corporal. Mustered out September 29, 1864.

Ross E. Bennett, Knightstown. Mustered in June 5, 1864. Mustered out September 29, 1864.

James H. Bowles, Knightstown. Mustered in June 5, 1864. Mustered out September 29, 1864.

MAJOR AND SURGEON.

John McCoy, Thorntown. Mustered in June 8, 1864. Mustered out September 29, 1864.

ASSISTANT SURGEONS.

George W. Champ, New Lisbon. Mustered in June 8, 1864. Mustered out September 29, 1864.

Henry J. Bogart, Thorntown. Mustered in June 8, 1864. Mustered out September 29, 1864.

NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF.

SERGEANT MAJOR.

Waitsel M. Heaton, Knightstown. Mustered in June 5, 1864. Mustered out September 29, 1864.

QUARTERMASTER SERGEANT.

J. Lee Furgason, Knightstown. Mustered in June 5, 1864. Mustered out September 29, 1864.

HOSPITAL STEWARD.

Orange R. Weaver, Knightstown. Mustered in June 5, 1864. Mustered out September 29, 1864.

PRINCIPAL MUSICIAN.

William M. Edwards, Knightstown. Mustered in June 5, 1864. Mustered out September 29, 1864.

COMPANY A.

CAPTAIN.

John W. Fort, Knightstown. Mustered in June 5, 1864. Mustered out September 29, 1864.

FIRST LIEUTENANT.

Thomas M. Swain, Greensboro. Mustered in June 5, 1864. Mustered out September 29, 1864.

SECOND LIEUTENANT.

William H. Bowman, Knightstown. Mustered in June 5, 1864. Mustered out September 29, 1864.

PRIVATES.

Jacob W. Allee, Knightstown. Mustered in June 5, 1864. Mustered out September 29, 1864.

Taylor Allee, Knightstown. Mustered in June 5, 1864. Mustered out September 29, 1864.

James S. Anderson, Knightstown. Mustered in June 5, 1864. Appointed Corporal. Mustered out September 29, 1864.

Fenton Atherton, Knightstown. Mustered in June 5, 1864. Mustered out September 29, 1864.

James E. Austin, Knightstown. Mustered in June 5, 1864. Mustered out September 29, 1864.

Jeff H. Barrett, Knightstown. Mustered in June 5, 1864. Appointed Corporal. Mustered out September 29, 1864.

Ross E. Bennett, Knightstown. Mustered in June 5, 1864. Mustered out September 29, 1864.

James H. Bowles, Knightstown. Mustered in June 5, 1864. Mustered out September 29, 1864.

Arthur L. Branson, Knightstown. Mustered in June 5, 1864. Appointed Corporal. Mustered out September 29, 1864.

Theodore F. Brown, Ogden. Mustered in June 5, 1864. Mustered out September 29, 1864.

Charles C. Budd, Raysville. Mustered in June 5, 1864. Mustered out September 29, 1864.

Arthur M. Burris, Knightstown. Mustered in June 5, 1864. Mustered out September 29, 1864.

Daniel H. Burris, Knightstown. Mustered in June 5, 1864. Mustered out September 29, 1864.

Jacob S. Byers, Knightstown. Mustered in June 5, 1864. Mustered out September 29, 1864.

Thomas H. Camplin, Greensboro. Mustered in June 5, 1864. Mustered out September 29, 1864.

Joel Collins, Spiceland. Mustered in June 5, 1864. Mustered out September 29, 1864.

John H. Conklin, Knightstown. Mustered in June 5, 1864. Mustered out September 29, 1864.

William L. Cooper, Knightstown. Mustered in June 5, 1864. Mustered out September 29, 1864.

William J. Decker, Knightstown. Mustered in June 5, 1864. Mustered out September 29, 1864.

Luther S. Dillee, Knightstown. Mustered in June 5, 1864. Mustered out September 29, 1864.

Jonathan P. Dillon, Greensboro. Mustered in June 5, 1864. Mustered out September 29, 1864.

George W. Dowell, Raysville. Mustered in June 5, 1864. Mustered out September 29, 1864.

Daniel Davidson Duncan, Knightstown. Mustered in June 5, 1864. Mustered out September 29, 1864.

William M. Edwards, Knightstown. Mustered in June 5, 1864. Appointed Principal Musician.

James C. English, Coffin's Station. Mustered in June 5, 1864. Mustered out September 29, 1864.

Brice D. Fort, Knightstown. Mustered in June 5, 1864. Appointed Sergeant. Mustered out September 29, 1864.

J. Lee Furgason, Knightstown. Mustered in June 5, 1864. Appointed Quartermaster Sergeant.

Francis H. Glass, Knightstown. Mustered in June 5, 1864. Mustered out September 29, 1864.

John Green, Knightstown. Mustered in June 5, 1864. Mustered out September 29, 1864.

Warren Hall, Knightstown. Mustered in June 5, 1864. Mustered out September 29, 1864.

Richard Halsey, Ogden. Mustered in June 5, 1864. Mustered out September 29, 1864.

Martin B. Harris, Knightstown. Mustered in June 5, 1864. Mustered out September 29, 1864.

James J. Hastings, Knightstown. Mustered in June 5, 1864. Mustered out September 29, 1864.

Joseph B. Hatfield, Knightstown. Mustered in June 5, 1864. Mustered out September 29, 1864.

Waltzel M. Heaton, Knightstown. Mustered in June 5, 1864. Appointed Sergeant Major.

Albert E. Hinshaw, Greensboro. Mustered in June 5, 1864. Mustered out September 29, 1864.

William Hinshaw, Knightstown. Mustered in June 5, 1864. Mustered out September 29, 1864.

William H. H. Holloway, Knightstown. Mustered in June 5, 1864. Mustered out September 29, 1864.

Tobias Hoover, Knightstown. Mustered in June 5, 1864. Appointed Sergeant. Mustered out September 29, 1864.

James C. Hudelson, Ogden. Mustered in June 5, 1864. Died at Mumfordsville, Kentucky, June 26, 1864.

Samuel H. Hudelson, Ogden. Mustered in June 5, 1864. Mustered out September 29, 1864.

George W. Hull, Knightstown. Mustered in June 5, 1864. Mustered out September 29, 1864.

Thomas M. Hunt, Knightstown. Mustered in June 5, 1864. Mustered out September 29, 1864.

Leander M. James, Greensboro. Mustered in June 5, 1864. Mustered out September 29, 1864.

William James, Knightstown. Mustered in June 5, 1864. Mustered out September 29, 1864.

Benjamin Kaufman, Greensboro. Mustered in June 5, 1864. Mustered out September 29, 1864.

Thomas C. Kern, Greensboro. Mustered in June 5, 1864. Appointed Sergeant. Mustered out September 29, 1864.

Daniel Linnen, Knightstown. Mustered in June 5, 1864. Mustered out September 29, 1864.

Davis S. McFarland, New Castle. Mustered in June 5, 1864. Mustered out September 29, 1864.

John Mason, Ogden. Mustered in June 5, 1864. Appointed Musician. Mustered out September 29, 1864.

Aaron W. Maxwell, Knightstown. Mustered in June 5, 1864. Appointed Corporal. Mustered out September 29, 1864.

Frank Millis, Greensboro. Mustered in June 5, 1864. Mustered out September 29, 1864.

John Millis, Knightstown. Mustered in June 5, 1864. Mustered out September 29, 1864.

Lindsay Millis, Knightstown. Mustered in June 5, 1864. Mustered out September 29, 1864.

William D. Mills, Knightstown. Mustered in June 5, 1864. Mustered out September 29, 1864.

Seth Modlin, Cadiz. Mustered in June 5, 1864. Mustered out September 29, 1864.

Louis P. Moore, Greensboro. Mustered in June 5, 1864. Mustered out September 29, 1864.

William B. Parker, Ogden. Mustered in June 5, 1864. Mustered out September 29, 1864.

Amos E. Pennington, Ogden. Mustered in June 5, 1864. Appointed Sergeant. Mustered out September 29, 1864.

Joseph H. Pleas, Spiceland. Mustered in June 5, 1864. Mustered out September 29, 1864.

Milton M. Reeves, Knightstown. Mustered in June 5, 1864. Appointed Corporal. Mustered out September 29, 1864.

George D. Rent, Mechanicsburg. Mustered in June 5, 1864. Mustered out September 29, 1864.

Daniel Roberts, Knightstown. Mustered in June 5, 1864. Mustered out September 29, 1864.

James Roberts, Knightstown. Mustered in June 5, 1864. Mustered out September 29, 1864.

William H. H. Rock, Charlottesville, Hancock County. Mustered in June 5, 1864. Appointed First Sergeant. Mustered out September 29, 1864.

Marquis L. Sisson, Coffin's Station. Mustered in June 5, 1864. Appointed Corporal. Mustered out September 29, 1864.

John T. Smith, Knightstown. Mustered in June 5, 1864. Mustered out September 29, 1864.

Stephen Smith, Knightstown. Mustered in June 5, 1864. Mustered out September 29, 1864.

Henry H. Starbuck, Greensboro. Mustered in June 5, 1864. Mustered out September 29, 1864.

Benjamin F. Stratton, Knightstown. Mustered in June 5, 1864. Mustered out September 29, 1864.

Henry Stuart, Knightstown. Mustered in June 5, 1864. Mustered out September 29, 1864.

Ithamer J. Stuart, Knightstown. Mustered in June 5, 1864. Mustered out September 29, 1864.

Clarkson Stubbs, Greensboro. Mustered in June 5, 1864. Mustered out September 29, 1864.

Samuel H. Turner, Knightstown. Mustered in June 5, 1864. Mustered out September 29, 1864.

James M. Tweedy, Knightstown. Mustered in June 5, 1864. Mustered out September 29, 1864.

John W. H. Vance, Greensboro. Mustered in June 5, 1864. Appointed Corporal. Mustered out September 29, 1864.

David Ward, Knightstown. Mustered in June 5, 1864. Mustered out September 29, 1864.

Thomas Waters, Knightstown. Mustered in June 5, 1864. Mustered out September 29, 1864.

Orange R. Weaver, Knightstown. Mustered in June 5, 1864. Appointed Hospital Steward.

Henry C. Welborn, Knightstown. Mustered in June 5, 1864. Mustered out September 29, 1864.

Davis Winslow, Knightstown. Mustered in June 5, 1864. Mustered out September 29, 1864.

Henry Yetter, Knightstown. Mustered in June 5, 1864. Appointed Corporal. Mustered out September 29, 1864.

COMPANY B.

CAPTAIN.

Cornelius M. Moore, New Castle. Mustered in June 6, 1864. Mustered out September 29, 1864.

FIRST LIEUTENANT.

William F. Shelley, New Castle. Mustered in June 6, 1864. Mustered out September 29, 1864.

SECOND LIEUTENANT.

Isaiah B. Anderson, New Castle. Mustered in June 6, 1864. Mustered out September 29, 1864.

PRIVATES.

Daniel C. Albertson, New Castle. Mustered in June 5, 1864. Mustered out September 29, 1864.

Peter Archibald, New Castle. Mustered in June 5, 1864. Mustered out September 29, 1864.

William M. Babcock, Ripley County. Mustered in June 5, 1864. Appointed First Sergeant. Mustered out September 29, 1864.

John G. Bartow, Middletown. Mustered in June 5, 1864. Mustered out September 29, 1864.

George W. Benson, Ripley County. Mustered in June 5, 1864. Mustered out September 29, 1864.

James Wesley Black, New Castle. Mustered in June 5, 1864. Mustered out September 29, 1864.

Cyrus Boldriny, Ripley County. Mustered in June 5, 1864. Appointed Corporal. Mustered out September 29, 1864.

Harvey F. Brown, Ogden. Mustered in June 5, 1864. Appointed Sergeant. Mustered out September 29, 1864.

George W. Burk, New Castle. Mustered in June 5, 1864. Mustered out September 29, 1864.

De Witt C. Carpenter, New Castle. Mustered in June 5, 1864. Mustered out September 29, 1864.

William H. Carpenter, New Castle. Mustered in June 5, 1864. Mustered out September 29, 1864.

John B. Case, New Castle. Mustered in June 5, 1864. Mustered out September 29, 1864.

James A. Chambers, New Castle. Mustered in June 5, 1864. Appointed Corporal. Mustered out September 29, 1864.

George W. Champ, New Lisbon. Mustered in June 5, 1864. Promoted Assistant Surgeon.

Zachariah D. Connell, Middletown. Mustered in June 5, 1864. Mustered out September 29, 1864.

Thomas L. Conway, New Castle. Mustered in June 5, 1864. Mustered out September 29, 1864.

Elwood Cook, Cadiz. Mustered in June 5, 1864. Mustered out September 29, 1864.

Wesley Copeland, Greensboro. Mustered in June 5, 1864. Mustered out September 29, 1864.

Caleb Craig, Cadiz. Mustered in June 5, 1864. Mustered out September 29, 1864.

James Cummins, Middletown. Mustered in June 5, 1864. Mustered out September 29, 1864.

Emmel Custer, New Castle. Mustered in June 5, 1864. Mustered out September 29, 1864.

James W. Dale, Ripley County. Mustered in June 5, 1864. Mustered out September 29, 1864.

William A. Darling, New Castle. Mustered in June 5, 1864. Mustered out September 29, 1864.

John W. Davis, New Castle. Mustered in June 5, 1864. Appointed Sergeant. Mustered out September 29, 1864.

Richard Delong, New Castle. Mustered in June 5, 1864. Mustered out September 29, 1864.

Marshall Dill, Greensboro. Mustered in June 5, 1864. Mustered out September 29, 1864.

George W. Edmunson, Coffin's Station. Mustered in June 5, 1864. Mustered out September 29, 1864.

Robert Firth, Ripley County. Mustered in June 5, 1864. Mustered out September 29, 1864.

Jesse Gough, New Castle. Mustered in June 5, 1864. Mustered out September 29, 1864.

James M. Gray, New Castle. Mustered in June 5, 1864. Mustered out September 29, 1864.

Stephen Groves, Wayne County. Mustered in June 5, 1864. Mustered out September 29, 1864.

John R. Harvey, New Castle. Mustered in June 5, 1864. Appointed Corporal. Mustered out September 29, 1864.

Milton Haynes, Ripley County. Mustered in June 5, 1864. Mustered out September 29, 1864.

Elwood Pleas, New Castle. Mustered in June 5, 1864. Mustered out September 29, 1864.

Jacob Redding, New Castle. Mustered in June 5, 1864. Appointed Sergeant. Mustered out September 29, 1864.

Lemuel Redding, New Castle. Mustered in June 5, 1864. Appointed Corporal. Mustered out September 29, 1864.

Isaac Reynolds, New Castle. Mustered in June 5, 1864. Mustered out September 29, 1864.

Daniel Riggle, New Castle. Mustered in June 5, 1864. Mustered out September 29, 1864.

John S. Roberts, Ripley County. Mustered in June 5, 1864. Mustered out September 29, 1864.

Rowland Robinson, Ripley County. Mustered in June 5, 1864. Mustered out September 29, 1864.

John E. Roszell, Ripley County. Mustered in June 5, 1864. Mustered out September 29, 1864.

Luther B. Sanders, New Castle. Mustered in June 5, 1864. Mustered out September 29, 1864.

Charles Spencer, New Castle. Mustered in June 5, 1864. Mustered out September 29, 1864.

Andrew W. Sponsler, Wayne County. Mustered in June 5, 1864. Mustered out September 29, 1864.

George O. Taylor, New Castle. Mustered in June 5, 1864. Mustered out September 29, 1864.

William F. Walker, New Castle. Mustered in June 5, 1864. Mustered out September 29, 1864.

Milton Williams, Cadiz. Mustered in June 5, 1864. Mustered out September 29, 1864.

William Williams, Cadiz. Mustered in June 5, 1864. Died at Mumfordsville, Kentucky, July 20, 1864.

Richard Wilson, New Castle. Mustered in June 5, 1864. Mustered out September 29, 1864.

Robert A. Young, Middletown. Mustered in June 5, 1864. Mustered out September 29, 1864.

COMPANY H.

PRIVATE.

John Hayden, Fayette County. Straghtn after the Civil War. Mustered in June 5, 1864. Mustered out September 29, 1864.

HISTORY OF THE ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY NINTH INFANTRY REGIMENT, INDIANA VOLUNTEERS.

The Governors of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa and Wisconsin having offered to raise for the service of the General Government a force of volunteers to serve for one hundred days, Governor Morton, on the 23d of April, 1864, issued his call for Indiana's proportion of that force. The troops thus raised were to perform such military services as might be required of them in any State, and were to be armed, subsisted, clothed and paid by the United States, but were not to receive any bounty. These troops were designed to aid in making the campaign of 1864 successful and decisive, by relieving a large number of veterans

from garrison and guard duty, and allow them to join their companions in arms, then about entering upon one of the most active and important campaigns of the war. Their places were filled by the One Hundred Days' Men as fast as the latter could be organized into regiments and sent forward from the camps of rendezvous. The organizations from Indiana consisted of eight regiments, numbered consecutively from the One Hundred and Thirty Second to the One Hundred and Thirty Ninth, inclusive.

Each of these regiments, except the 139th, was sent to Tennessee, and on arriving at Nashville, was assigned to duty at different places along the lines of the Nashville and Chattanooga, Tennessee and Alabama, and Memphis and Charleston railroads, and, until the latter part of August, 1864, were kept constantly engaged in guarding these lines of communication, used by General Sherman for the transportation of supplies to his army then advancing on Atlanta. The regiments all served beyond the period of one hundred days and returned to Indianapolis where they were finally discharged from service.

The One Hundred and Thirty Ninth Regiment was organized and mustered into service, at Indianapolis on the 8th of June, 1864, with George Humphrey as Colonel, and soon after, proceeded to Kentucky. The companies composing the regiment were raised as follows: Elizaville, Lawrenceburg, Kendallville, Knightstown, Connersville, New Castle, Portland and Vevay each furnished one company, while New Albany and Metamora furnished a consolidated company, and Columbia City, New Haven and New Philadelphia furnished another.

The regiment served in Kentucky along the line of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, with headquarters at Mumfordsville.

While the term of enlistment of the regiment was for one hundred days only, yet it was mustered in June 5, and not mustered out until September 29, 1864. The two companies from this county were each enrolled and in camp two weeks or more before they were mustered into the United States service.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF DANIEL H. BURRIS.

PRIVATE, COMPANY A, 105TH INFANTRY REGIMENT, INDIANA VOLUNTEERS; PRIVATE,
COMPANY A, 139TH INFANTRY REGIMENT, INDIANA VOLUNTEERS;
PRIVATE, UNASSIGNED, 22ND INFANTRY REGIMENT, INDIANA
VOLUNTEERS; FARMER AND BLACKSMITH.

The first of the Burris family to come into Henry County, Indiana, was Daniel Burris, accompanied by his wife, Mary (Horton) Burris. This couple emigrated originally from North Carolina to Highland County, Ohio, where they settled, but the length of their stay there cannot now be determined. About the year 1830, they moved from there to Indiana where they settled in the southwestern part of Henry County, near the present site of the village of Elizabeth City, about seven miles northwest of Knightstown. He was a member of the Friends' Church and like so many other members of that body hated with a righteous fervor the institution of slavery. He was an abolitionist and in the days of slavery assisted runaway negroes along the underground route to Canada. He was born in North Carolina on July 10, 1771, and his wife was born in the same State on March 25, 1778. They were married in North Carolina about the year 1794. They lived to be very old people and dying were both buried in the cemetery at Greensboro, Henry County, Indiana.

Daniel Burris and his wife evidently belonged to that strenuous class, so often approved by President Theodore Roosevelt; they also plainly believed the Bible injunction, "Multiply and replenish the earth," since they were the parents of sixteen children, twelve boys and four girls, namely: Rachel, born March 21, 1795; Stephen, born November 5, 1797; John H., born July 3, 1799; Jacob, born February 1, 1801, Martha, born April 13, 1803; Daniel and Mary, twins, born April 21, 1805; Bowater, born February 25, 1807; Abraham, born March 10, 1809; Moses, born February 6, 1811; Horton, born March 11, 1813; Miles, born December 6, 1814; Andrew, born April 10, 1816; Louis, born February 22, 1818; Elias, born June 1, 1819; and Rebecca, born January 17, 1821.

Daniel Burris, on coming to Indiana from Ohio, entered on April 23, 1831, the following described piece of land, embracing one hundred and thirty two acres, being the northwest quarter (fractional), section one, township sixteen north, range eight east. This land adjoins the plat of Elizabeth City on the northwest and is now owned by Kimman T. White. This was then virgin land, covered with heavy timber and almost impenetrable undergrowth, but it was not long before, like their fellow pioneers, the family went to work building their cabin, clearing the land and in the then primitive way commencing to farm. Looking over this land today and over other lands, not only in that vicinity but throughout the State of Indiana, the beholder, however much he may know of pioneer history, has but a dim and inadequate conception of the hardihood and toil required to transform the wilderness into farms and gardens hardly surpassed for beauty of scene and fertility of soil.

DANIEL H. BURRIS.

John H. Burris, the third child and second son of Daniel Burris, and his wife, Elizabeth (Kinder) Burris, a sister of George Kinder, of Charlottesville, Hancock



Daniel M. D.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF DANIEL H. BURRIS.

Private, 100th INDIAN INFANTRY REGIMENT, INDIANA VOLUNTEERS;
 Captain, 100th INDIAN INFANTRY REGIMENT, INDIANA VOLUNTEERS;
 Colonel, 100th INDIAN INFANTRY REGIMENT, INDIANA VOLUNTEERS;
 SOLDIERS, FARMER AND BLACKSMITH.

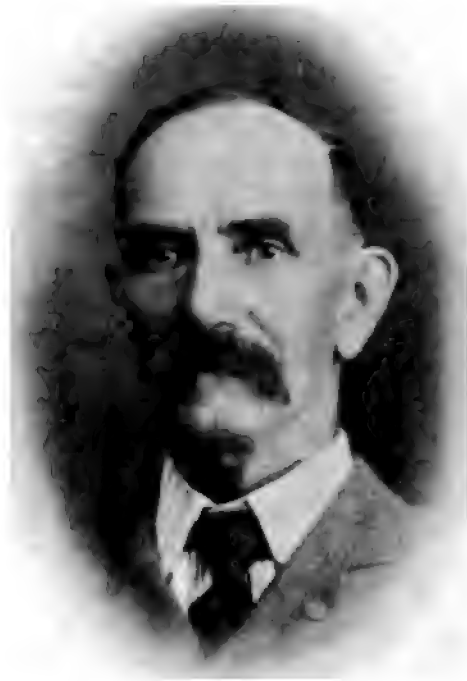
The story of the Burris family to come into Henry County, Indiana, is a sad one. It is told by his wife, Mary (Horton) Burris, who was born in North Carolina to Highland County, Ohio. The length of their stay there cannot now be determined. They moved from there to Indiana where they settled on a small piece of land near the present site of the village of Knightstown, about seven miles northwest of Knightstown. He was a Quaker, a Quaker and like so many other members of that body, he was a strong opponent of the institution of slavery. He was an abolitionist and a slave of runaway negroes along the underground route. He was born in North Carolina on July 1st, 1771, and his wife, Mary, was born in North Carolina on March 25, 1778. They were married in North Carolina in 1792. They lived to be very old people and died in the town of Greensboro, Henry County, Indiana.

David Burris and his wife evidently belonged to that strenuous and energetic people, the Quakers; they also plainly believed in the mission of "redeem the world," since they were the parents of thirteen children, twelve boys and four girls, namely: Rachel, born March 1st, 1797; John H., born July 3, 1799; Mary, born February 1, 1801; Martha, born April 13, 1803; Daniel and Mary, born April 21, 1805; Bawaier, born February 25, 1807; Abraham, born March 1, 1809; Moses, born February 6, 1811; Horton, born March 11, 1813; Miles, born December 6, 1814; Andrew, born April 10, 1816; Louis, born February 27, 1818; Elias, born June 1, 1819; and Rebecca, born January 17, 1821.

Daniel Burris, on coming to Indiana from Ohio, entered on April 27, 1805, the following described piece of land, embracing one hundred and thirty acres, being the northwest quarter (fractional), section one, township one north, range eight east. This land adjoins the plat of Elizabeth City on the west and is now owned by Kimman T. White. This was then virgin land, with heavy timber and almost impenetrable undergrowth, but it was not before, like their fellow pioneers, the family went to work building their clearing the land and in the then primitive way commencing to farm. Look over this land today and over other lands, not only in that vicinity but through the State of Indiana, the beholder, however much he may know of pioneer life, has but a dim and inadequate conception of the hardihood and toil required to transform the wilderness into farms and gardens hardly surpassed for beauty and fertility of soil.

DANIEL H. BURRIS.

John H. Burris, the third child and second son of Daniel Burris, and his wife Elizabeth (Kinder) Burris, a sister of George Kinder, of Charlottesville, Hancock



Daniel H Burrie



County, Indiana, recently deceased, were the parents of Daniel H. Burris, the subject of this sketch, who was born April 27, 1846, and has resided at Elizabeth City during his whole life. John H. Burris, his father, was a farmer and blacksmith, who carried on his trade at Elizabeth City. He was twice married and reared a large family. Daniel H. was his son by the second wife. John H. Burris was killed on the railroad track near Raysville, Henry County, in 1868. Having been across the river to Knightstown, he was walking along the track towards the home of his daughter, Mrs. Cornelius Coon, whom he was visiting, and being hard of hearing, he was run down by a train and instantly killed.

Daniel H. Burris was married to Margaret Ogle, January 20, 1866. She has ever since been a true, loyal and devoted helpmeet to her husband, very economical, a great money saver and withal an excellent housekeeper. The Ogles were natives of Illinois. Daniel H. Burris took up the trade of a blacksmith at Elizabeth City in 1871 and has followed that occupation jointly with farming down to the present time. He lived with his father on his grandfather's farm, which is now owned by Kinnan T. White, prior to the Civil War.

His first military service was in the Union Guards of Knightstown, Indiana Legion, which like the Middletown Rifles of Middletown, the Needmore Rangers of Mechanicsburg, the New Lisbon Indiana State Guards of New Lisbon, and the New Castle Guards of New Castle, constituted a part of the military organization of the State of Indiana and served to keep alive the military spirit at home and to familiarize the young men with military discipline, thus making them a recruiting agency for the regiments already at the front and for new regiments when additional calls were made. At the time of the Confederate raid through Indiana under General John H. Morgan, he served as a private in Company A, 105th Indiana Infantry (Morgan Raid). The service was brief and the danger being over the regiment was mustered out. Company A was organized by Captain John M. Hartley, of Knightstown, where the company was mainly recruited. Captain Hartley was afterwards Lieutenant Colonel of the regiment. A deplorable incident connected with the Morgan Raid occurred to the 105th regiment, while it was in pursuit of the Confederate raiders. The regiment had marched to Lawrenceburg, there being a rumor that the enemy was returning to capture that place. To prevent such a result, the regiment moved out to check the advance of the raiders and while getting into position, through some blunder, an indiscriminate firing began among the men which was not brought under control until eight soldiers were killed and twenty wounded. Apparently some of the regiment mistook their comrades for Morgan's men, who, it afterwards appeared, were many miles beyond the scene of the unfortunate conflict. His next service was as a private in Company A, 139th Indiana Infantry. He was mustered into the service of the United States, June 5, 1864, and was mustered out with the regiment on September 29, 1864. It was a one hundred day regiment and was organized to serve in Kentucky. His last service was as a private in the 22nd Indiana Infantry into which he came as a recruit, November 28, 1864. He was not assigned to a company in the regiment but continued in the service until May 8, 1865, when he was mustered out.

Daniel H. Burris, since he was old enough to vote, has been a steadfast Republican and among his cherished recollections are his faithful and patriotic

service in the Civil War and the fact that he has voted twice each for Presidents Ulysses S. Grant, Benjamin Harrison and William McKinley, and once each for James A. Garfield, James G. Blaine and Theodore Roosevelt. He is a member of the Jerry B. Mason Post, No. 168, Grand Army of the Republic, Knightstown, and no man in Southwestern Henry County stands higher among his friends and neighbors. He is possessed of an excellent home at Elizabeth City, which is surrounded by spacious grounds, and there he is enjoying to the full the sunset of a happy and well spent life.

ANCESTRY OF MRS. JOHN H. (KINDER) BURRIS.

The Kinder family to which Elizabeth, the wife of John H. Burris and the mother of Daniel H. Burris, belonged, came from Wyeth County, Virginia, in 1832, crossing the Ohio River at Cincinnati and traveling overland to Indiana. They settled at Charlottesville, Hancock County. The father, Henry Kinder, died there in February, 1846. The mother, Magdalene Kinder, died a year or two prior to her husband. Both are buried in the cemetery at Charlottesville. They were the parents of eleven children, six sons and five daughters. Henry Kinder was a practical farmer and followed that occupation until his death. The family has been for many years a prominent one in Charlottesville and in Hancock County, where a number of the descendants now reside, who are held in the highest regard and esteem. Two members of this family are known to have served in the army during the Civil War. George Kinder was a Corporal in Company A, 57th Indiana Infantry; he served from November 18, 1861, to February 5, 1865, when he was mustered out. Jefferson Kinder enlisted as a private in Company B, 10th Indiana Infantry; he was appointed a Sergeant and veteranized. He served with that regiment until it was consolidated with the 20th when he was transferred to the 20th Regiment re-organized. He was mustered out July 12, 1865.

MILITARY SERVICE OF THE BURRIS FAMILY.

The loyalty and patriotism of the Burris family is well illustrated by the fact that fourteen grandsons of Daniel and Mary (Horton) Burris served in the army during the Civil War, namely:

Aaron Burris served as a private in Company A, 105th Indiana Infantry, during the Confederate raid in Indiana under General John H. Morgan.

Arthur M. Burris served as a private in Company A, 139th Indiana Infantry. He was mustered in June 5, 1864, and mustered out September 29, 1864.

Asahel Burris served as a private in Company B, 110th Indiana Infantry, during the Confederate raid in Indiana under General John H. Morgan.

Daniel Burris served as a private in Company F, 84th Indiana Infantry. He was mustered in August 12, 1862, and was discharged for disability on April 8, 1864.

Daniel H. Burris served in the Union Guards of Knightstown, Indiana Legion; also as a private in Company A, 105th Indiana Infantry, during the Confederate raid in Indiana under General John H. Morgan; again as private in Company A, 139th Indiana Infantry; mustered in June 5, 1864, and mustered out September 29, 1864; also as private, unassigned, 22nd Indiana Infantry; mustered in November 28, 1864; mustered out May 8, 1865.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF WILLIAM CLINTON MURPHEY.

CORPORAL, COMPANY B, 139TH INFANTRY REGIMENT, INDIANA VOLUNTEERS;
MERCHANT AND BANKER.

The Murphey family in Henry County is as old as the county itself. The family came originally from North Carolina, for it was in the "Old North State" that Miles Murphey and Dorothy Evans were united in marriage. They were the parents of sixteen children, six of whom died in North Carolina. About 1820 the family determined to emigrate to Indiana and coming to this State, they settled first in Wayne County, bringing their ten surviving children with them. In the Spring of 1822, the same year that Henry County was organized, the family moved to what is now Henry County and settled on Flatrock, two and one half miles southeast of the present town of New Castle. One of the ten surviving children was a son, named Clement, born in North Carolina, December 23, 1808. In 1827, near New Castle, he married Huldah Bundy, also a native of North Carolina, and soon thereafter settled on a piece of land in Prairie Township, about four miles northeast of New Castle. Clement and Huldah Murphey were the parents of fifteen children, eight boys and seven girls, viz: Joel L., Hiram B., Francis M., Robert P., Eli C., William C., Miles E. and John F. The daughters were named Elizabeth, Sarah J., Mary, Martha, Eliza J., Huldah E., and Catharine. Clement Murphey became a prominent farmer and was one of the most successful agriculturists that ever lived in Henry County. He and his wife were upright, religious people and took great interest in church and educational matters. They were very highly respected by all who knew them and the good name which they left behind them is a valuable legacy to their children.

In 1860 Mr. Murphey retired from his farm and moved to New Castle where he and his excellent wife continued to reside until their deaths.

WILLIAM CLINTON MURPHEY.

William Clinton Murphey, the sixth son, is the subject of this sketch. He was born on his father's farm, above mentioned, January 1, 1842. He lived with his parents, working on the farm and attending the public schools, until 1860, when he accompanied his parents to New Castle. He early developed mercantile and business qualities of a high order. In the Fall of 1860 he became a clerk in the hardware store of his brother, Joel L., in New Castle and soon after reaching his majority in 1863, he had a hardware store of his own. Later he moved to Middletown, Henry County, and engaged in the dry goods trade, remaining there for a period of about two years, when he returned to New Castle, where he continued in the dry goods business until the Summer of 1868, when he engaged in the grocery business which he operated until the Fall of 1871. In the Fall of that year came the turning point in Mr. Murphey's business career, for at that time he was induced by George Hazzard, the author of this History, to dispose of his grocery store and engage in the banking business.

A firm was formed, consisting of George Hazzard, William C. Murphey and Reuben Tobey, under the firm name of Hazzard, Murphey and Company, to operate a private bank, known as the Citizens' Bank of New Castle, with a combined



W. C. [unclear]

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF WILLIAM CLINTON MURPHEY

COMPANY B, 130TH INFANTRY REGIMENT, INDIANA VOLUNTEERS
MERCHANT AND FARMER

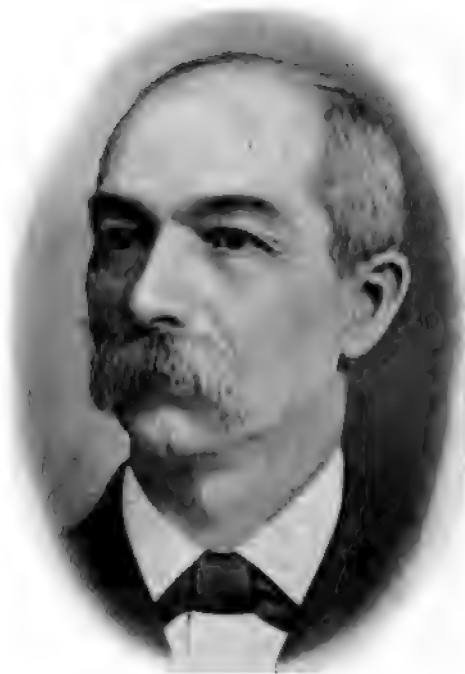
The Murphey family in Henry County is as old as the county itself. The family came originally from North Carolina, for it was in the "Old North State" that John Murphey and Dorothy Evans were united in marriage. They were blessed with eleven children, six of whom died in North Carolina. The family determined to emigrate to Indiana and coming to this State, they first settled in Wayne County, bringing their ten surviving children with them. In the year of 1822, the same year that Henry County was organized, they moved to what is now Henry County and settled on Flatrock, two and one-half miles south of the present town of New Castle. One of the ten children was a son, named Clement, born in North Carolina. December 15, 1822, near New Castle, he married Huldah Binsley, also a native of North Carolina, and soon thereafter settled on a piece of land in Prairie Township, four miles northeast of New Castle. Clement and Huldah Murphey were parents of eleven children, eight boys and seven girls, viz: Joel L., Thomas M., Daniel P., Eli C., William C., Miles E. and John F. The daughters were: Elizabeth, Sarah J., Mary, Martha, Eliza J., Huldah R. and Clara. Clement Murphey became a prominent farmer and was one of the most successful agriculturists that ever lived in Henry County. He and his wife were religious people and took great interest in church and educational matters. They were ever highly respected by all who knew them and the good work they left behind them is a valuable legacy to their children.

In 1860 Mr. Murphey retired from his farm and moved to New Castle. He and his excellent wife continued to reside until their deaths.

WILLIAM CLINTON MURPHEY

William Clinton Murphey, the sixth son, is the subject of this sketch. He was born on his father's farm, above mentioned, January 1, 1842. He was educated by his parents, working on the farm and attending the public schools, until when he accompanied his parents to New Castle. He early developed the mechanical and business qualities of a high order. In the Fall of 1860 he became the proprietor of the hardware store of his brother, Joel L., in New Castle and soon after, in his majority in 1863, he had a hardware store of his own. Later he moved to Middletown, Henry County, and engaged in the dry goods trade, there for a period of about two years, when he returned to New Castle, where he continued in the dry goods business until the Summer of 1868, when he engaged in the grocery business which he operated until the Fall of 1871. In the Fall of that year came the turning point in Mr. Murphey's business, for at that time he was induced by George Hazzard, the author of this History, to dispose of his grocery store and engage in the banking business.

A firm was formed, consisting of George Hazzard, William C. Murphey, Reuben Tobey, under the firm name of Hazzard, Murphey and Company, to conduct a private bank, known as the Citizens' Bank of New Castle, with a capital of \$100,000.



W. C. Murphy.



capital of \$40,000, ten thousand dollars of which was contributed by Mr. Murphey. This venture was so highly successful, that in the Summer of 1873, the partners with some new capital, solicited in Henry County, were able to organize, under the laws of the State of Indiana, the Citizens' State Bank of New Castle, with a capital of \$130,000, of which Bank Mr. Murphey was made cashier.

In 1874 there was not a banking institution of any kind in Lake County, Indiana. Now there are, perhaps, twenty such organizations there. Neither was there a banking institution of any kind on the line of the Pennsylvania railroad, between Logansport and Chicago. This unoccupied territory was certainly an inviting field and accordingly Mr. Murphey disposed of his interests in the Citizens' State Bank of New Castle and joined with Martin L. Bundy, George Hazzard and Augustus E. Bundy, of New Castle, and John Brown, William W. Cheshire, David Turner, James Burge, James H. Luther and perhaps one other, of Crown Point, the latter taking \$1,000 each in the capital stock, in organizing the First National Bank of Crown Point, with a capital of \$50,000, Mr. Murphey becoming vice president. Later the other parties from New Castle sold their stock in the bank and Mr. Murphey became cashier, a position he held until physically disabled for further service. With this bank Mr. Murphey was continuously identified as the controlling spirit from the date of its organization until the close of his business career. Under his management it was highly successful. It accumulated a surplus fund equal to its capital and so desirable was the stock as an investment that it readily sold for two hundred and fifty dollars a share. The par value of the shares was one hundred dollars each. It was in Crown Point that he made his great reputation as a prudent and sagacious business man and banker, and it was there also that he accumulated the fortune of a quarter of a million dollars which he left at the time of his death.

In the Civil War Mr. Murphey was not forgetful of the patriotic duty which every citizen owes to the government, for he became a soldier in Company B, 139th Indiana Infantry, being mustered into the United States' service as a Corporal, June 5, 1864, and mustered out September 29, 1864.

At New Castle on the 29th day of November, 1866, he was married to Alice Ione, second daughter of Joshua and Nancy Holland, old and highly respected citizens of Henry County. Mrs. Murphey was a native of New Castle where she lived all of her life. She was highly esteemed by all who knew her. She died December 22, 1869, and her body now lies at rest in South Mound Cemetery. From this union there was one child, a daughter, Anna Florence, born October 12, 1867. This loving child was not permitted to reach her full estate, for while at the Oxford Female College, Ohio, she was suddenly stricken and died, February 22, 1885. Her remains were laid by the side of her mother in South Mound Cemetery. Her death was a great shock to her father who never fully recovered from the great loss then inflicted.

On November 22, 1882, Mr. Murphey married Louise M. Luther *nee* Whippo, now his surviving widow, a most estimable and highly educated woman, who was born at Dublin, Wayne County, Indiana, September 9, 1844. It was after Mr. Murphey's union with Mrs. Luther that his greatest success and prosperity came to him. She proved in every way a true wife, a good companion and a great business helpmeet. It was with the most tender solicitude that she cared for Mr.

Murphey during his last years of almost total helplessness and supervised his business affairs. Mr. Murphey died July 21, 1898, at Crown Point, Indiana.

On August 3rd, 1895, while engaged in the duties of his position at the bank, Mr. Murphey was stricken with paralysis. For days he hovered between life and death, but finally a change for the better came, and as soon as he was able to travel, he was taken to Southern California, where with the warm sun and genial climate he rapidly improved and in May was able to return home. But in November he returned to California, spending the Winter in Los Angeles. In May he again came home, but soon left for Mt. Clemens, Michigan, where he hoped to find his health restored. He did receive some benefit, but in the Fall again went to California, remaining until Spring. He was failing before his departure for home, and after his return was confined to the bed for some days, but for ten weeks he was able to be out and meet his old friends; finally the fatal disease was more than his heroic efforts could overcome and death claimed him.

For many years Mr. Murphey had been an earnest advocate of cremation, as the proper method of disposing of the dead, and in accordance with his often expressed wish and direction, that disposition was made of his remains, and his ashes are deposited by the side of his wife and only child in South Mound Cemetery, New Castle.

No man that ever lived in Lake County, for that matter in Northwestern Indiana, left behind him a more enviable reputation for prudence, sagacity and sterling integrity than William Clinton Murphey. His judgment was the controlling factor in all disputed business affairs, throughout Lake County. He was an excellent person for one in doubt to consult, for he could take up the case and point out the uncertainties as well as the winning points. His advice was sought far and wide. He was a man of polished manners and pleasing address. His memory will long be cherished by all who knew him.

The George Hazzard above mentioned, as one of the parties who organized the First National Bank of Crown Point, is the author of this History.

CHAPTER XXII.

INFANTRY CONTINUED.

ROSTER OF THE 140TH INDIANA INFANTRY—147TH INDIANA INFANTRY—HISTORIES OF THE REGIMENTS—BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES OF CAPTAIN GEORGE W. SHANE AND FAMILY—COLONEL MILTON PEDEN AND FAMILY—PRIVATE SAMUEL VAN SWEARINGEN AND FAMILY.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTIETH INFANTRY REGIMENT,

INDIANA VOLUNTEERS.

MUSTERED FOR ONE YEAR.

In the following roster, the name of each officer and man is followed by his postoffice address at the time of enlistment. In some instances the soldier was not a resident of Henry County at the time of enlistment but moved to that county after the Civil War. In such cases the name of the county from which he enlisted is substituted for the postoffice address, and that is followed by the place of settlement in Henry County. The date of muster for the officers is the date they were actually mustered into the service of the United States and not the date of commission.

Company H was considered a distinctively Henry County organization and, for that reason, the names of all its members are published, with their postoffice addresses, to complete the roster, whether they lived in Henry County or not. Where the postoffice address is unknown, the name of the county from which the soldier enlisted follows his name.

FIELD OFFICERS AND REGIMENTAL STAFF.

COLONEL.

Thomas J. Brady, Muncie. Mustered in October 20, 1864. Mustered out July 11, 1865.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL.

David T. Mitchell, Bedford. Mustered in November 3, 1864. Mustered out July 11, 1865.

MAJOR.

Charles P. Pendergrast, Rivervale. Mustered in January 25, 1865. Mustered out July 11, 1865.

LIEUTENANT AND ADJUTANT.

Thomas E. Johnson, Shelbyville. Mustered in October 24, 1864. Honorably discharged May 12, 1865.

Eli M. Dale, Bedford. Commissioned June 1, 1865. Not mustered. Mustered out as Sergeant Major, July 11, 1865.

LIEUTENANT AND QUARTERMASTER.

John B. Routh, Muncie. Mustered in September 6, 1864. Mustered out July 11, 1865.

CAPTAIN AND CHAPLAIN.

Jacob R. Geyer, ————. Mustered in November 3, 1864. Died April 2, 1865.

MAJOR AND SURGEON.

William C. Swezey, Bennington. Mustered in November 19, 1864. Mustered out July 11, 1865.

ASSISTANT SURGEONS.

Micajah B. Ballard, Richmond. Mustered in October 25, 1864. Mustered out July 11, 1865.

William C. Platt, ————. Mustered in January 14, 1865. Mustered out July 11, 1865.

COMPANY C.

PRIVATE.

James L. Newhouse, Wayne County. Sulphur Springs after the Civil War. Mustered in September 10, 1864. Mustered out July 11, 1865.

COMPANY G.

PRIVATE.

Parvis Sims, Tipton County. Kennard after the Civil War. Mustered in October 10, 1864. Mustered out June 7, 1865.

COMPANY H.

CAPTAIN.

George W. Shane, Middletown. Mustered in October 18, 1864. Mustered out July 11, 1865.

FIRST LIEUTENANT.

Philemon Dickinson, Richmond, Wayne County. Mustered in October 17, 1864. Mustered out July 11, 1865.

SECOND LIEUTENANT.

Robert C. McConnell, Cadiz. Mustered in October 18, 1864. Resigned June 14, 1865.

John M. Thornburgh, Middletown. Commissioned June 15, 1865. Not mustered. Mustered out as First Sergeant, July 11, 1865.

FIRST SERGEANT.

John M. Thornburgh, Middletown. Mustered in September 9, 1864. Promoted Second Lieutenant.

SERGEANTS.

Richard Williams, Richmond, Wayne County. Mustered in September 7, 1864. Mustered out July 11, 1865.

George J. Brown, Mechanicsburg. Mustered in September 29, 1864. Mustered out July 11, 1865.

Thomas H. C. Burch, Middletown. Mustered in September 9, 1864. Mustered out July 11, 1865.

Philander Jester, New Castle. Mustered in September 7, 1864. Missing June 23, 1865.

CORPORALS.

James K. Grist, Richmond, Wayne County. Mustered in October 12, 1864. Appointed Sergeant. Mustered out July 11, 1865.

Thomas J. Shane, Middletown. Mustered in October 12, 1864. Appointed Sergeant. Mustered out July 11, 1865.

Isaac Bell, Dalton, Wayne County. Mustered in September 26, 1864. Died at Smithfield, North Carolina, February 19, 1865.

John H. McNew, Mechanicsburg. Mustered in September 23, 1864. Mustered out July 11, 1865.

Edwin Thatcher, Richmond, Wayne County. Mustered in October 1, 1864. Mustered out July 11, 1865.

Samuel H. Mills, Cadiz. Mustered in September 28, 1864. Mustered out July 11, 1865.

Jackson Smith, Dalton, Wayne County. Mustered in September 7, 1864. Mustered out July 11, 1865.

Benjamin F. Woodring, Delaware County. Mustered in October 15, 1864. Mustered out July 11, 1865.

MUSICIANS.

Eli Brenneman, New Castle. Mustered in September 27, 1864. Mustered out July 11, 1865.

William C. Crawford, Cadiz. Mustered in September 23, 1864. Mustered out June 14, 1865.

WAGONER.

David Welker, Millville. Mustered in September 26, 1864. Mustered out July 11, 1865.

PRIVATES.

George H. Albright, Cadiz. Mustered in September 29, 1864. Mustered out July 11, 1865.

James A. Arment, Richmond, Wayne County. Mustered in October 12, 1864. Mustered out July 11, 1865.

Joseph Arville, Anderson, Madison County. Mustered in October 16, 1864. Missing November 11, 1864.

Calvin Baldwin, Dalton, Wayne County. Mustered in September 21, 1864. Mustered out July 11, 1865.

Elias Baldwin, Dalton, Wayne County. Mustered in September 21, 1864. Mustered out July 3, 1865.

Micajah B. Ballard, Richmond, Wayne County. Mustered in September 7, 1864. Promoted Assistant Surgeon.

Daniel R. Bright, Cadiz. Mustered in October 15, 1864. Mustered out July 11, 1865.

Jesse Bright, Cadiz. Mustered in October 15, 1864. Mustered out July 11, 1865.

Albert Bunker, Richmond, Wayne County. Mustered in October 3, 1864. Died at Murfreesboro, Tennessee, February 1, 1865.

John E. W. Burch, Middletown. Mustered in September 9, 1864. Died at Murfreesboro, Tennessee, December 18, 1864.

John Conley, Dalton, Wayne County. Mustered in September 13, 1864. Mustered out July 11, 1865.

William M. Cook, Blountsville. Mustered in September 29, 1864. Mustered out June 26, 1865.

Elbert Cooper, Anderson, Madison County. Mustered in October 18, 1864. Mustered out July 11, 1865.

Caleb Craig, Cadiz. Mustered in October 8, 1864. Mustered out July 11, 1865.

Ivason E. Craig, Cadiz. Mustered in September 23, 1864. Appointed Corporal. Mustered out July 11, 1865.

Leonard H. Craig, Cadiz. Mustered in September 9, 1864. Mustered out July 11, 1865.

David Daniels, Wayne County. Kennard after the Civil War. Mustered in September 7, 1864. Mustered out July 11, 1865.

Bradford M. Dowell, New Castle. Mustered in September 29, 1864. Mustered out July 11, 1865.

Winfield H. Drake, Blountsville. Mustered in September 29, 1864. Mustered out July 11, 1865.

Richard S. Elliott, Cadiz. Mustered in September 26, 1864. Appointed Corporal. Mustered out July 11, 1865.

George Evans, Ashland. Mustered in September 17, 1864. Died at Nashville, Tennessee, March 21, 1865.

Alpheus Fawcett, New Castle. Mustered in September 23, 1864. Appointed Corporal. Mustered out July 11, 1865.

Jacob S. Foland, Wayne County. Mustered in October 12, 1864. Discharged, disability, June 22, 1865.

Andrew D. Franklin, Middletown. Mustered in October 12, 1864. Mustered out June 6, 1865.

Joseph W. Franklin, Middletown. Mustered in September 9, 1864. Mustered out July 11, 1865.

Milo L. Galycon, Dalton, Wayne County. Mustered in September 13, 1864. Mustered out July 11, 1865.

Samuel M. Gillis, Zanesville, Ohio. Mustered in September 17, 1864. Mustered out November 14, 1865.

David Ginn, Cadiz. Mustered in September 29, 1864. Mustered out July 11, 1865.

Jonathan J. Ginn, Cadiz. Mustered in September 29, 1864. Mustered out June 2, 1865.

John Griffith, Middletown. Mustered in September 9, 1864. Mustered out July 11, 1865.

Joseph G. Gustin, Middletown. Mustered in September 9, 1864. Mustered out July 11, 1865.

Samuel S. Hadley, Richmond, Wayne County. Mustered in September 7, 1864. Appointed Quartermaster Sergeant. Mustered out July 11, 1865.

Eaton Hayes, Cadiz. Mustered in September 23, 1864. Mustered out July 11, 1865.

Isaac L. Jester, Dalton, Wayne County. Mustered in September 13, 1864. Discharged, disability, June 22, 1865.

Charles W. Jones, Cadiz. Mustered in September 29, 1864. Transferred to V. R. Corps.

Ephraim L. Jones, Cadiz. Mustered in September 23, 1864. Mustered out July 29, 1865.

Joseph Kennedy, Middletown. Mustered in September 29, 1864. Died at Greensboro, North Carolina, June 22, 1865.

Thomas Kirkpatrick, Blackford County. Mustered in September 23, 1864. Mustered out July 11, 1865.

Stephen A. Laboyteaux, Ashland. Mustered in September 23, 1864. Discharged, disability, May 24, 1865.

Absalom Lamar, Harrison, Ohio. Mustered in October 18, 1864. Mustered out July 11, 1865.

John Laven, Millville. Mustered in September 26, 1864. Mustered out July 11, 1865.

Frederick Lowery, Cadiz. Mustered in October 23, 1864. Mustered out July 4, 1865.

John J. Luce, Millville. Mustered in September 26, 1864. Died at Wilmington, North Carolina, March 4, 1865.

Jacob Luthultz, Greensboro. Mustered in September 23, 1864. Mustered out July 11, 1865.

Jonathan McConnell, Cadiz. Mustered in October 15, 1864. Died at Wilmington, North Carolina, April 17, 1865.

Jackson McCormack, Cadiz. Mustered in September 23, 1864. Appointed Corporal. Mustered out July 11, 1865.

James McGuire, Richmond, Wayne County. Mustered in September 23, 1864. Mustered out July 11, 1865.

David McKenzie, Cadiz. Mustered in September 29, 1864. Mustered out July 11, 1865.

Isaac S. Maddy, Cadiz. Mustered in September 29, 1864. Mustered out July 8, 1865.

David W. Mercer, New Lisbon. Mustered in October 19, 1864. Mustered out July 11, 1865.

Abraham G. Misener, Wayne County. Mustered in September 30, 1864. Died at Camp Denison, Ohio, February 2, 1865.

Joseph S. Murphey, Ashland. Mustered in September 9, 1864. Mustered out July 11, 1865.

Don Francisco Pearce, Richmond, Wayne County. Mustered in September 29, 1864. Mustered out July 11, 1865.

Daniel Pearson, Cadiz. Mustered in September 9, 1864. Mustered out July 11, 1865.

Granville Pearson, Middletown. Mustered in September 9, 1864. Died at Nashville, Tennessee, January 25, 1865.

Willis J. Peele, Wayne County. Mustered in September 7, 1864. Mustered out July 11, 1865.

Alfred M. Pence, Middletown. Mustered in September 29, 1864. Appointed Corporal. Mustered out July 11, 1865.

Merriman S. Polk, Wayne County. Mustered in September 29, 1864. Mustered out July 11, 1865.

Calvin Ratliff, Cadiz. Mustered in September 26, 1864. Mustered out July 11, 1865.

Alonzo W. Reed, Wayne County. Mustered in October 1, 1864. Mustered out July 11, 1865.

George W. Reeves, Harrison, Ohio. Mustered in October 18, 1864. Mustered out July 11, 1865.

John M. H. Reeves, Harrison, Ohio. Mustered in October 18, 1864. Mustered out July 11, 1865.

Levi Ricks, Cadiz. Mustered in September 29, 1864. Mustered out July 11, 1865.

Riley Ridge, Cadiz. Mustered in September 26, 1864. Mustered out July 11, 1865.

William Riley, Cadiz. Mustered in September 29, 1864. Mustered out July 11, 1865.

Henry Saunders, Middletown. Mustered in September 29, 1864. Mustered out July 11, 1865.

Benjamin F. Shockley, Dan Webster. Mustered in September 29, 1864. Died at home, in Blue River Township, Henry County, Indiana, December 26, 1864.

Isaac Smith, Middletown. Mustered in September 9, 1864. Mustered out July 11, 1865.

Joseph D. Smith, Cadiz. Mustered in September 9, 1864. Missing November 11, 1864.

Rhynaldo Snyder, Ashland. Mustered in September 29, 1864. Mustered out July 11, 1865.

Harmon Spohr, Dalton, Wayne County. Mustered in September 26, 1864. Died at Murfreesboro, Tennessee, December 19, 1864.

Nathan Thompson, Cadiz. Mustered in September 29, 1864. Discharged, disability, May 30, 1865.

Peter Van Matre, Middletown. Mustered in September 29, 1864. Died at Greensboro, North Carolina, June 27, 1865.

Thomas C. Vaughn, Johnson County. Mustered in September 7, 1864. Mustered out July 11, 1865.

Jesse Weesner, Cadiz. Mustered in September 29, 1864. Mustered out July 11, 1865.

John S. Weesner, Anderson, Madison County. Mustered in October 12, 1864. Missing January 22, 1865.

Jordan Welker, Millville. Mustered in September 26, 1864. Mustered out July 11, 1865.

Harvey White, Middletown. Mustered in September 29, 1864. Mustered out July 11, 1865.

William Wolf, Dayton, Ohio. Mustered in October 15, 1864. Missing November 11, 1864.

Zenoah B. Woody, Dalton, Wayne County. Mustered in September 29, 1864. Mustered out June 28, 1865.

Charles E. Zimmerman, Richmond, Wayne County. Mustered in October 12, 1864. Appointed Commissary Sergeant. Mustered out July 11, 1865.

HISTORY OF THE ONE HUNDRED AND FORTIETH INFANTRY REGIMENT, INDIANA VOLUNTEERS.

The One Hundred and Fortieth Regiment was recruited under the President's call of July 18th, 1864, for five hundred thousand men, and was organized and mustered into the service, for the period of one year, on the 24th of October, 1864, at Indianapolis, by the consolidation of parts of two regiments, raised, respectively, in the Third and Fifth Congressional Districts, and numbered the One Hundred and Fortieth and One Hundred and Forty First. Upon the organization of the regiment, Thomas J. Brady was commissioned and mustered in as Colonel. On the 15th of November the regiment left the general rendezvous at Indianapolis, and proceeded direct to Nashville, Tennessee, where it remained but one day, and then, under orders from General Thomas, was hurried to Murfreesboro, Tennessee, reaching there on the 23d of November. It was immediately placed on duty in Fortress Rosecrans, where it remained during Hood's operations around Nashville, taking part in all the battles and skirmishes in the vicinity of Murfreesboro. On the 7th of December it was engaged in a skirmish south of Murfreesboro, under General Rousseau, losing one man wounded. At this time the regiment was temporarily assigned to the Second Brigade, First Division, Twentieth Corps. Previously it had been permanently assigned to the Twenty Third Corps, with orders to join it when the exigencies of the service permitted. Immediately after the defeat of Hood's Army, the regiment took up its line of march, leaving Murfreesboro on the 24th of December, and arriving at Columbia—at which place the Twenty Third Corps was halted—on the 28th of December. Here it was assigned to the Third Brigade (then commanded by Colonel Stiles, of the Sixty Third Indiana), of the Third Division (then commanded by General Cox), Twenty Third Corps.

On the 2d of January, 1865, the regiment commenced the march across the country to the Tennessee River, reaching Clifton, Tennessee, on the 6th. On the 16th it embarked on steamers and proceeded down the Tennessee and up the Ohio, disembarking at Cincinnati, and moving thence by rail to Washington, District of Columbia. Remaining in camp near that city until the 3d of February, it then moved to Alexandria and embarked on the ocean steamer Atlantic, and with the expedition against Fort Fisher, proceeded to the vicinity of Wilmington, North Carolina. Arriving near Fort Fisher on the night of the 7th, the regiment was landed on the 8th, and participated in the several attempts made to cross the

bayou above the Fort. Proceeding up Cape Fear River, it crossed over to Smithville on the 16th, and on the 17th started toward Wilmington. In the attack on Fort Anderson the regiment was exposed to a severe fire from our own gunboats, and during the assault Company A captured the garrison flag. On the 20th the Confederates were overtaken at Town Creek Bridge, where the regiment participated in their rout and capture, two companies of the regiment being the first troops to enter the enemy's works. On the 21st the regiment arrived in front of Wilmington, and on the 23d marched through the place and encamped in the vicinity.

On the 6th of March the One Hundred and Fortieth took up its line of march for Kingston, and made the distance of eighty six miles, through swamps, in five days. On the 19th it started for Goldsborough, North Carolina, arriving there on the 21st, and remaining in camp near that place until the 2d of April. It was then detached from the brigade and placed on duty as commissary train guard between Goldsborough and Morehead City, and was so engaged until the 10th, when it was relieved. Joining the brigade, it moved to Raleigh, arriving there on the 14th, where it remained until the 6th of May. It then marched to Greensboro, North Carolina, and there remained on duty until the 11th of July, 1865, when it was mustered out of service, and proceeded to Indiana. Arriving at Indianapolis on the 21st of July, it was present at a grand reception given to returned regiments, in the Capitol grounds, on the 25th, on which occasion addresses were delivered by Governor Morton and Major General Sherman. On the 28th the regiment was paid off and finally discharged.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF GEORGE WASHINGTON SHANE.

SERGEANT, COMPANY B, 8TH INFANTRY REGIMENT, INDIANA VOLUNTEERS (THREE MONTHS); LIEUTENANT, COMPANY K, 54TH INFANTRY REGIMENT, INDIANA VOLUNTEERS (THREE MONTHS); CAPTAIN, COMPANY H, 140TH INFANTRY REGIMENT, INDIANA VOLUNTEERS; MECHANICAL ENGINEER AND FARMER.

The American soldier holds a place in the hearts of his countrymen that nothing can move or change and his deeds of valor will ever call for songs of praise. The soldier of the Revolution; the soldier of the War of 1812-15; the soldier of the Mexican War; the soldier of the great Civil War; and lastly the soldier of the Spanish-American conflict; each is enshrined in the memory of a grateful nation. It is well that the American people, who enjoy the priceless results of their sacrifices, should honor the heroism of their soldier dead. On every field they have fought, not at the command of authority, not with the desire of gain, but to uphold and perpetuate an idea, and of all the wars of the nation, this is especially true of the soldiers of the Civil War.

George Washington Shane was a typical American soldier, actuated by the same love of country that took thousands of young and fearless men from their homes into the maelstrom of the Civil War. He was born September 6, 1837, in Cincinnati, Ohio, his parents being Timothy and Mary Ann Shane, the former, a native of Beaver County, Pennsylvania, born May 2, 1813, and the latter, of Steubenville, Ohio, born February 14, 1815. Shortly after their marriage, the parents in 1838 moved to Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, and in 1839 changed their habitation to Beavertown in the same State. In 1845 they moved to Marietta, Ohio, where they remained for twelve years. Here the subject of this sketch worked for four years in a tub and bucket factory. In 1857 he came with his parents to New Castle, Henry County, Indiana. He was then about twenty years of age and during the year 1858 worked on the farm of Stephen Cory and attended school. Following this he became engineer in a mill at Sulphur Springs, Henry County, remaining there for a year and a half, when he went to the Middletown Mills, located at Middletown, also in Henry County, where he continued until 1861. Besides young Shane, there were employed at the Middletown Mills, which were owned and managed by John Swope, two other young men, Benjamin F. Elwood and Samuel A. Mitchell, who were destined to attain prominence among the soldiers of Henry County.

At the call of President Lincoln for seventy five thousand volunteers to aid and assist in the preservation of the Union, both Shane and Elwood enlisted in what became Company B, 8th Indiana Infantry (three months). Shane became a Sergeant of the company and immediately following the recruiting and organization of the regiment was sent with it into what is now West Virginia and at the battle of Rich Mountain, July 11, 1861, he was seriously wounded, a minie ball striking him in the left breast, passing through the left lung and out at the right shoulder, breaking the bone in three places. Henry Lycurgus Powell of New Castle was also wounded in this battle, the bones of his right ankle being shattered by a ball from the enemy's gun, a wound that Mr. Powell has been compelled to dress daily since his return home from the war nearly a half century

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF GEORGE WASHINGTON SHANE.

GEORGE WASHINGTON SHANE, 8TH INFANTRY REGIMENT, INDIANA VOLUNTEERS (THREE MONTHS); COMPANY B, 54TH INFANTRY REGIMENT, INDIANA VOLUNTEERS (THREE MONTHS); CAPTAIN, COLORED 8TH INFANTRY REGIMENT, INDIANA VOLUNTEERS; MECHANIC; ENGINEER AND FARMER.

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George W. Shane



ago. After the engagement, Shane and Powell were taken to the home of a Virginian, living close by, named Hinkle, where they received necessary surgical treatment. Several weeks later they were brought to their respective homes in Henry County, the one by his father, Timothy Shane, and the other by his father, Simon T. Powell, both of whom immediately after the battle went to Virginia to look after the wants and needs of their wounded sons. The reception accorded these youthful heroes by their friends and neighbors was especially enthusiastic and constitutes an episode in Henry County history which will not soon be forgotten.

The term of service of the regiment having expired, many of its members, at the second call for troops, enlisted in the 8th Indiana Infantry (three years). Shane, owing to his wounds from which he had not yet recovered, did not re-enlist. In this regiment, however, Samuel A. Mitchell, who was not in the three months' service, for reasons which will be found on page 277 of this History in the biography of Mr. Mitchell, assisted in organizing what became Company E, 8th Indiana Infantry (three years).

George W. Shane, though still suffering from the effects of his wound, in the Summer of 1862, at the especial request of Governor Oliver P. Morton, undertook the organization of what became Company K, 54th Indiana Infantry (three months), of which he became First Lieutenant. This regiment was raised, organized and put into the service especially to guard Confederate prisoners confined in old Camp Morton, Indianapolis, but on account of Bragg's invasion of Kentucky, it was sent post haste into that State. At this time Shane was hardly fit for duty, his wound still giving him a great deal of trouble. The regiment was mustered into the service of the United States on June 10, 1862, and by reason of expiration of term of service, was mustered out September 22, 1862.

Again in the Summer of 1863, when General John H. Morgan and his Confederate forces made their famous raid into and through Southern Indiana, Lieutenant Shane with unsubdued martial ardor assisted in organizing at Middletown what became Company C, 109th Indiana Infantry, or Morgan Raid Minute Men, and was made First Lieutenant of the company, which was practically identical with the Middletown Rifles of the Indiana Legion.

Once more in the Fall of 1864, when there was a call for additional men, Lieutenant Shane came to the front as a soldier, this time organizing what became Company H, 140th Indiana Infantry, of which he was made Captain. He was mustered into the service of the United States on October 18, 1864, and was mustered out with the regiment on July 11, 1865. This regiment served in East Tennessee, principally around and about Murfreesboro and later in North Carolina, where it took part in the expedition against Fort Fisher. Still later the regiment joined General Sherman's victorious forces at Greensboro, North Carolina, and with his command went to Washington City, where on May 22 and 23, 1865, it participated in the now memorable grand review of the armies of the Union.

During the time in the Civil War that Captain Shane was not actually at the front, he maintained his connection with military affairs at home, being a member of the Middletown Rifles, Indiana Legion, a local organization which like a number of other organizations with fanciful names, such as the Union

Guards of Knightstown, the Needmore Rangers of Mechanicsburg, the New Lisbon Indiana State Guards of New Lisbon, and the New Castle Guards of New Castle, constituted a part of the militia organization of the State of Indiana and served to keep alive the military spirit at home and to familiarize the young men with military discipline, thus making of these local organizations a recruiting agency for the regiments already at the front and for new regiments when additional calls were made. The Middletown Rifles were officered as follows: Frederick Tykle, Captain; George W. Shane, First Lieutenant; James B. Tennell, Second Lieutenant; succeeded later by Amos Gronendyke who was in turn succeeded by Jeremiah W. Gustin.

The war was over. How readily the volunteers, enured to battle, gave up the training and trappings of the soldier and merged into civilian life, has always remained the wonder and admiration of the civilized world. Captain Shane, bearing his honors as became a soldier, returned to his home at Middletown, Henry County, and soon entered the employ of the Panhandle railroad, as a fireman, his run extending from Richmond to Chicago. At the end of three months he left the railroad and went to Liberty, Union County, where he remained until 1868, working at his trade as a mechanical engineer. He then bought of his father-in-law, John Swope, an interest in the Middletown Mills where he had been employed at the breaking out of the Civil War. This interest he disposed of shortly afterwards and went to Kokomo, where he remained for about seven years, acting as mechanical engineer for Worley Leas, who owned the principal flouring mill at that place.

On April 2, 1862, Captain George W. Shane became the husband of Elenor (Eleanor), oldest child and daughter of John and Mary Ann (Stewart) Swope, born April 17, 1842. During the time Captain Shane was in the army, his wife kept and maintained her residence at Middletown. They were the parents of two children: Mary Virginia, born October 29, 1863; and Martha A., born October 8, 1867. The latter died December 26, 1880, and is buried in South Mound Cemetery, New Castle, Indiana.

In the Spring of 1876 Captain Shane moved to his farm which he had previously purchased, comprising two hundred acres, situate five miles northwest of New Castle, which is known as the William Lynas place. The latter entered the land from the government and its transfer to Captain Shane is the only one made since it left the possession of the United States. The aforesaid William Lynas, an old pioneer of Henry County, was the uncle of Captain Shane and the patents for the land are now in the possession of Mrs. Shane. Shortly after going on this farm, Captain Shane and Mrs. Shane visited San Diego, California, for the benefit of the former's health. They remained at this favorite California resort for about two years during which time Captain Shane was greatly benefitted physically. Returning home he continued to reside on the farm until December, 1898, when he and his wife went to Miami, a popular Florida winter resort, and there he died January 28, 1899. His remains were brought to New Castle and were buried with all the honors of war by the George W. Lennard Post, No. 148, Grand Army of the Republic, of which he was a member. His remains rest in South Mound Cemetery. He was a gallant soldier. He was in at the first call and he was among the last to be honorably mustered out of the service. He

was not only a brave soldier but he was an excellent citizen and in the hearts of those who knew him best, none had a warmer spot. The daughter, Mary Virginia, has preserved as heirlooms, the minie ball by which her father was wounded at Rich Mountain, the same having been taken from his body soon after he was wounded; his sword, sash and army canteen and a Confederate carbine captured from the enemy by her distinguished father.

Mary Virginia, the daughter, was married June 15, 1897, to Joseph J. Buck, who was born near Richmond, Indiana, December 19, 1867. They are the parents of two bright and interesting children, namely: Nellie and George Henry, the latter being named after his grandfathers, George W. Shane and Henry Buck, the latter for many years a well known contractor and builder at New Castle. Joseph J. Buck is in charge of the farm now owned entirely by Mrs. Shane. He is a practical farmer, exceedingly industrious, and very methodical. He is certainly adding year by year to the value of the farm, than which there is none better in the county.

Timothy Shane, father of Captain Shane, was also a soldier. He enlisted from New Castle in Company G, 13th Indiana Cavalry, and was mustered into the service of the United States on March 9, 1864. He was appointed Color Sergeant and was mustered out November 18, 1865. He died in 1899, a few months after the death of his son, George W. Shane, and lies buried in the cemetery at Swayzee, Grant County, Indiana, at which place he lived at the time of his death.

Captain Shane also had two brothers in the Civil War. Thomas Jefferson Shane, who belonged to Company H, 140th Indiana Infantry (this was the company of Captain Shane) and William Shane who went from Grant County, Indiana. The latter was killed at the battle of Richmond, Kentucky, August 30, 1862. His remains were buried on the battlefield. The number of his company and regiment are not now obtainable. Captain Shane's grandfather was a soldier of the Revolutionary War serving in a Pennsylvania regiment and was in camp with the army under General Washington at Valley Forge.

Besides his service in the Middletown Rifles of the Indiana Legion, Captain Shane served four distinct enlistments in the army during the Civil War, as follows: Sergeant, Company B, 8th Indiana Infantry (three months); mustered in April 25, 1861; mustered out August 6, 1861; First Lieutenant, Company K, 54th Indiana Infantry (three months); mustered in June 10, 1862; mustered out September 26, 1862; First Lieutenant, Company C, 109th Indiana Infantry (Morgan Raid); mustered in July 10 and mustered out July 17, 1863; Captain, Company H, 140th Indiana Infantry; mustered in October 18, 1864; mustered out July 11, 1865.

No soldier from Henry County in the Civil War gave more willing or greater support to his country than Captain George Washington Shane. His record is without a stain and his life as a soldier and a citizen and as a husband and father is a lasting memory of deeds done, of promises performed and today when old veterans, his comrades in arms that knew him well, meet around the old camp fire and the name of George Washington Shane is mentioned, there comes the silence of speech which goes straight to the heart and touches it with a feeling no words can describe. He sleeps now the sleep that knows no waking this side of

the grave; there let him rest until the resurrection morn shall come when the old soldiers may gather together and in line march to that final reunion which shall last through all eternity.

ANCESTRY OF MRS. GEORGE W. SHANE.

The first record of Mrs. George W. Shane's ancestry in Henry County, Indiana, is found of entry, December 16, 1823, when Michael Swope, her paternal grandfather, was commissioned by Governor William Hendricks, a Lieutenant in a militia company, organized in the southeastern part of Henry County. Of this company, Archilles Morris was Captain and William Hough, Ensign. It is otherwise well established that when the Swope's first came to Henry County, probably from Virginia, they settled on Symons Creek, in Dudley Township. In 1835 Michael Swope moved to what is now Jefferson Township, where he entered eighty acres of land, one mile north of Sulphur Springs, which is now known as the Albert N. Yost farm. He accumulated other lands in that locality and continued to reside there until his death. His remains and those of his wife are buried in Bethel Cemetery, two miles north of Sulphur Springs. On page 279 of this History, in treating of the ancestry of Mrs. Samuel A. Mitchell, they are said to be buried in the Sulphur Springs Cemetery but subsequent investigation shows them to be buried as here stated.

John Swope, the father of Mrs. Shane, was born December 14, 1818, and died June 27, 1876. He was married April 29, 1841, to Mary Ann Stewart, who was born May 5, 1825, and died November 13, 1881. Their remains are interred, side by side, in the Miller Cemetery, east of Middletown.

John Swope was in his day one of the most progressive and prosperous of Henry County's large list of prominent citizens. He was a pioneer in the milling business in the county, his first venture in that line being made in 1851. On November 25th of that year, he purchased of Washington Franklin, for the sum of twenty five hundred dollars, the combined flour and saw mill, situated on Deer Creek about half way between Middletown and Mechancisburg, just west of the lands now owned by James Rice Connell. After the building of the present Pan-handle railroad through Middletown, he purchased the site of the Middletown Mills, from Joseph Yount, for one hundred and ten dollars, and erected a mill and had it in operation in 1859. He continued as proprietor of the mill until February 11, 1876, when he sold it to Martin Painter for four thousand dollars. While Mr. Swope will always have the credit of having established this mill, it has, nevertheless, been remodeled from time to time to meet modern conditions.

John Swope and his wife were both earnest, active members of the Christian Church, and did all that lay in their power to strengthen that large denomination. Mr. Swope had the confidence of the entire community, among whom his word was regarded as good as his bond. He was active in his support of the Civil War; warm in his allegiance to the Government, and contributed liberally of his time and means to the forwarding of sanitary and other supplies to the soldiers in camp and field and hospital. His son, Joseph A. Swope, enlisted in Company C, 109th Indiana Infantry (Morgan Raid), and served until the invasion of Indiana soil was ended. He afterwards enlisted in Company G, 17th Indiana Infantry, and was mustered into the service of the United States, as a private.

March 9, 1864, and was mustered out August 8, 1865. He is now a resident of Colorado Springs, Colorado.

Mr. and Mrs. Swope were the parents of eleven children, namely: Elenor (Eleanor), now Mrs. George W. Shane; Margaret, now Mrs. Samuel A. Mitchell; Joseph A.; Louisa, afterwards Mrs. Calvin L. Swain, now deceased; Delila, afterwards Mrs. Francis M. Sanders, now deceased; Jonas B.; Perthena, now Mrs. John Weesner, of New Castle; George W.; Charles; Sarah Jane and Sophia, both of whom died in infancy. On page 280 of this History, in naming the children of Mr. and Mrs. Swope, the name of Delila is inadvertently omitted and Louisa is recorded as the wife of Francis M. Sanders. The correct list of their children and their marriages is as here given.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY SEVENTH INFANTRY REGIMENT, INDIANA VOLUNTEERS.

MUSTERED FOR ONE YEAR.

In the following roster, the name of each officer and man is followed by his postoffice address at the time of enlistment. In some instances the soldier was not a resident of Henry County at the time of enlistment but moved to that county after the Civil War. In such cases the name of the county from which he enlisted is substituted for the postoffice address, and that is followed by the place of settlement in Henry County. The date of muster for the officers is the date they were actually mustered into the service of the United States and not the date of commission.

Company H was considered a distinctively Henry County organization and, for that reason, the names of all its members are published, with their postoffice addresses, to complete the roster, whether they lived in Henry County or not. Where the postoffice address is unknown, the name of the county from which the soldier enlisted follows his name.

FIELD OFFICERS AND REGIMENTAL STAFF.

COLONEL.

Milton Peden, Knightstown. Mustered in March 15, 1865. Mustered out August 4, 1865.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL.

Theodore F. Colgrove, Winchester. Mustered in March 14, 1865. Mustered out August 4, 1865.

MAJOR.

Joel J. Finney, Richmond. Mustered in April 26, 1865. Mustered out August 4, 1865.

LIEUTENANT AND ADJUTANT.

Joseph Hillgoss, Connersville. Mustered in January 23, 1865. Promoted Captain, Company F.

William M. Saint, Greensboro. Commissioned August 3, 1865. Not mustered. Mustered out as Second Lieutenant, Company D, August 4, 1865.

LIEUTENANT AND QUARTERMASTER.

Jonathan W. Newman, Richmond. Mustered in February 16, 1865. Mustered out August 4, 1865.

CAPTAIN AND CHAPLAIN.

George W. Thompson, Union City. Mustered in March 14, 1865. Honorably discharged June 17, 1865.

MAJOR AND SURGEON.

William F. King, Centreville. Mustered in June 3, 1865. Mustered out August 4, 1865.

ASSISTANT SURGEONS.

Samuel C. Weddington, Union City. Mustered in March 15, 1865. Mustered out August 4, 1865.

Albert S. Reed, Richmond. Mustered in April 22, 1865. Mustered out August 4, 1865.

COMPANY A.

PRIVATES.

David M. Bye, Henry County. Mustered in February 8, 1865. Mustered out August 4, 1865.

Oliver F. Luellen, Rogersville. Mustered in February 8, 1865. Appointed Sergeant. Mustered out August 4, 1865.

Daniel Mendenhall, Henry County. Mustered in February 8, 1865. Mustered out August 4, 1865.

Thomas W. Odle, Henry County. Mustered in February 8, 1865. Mustered out August 4, 1865.

COMPANY B.

SERGEANT.

Silas Johnson, Luray. Mustered in January 25, 1865. Mustered out August 4, 1865.

CORPORALS.

Robert Goodwin, Luray. Mustered in February 14, 1865. Mustered out August 4, 1865.

George W. Smeltzer, Delaware County. Blountsville after the Civil War. Mustered in February 15, 1865. Mustered out August 4, 1865.

PRIVATES.

Isaac Brown, Luray. Mustered in February 6, 1865. Mustered out August 4, 1865.

James M. Cray, Luray. Mustered in January 25, 1865. Mustered out August 4, 1865.

Richard Gibson, Luray. Mustered in February 7, 1865. Mustered out August 4, 1865.

Caldwell C. Johnson, Luray. Mustered in February 6, 1865. Mustered out August 4, 1865.

Quincy A. Johnson, Luray. Mustered in February 18, 1865. Mustered out August 4, 1865.

James Shockley, Luray. Mustered in February 14, 1865. Mustered out August 4, 1865.

Philip Turner, Luray. Mustered in February 14, 1865. Mustered out August 4, 1865.

Michael S. Wigart, Luray. Mustered in February 13, 1865. Mustered out August 4, 1865.

FIRST SERGEANT.

Clement H. Weaver, Cadiz. Mustered in February 13, 1865. Promoted Second Lieutenant.

SERGEANTS.

Imla W. Cooper, Cadiz. Mustered in February 13, 1865. Mustered out August 4, 1865.

Zeno Pearson, Cadiz. Mustered in February 15, 1865. Mustered out August 4, 1865.

Edward H. Campbell, Cadiz. Mustered in February 7, 1865. Mustered out June 12, 1865.

CORPORALS.

Shepperd Bowman, Greensboro. Mustered in February 15, 1865. Mustered out August 4, 1865.

John W. Hammer, Mechanicsburg. Mustered in February 7, 1865. Mustered out August 4, 1865.

John Armstrong, Cadiz. Mustered in February 7, 1865. Mustered out August 4, 1865.

PRIVATES.

David T. Allen, Greensboro. Mustered in February 14, 1865. Mustered out August 4, 1865.

Thomas C. Allen, Greensboro. Mustered in February 6, 1865. Mustered out August 4, 1865.

Hugh Anderson, Cadiz. Mustered in February 17, 1865. Mustered out August 4, 1865.

William H. Bennett, Sulphur Springs. Mustered in March 14, 1865. Mustered out August 4, 1865.

Stansberry Cannon, New Castle. Mustered in February 7, 1865. Died at Indianapolis, Indiana, March 19, 1865.

Thomas J. Cook, Cadiz. Mustered in February 13, 1865. Promoted First Lieutenant, Company K.

John E. Cooper, Cadiz. Mustered in February 7, 1865. Mustered out August 4, 1865.

Ambrose Culbertson, Greensboro. Mustered in February 15, 1865. Mustered out August 4, 1865.

Amos Davidson, Greensboro. Mustered in February 15, 1865. Mustered out August 4, 1865.

James Hankins, Mechanicsburg. Mustered in February 13, 1865. Mustered out August 4, 1865.

Greenberry W. Hedges, Cadiz. Mustered in February 7, 1865. Appointed Corporal. Mustered out August 4, 1865.

Bryant Hosier, Greensboro. Mustered in March 14, 1865. Mustered out August 4, 1865.

John Judd, Mechanicsburg. Mustered in February 15, 1865. Mustered out August 4, 1865.

Thomas C. Kern, Greensboro. Mustered in February 15, 1865. Appointed Commissary Sergeant. Mustered out August 4, 1865.

George N. Lowe, Greensboro. Mustered in February 15, 1865. Mustered out July 7, 1865.

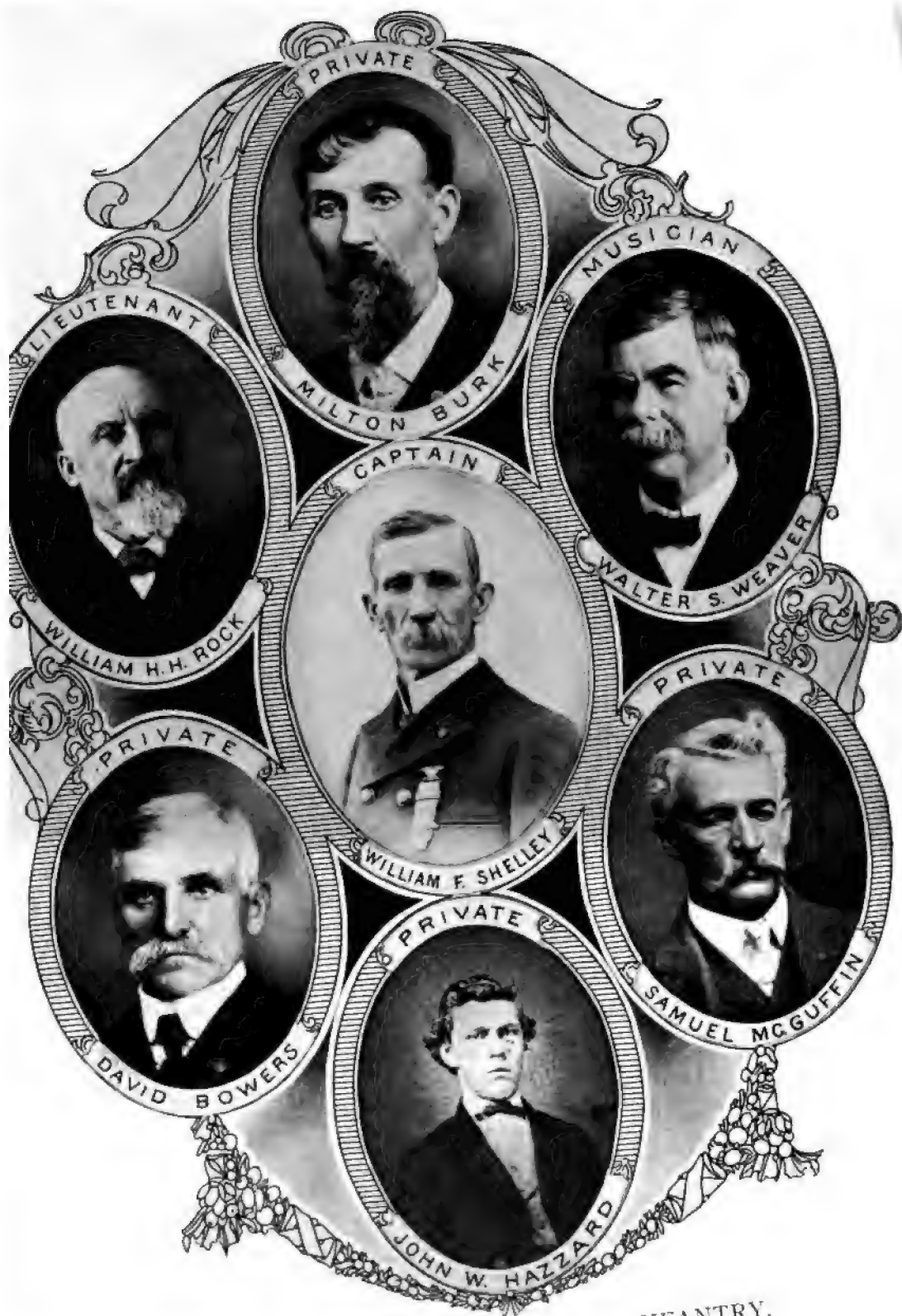
John W. McCormack, Cadiz. Mustered in February 7, 1865. Mustered out August 4, 1865.

John B. Myers, Cadiz. Mustered in February 15, 1865. Mustered out August 4, 1865.

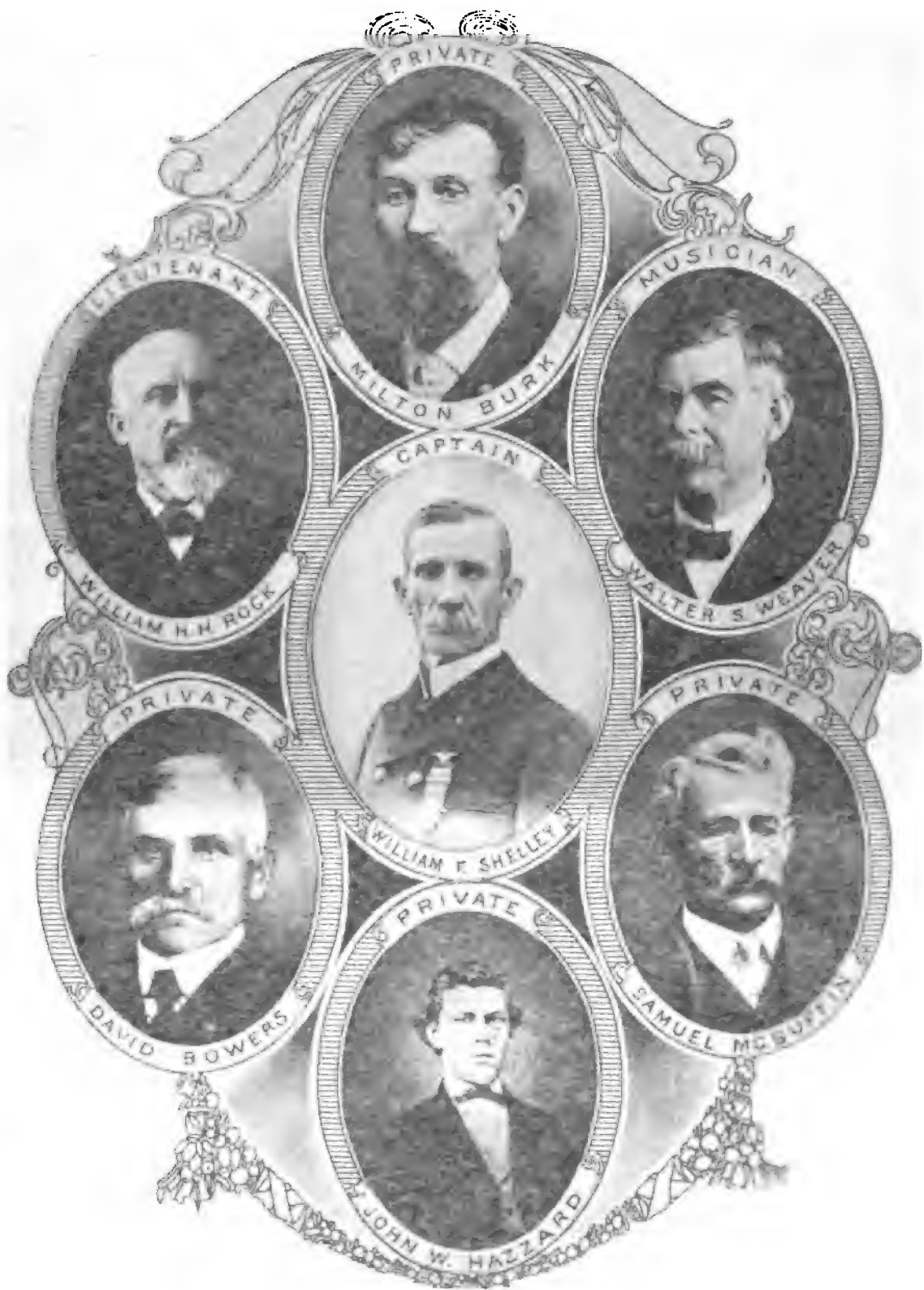
Solomon Myers, Cadiz. Mustered in February 16, 1865. Mustered out June 12, 1865.

David Osborn, Cadiz. Mustered in February 13, 1865. Mustered out August 4, 1865.

Larkin Pickering, Cadiz. Mustered in February 7, 1865. Mustered out August 4, 1865.



COMPANY H, 147th INDIANA INFANTRY.



COMPANY OF THE 10TH INFANTRY

HAZZARD'S INFANTRY COMPANY

Ernest B. Sanders, New Castle, Maryland, Mustered in June 22, 1865.
 Isaac N. Schell, New Castle, Maryland, Mustered in June 22, 1865.
 James M. Starbuck, Greensboro, Maryland, Mustered in June 22, 1865.
 Joe D. Starr, Mechanicsburg, Maryland, Mustered in June 22, 1865.
 Nathaniel Stevens, New Castle, Maryland, Mustered in June 22, 1865.
 John Stinson, New Castle, Maryland, Mustered in June 22, 1865.
 John W. H. Vance, Greensboro, Maryland, Mustered in June 22, 1865.
 Isaac N. Wright, Knightstown, Maryland, Mustered in June 22, 1865.
 William F. Wright, Knightstown, Maryland, Mustered in June 22, 1865.

COMPANY C

Samuel Bechtelheimer, Millville, Maryland, Mustered in June 22, 1865.
 Tobias Bicker, Millville, Maryland, Mustered in June 22, 1865.
 Levi Johnson, Luray, Maryland, Mustered in June 22, 1865.
 Robert A. Johnson, Luray, Maryland, Mustered in June 22, 1865.
 Isaiah Lamb, Millville, Maryland, Mustered in June 22, 1865.
 John Landis, Millville, Maryland, Mustered in June 22, 1865.
 William L. Loy, Millville, Maryland, Mustered in June 22, 1865.
 David M. Luelien, Rogersville, Maryland, Mustered in June 22, 1865.
 William H. Snider, Rogersville, Maryland, Mustered in June 22, 1865.
 Adam Stonebraker, Blountsville, Maryland, Mustered in June 22, 1865.
 John R. Stonebraker, Blountsville, Maryland, Mustered in June 22, 1865.
 Samuel V. Swearingen, Rogersville, Maryland, Mustered in June 22, 1865.
 George W. Welker, Millville, Maryland, Mustered in June 22, 1865.

COMPANY D

PRIVATE

Joseph Chapman, Knightstown, Maryland, Mustered in June 22, 1865.
 Joseph Cloud, Spiceland, Maryland, Mustered in June 22, 1865.
 John Eastridge, Hamilton County, Spiceland, Maryland, Mustered in June 22, 1865.

COMPANY E

PRIVATE

William F. Shelley, New Castle, Maryland, Mustered in June 22, 1865.

FIRST LIEUTENANT.

George L. Weist, Cambridge City, Wayne County. Mustered in March 10, 1865. Mustered out August 4, 1865.

SECOND LIEUTENANT.

William H. H. Rock, Charlottesville, Hancock County. Mustered in March 11, 1865. Mustered out August 4, 1865.

FIRST SERGEANT.

Thorban W. Smith, Knightstown. Mustered in February 27, 1865. Mustered out August 4, 1865.

SERGEANTS.

Samuel Denwiddie, Cambridge City, Wayne County. Mustered in February 24, 1865. Mustered out August 4, 1865.

Dewitt C. Hupp, Middletown. Mustered in February 13, 1865. Mustered out August 4, 1865.

Thomas J. Stonesipher, Cincinnati, Ohio. Mustered in February 15, 1865. Mustered out August 4, 1865.

Asa H. Allison, Charlottesville, Hancock County. Mustered in March 6, 1865. Mustered out June 10, 1865.

CORPORALS.

Zachariah D. Connell, Middletown. Mustered in February 13, 1865. Mustered out August 4, 1865.

Byron F. Adams, Cambridge City, Wayne County. Mustered in February 6, 1865. Mustered out August 4, 1865.

Cornelius V. Bartlow, Knightstown. Mustered in February 14, 1865. Mustered out August 4, 1865.

Robert A. Young, Middletown. Mustered in February 6, 1865. Mustered out August 4, 1865.

Harvey W. Alexander, New Castle. Mustered in February 6, 1865. Mustered out August 4, 1865.

John F. Cornell, Cambridge City, Wayne County. Mustered in February 15, 1865. Mustered out August 4, 1865.

Joseph H. Pleas, Spiceland. Mustered in February 15, 1865. Mustered out August 4, 1865.

Lewis E. Brown, New Castle. Mustered in February 6, 1865. Mustered out August 4, 1865.

MUSICIANS.

Walter S. Weaver, Knightstown. Mustered in February 28, 1865. Appointed Principal Musician. Mustered out August 4, 1865.

James C. Pratt, Charlottesville, Hancock County. Mustered in February 14, 1865. Mustered out August 4, 1865.

PRIVATEES.

Daniel C. Albertson, New Castle. Mustered in February 23, 1865. Mustered out August 4, 1865.

John W. Alfred, New Castle. Mustered in February 6, 1865. Mustered out August 4, 1865.

James E. Austin, Knightstown. Mustered in February 6, 1865. Mustered out August 4, 1865.

Edward Ayler, Cambridge City, Wayne County. Mustered in February 15, 1865. Mustered out August 4, 1865.

Charles W. Barnett, Cambridge City, Wayne County. Mustered in March 6, 1865. Mustered out August 4, 1865.

Henry Barr, Charlottesville, Hancock County. Mustered in February 14, 1865. Mustered out August 4, 1865.

John G. Bartow, Middletown. Mustered in March 16, 1865. Mustered out August 4, 1865.

Joel Benton, Cambridge City, Wayne County. Mustered in March 6, 1865. Mustered out August 4, 1865.

Charles P. Berry, New Castle. Mustered in February 4, 1865. Mustered out May 10, 1865.

Arthur M. Bigelow, Cambridge City, Wayne County. Mustered in February 6, 1865. Mustered out August 4, 1865.

James A. Biggers, New Castle. Mustered in March 8, 1865. Mustered out August 4, 1865.

Benjamin Bitner, Millville. Mustered in February 6, 1865. Mustered out August 4, 1865.

James Wesley Black, New Castle. Mustered in February 6, 1865. Mustered out August 4, 1865.

Christopher C. M. Bock, Sulphur Springs. Mustered in February 6, 1865. Mustered out August 4, 1865.

David Bowers, Middletown. Mustered in February 13, 1865. Mustered out August 7, 1865.

John J. Bright, Coffin's Station. Mustered in February 6, 1865. Mustered out August 4, 1865.

Jacob F. Brosius, Knightstown. Mustered in February 8, 1865. Mustered out August 4, 1865.

Christopher Bunner, Luray. Mustered in March 7, 1865. Mustered out August 4, 1865.

Milton Burk, New Castle. Mustered in February 6, 1865. Mustered out August 4, 1865.

William Canfield, Cambridge City, Wayne County. Mustered in February 24, 1865. Mustered out June 5, 1865.

Jacob J. Coke, Cambridge City, Wayne County. Mustered in February 15, 1865. Mustered out August 4, 1865.

Isaac Coon, Knightstown. Mustered in February 15, 1865. Mustered out July 17, 1865.

Daniel Covey, Cambridge City, Wayne County. Mustered in February 6, 1865. Mustered out May 10, 1865.

Edward Cox, Wayne County. Mustered in March 6, 1865. Mustered out August 4, 1865.

William A. Darling, New Castle. Mustered in February 6, 1865. Mustered out August 4, 1865.

Samuel Deen, Richmond, Wayne County. Mustered in February 29, 1865. Mustered out May 10, 1865.

Philip J. Demy, Charlottesville, Hancock County. Mustered in February 14, 1865. Mustered out August 4, 1865.

George J. Dillee, Charlottesville, Hancock County. Mustered in February 14, 1865. Mustered out August 4, 1865.

William S. Elliott, Howard County. Mustered in February 15, 1865. Mustered out July 20, 1865.

Charles Gillespie, Millville. Mustered in February 7, 1865. Missing February 15, 1865.

John Gillgeese, New Castle. Mustered in February 6, 1865. Mustered out August 4, 1865.

Francis H. Glass, Knightstown. Mustered in February 15, 1865. Appointed Sergeant Major. Mustered out August 4, 1865.

Eli Gordon, Knightstown. Mustered in February 15, 1865. Mustered out August 4, 1865.

FIRST LIEUTENANT.

George L. Weist, Cambridge City, Wayne County. Mustered in March 10, 1865. Mustered out August 4, 1865.

SECOND LIEUTENANT.

William H. H. Rock, Charlottesville, Hancock County. Mustered in March 11, 1865. Mustered out August 4, 1865.

FIRST SERGEANT.

Thorban W. Smith, Knightstown. Mustered in February 27, 1865. Mustered out August 4, 1865.

SERGEANTS.

Samuel Denwiddie, Cambridge City, Wayne County. Mustered in February 24, 1865. Mustered out August 4, 1865.

Dewitt C. Hupp, Middletown. Mustered in February 13, 1865. Mustered out August 4, 1865.

Thomas J. Stonesipher, Cincinnati, Ohio. Mustered in February 15, 1865. Mustered out August 4, 1865.

Asa H. Allison, Charlottesville, Hancock County. Mustered in March 6, 1865. Mustered out June 10, 1865.

CORPORALS.

Zachariah D. Connell, Middletown. Mustered in February 13, 1865. Mustered out August 4, 1865.

Byron F. Adams, Cambridge City, Wayne County. Mustered in February 6, 1865. Mustered out August 4, 1865.

Cornelius V. Bartlow, Knightstown. Mustered in February 14, 1865. Mustered out August 4, 1865.

Robert A. Young, Middletown. Mustered in February 6, 1865. Mustered out August 4, 1865.

Harvey W. Alexander, New Castle. Mustered in February 6, 1865. Mustered out August 4, 1865.

John F. Cornell, Cambridge City, Wayne County. Mustered in February 15, 1865. Mustered out August 4, 1865.

Joseph H. Pleas, Spiceland. Mustered in February 15, 1865. Mustered out August 4, 1865.

Lewis E. Brown, New Castle. Mustered in February 6, 1865. Mustered out August 4, 1865.

MUSICIANS.

Walter S. Weaver, Knightstown. Mustered in February 28, 1865. Appointed Principal Musician. Mustered out August 4, 1865.

James C. Pratt, Charlottesville, Hancock County. Mustered in February 14, 1865. Mustered out August 4, 1865.

PRIVATEES.

Daniel C. Albertson, New Castle. Mustered in February 23, 1865. Mustered out August 4, 1865.

John W. Alfred, New Castle. Mustered in February 6, 1865. Mustered out August 4, 1865.

James E. Austin, Knightstown. Mustered in February 6, 1865. Mustered out August 4, 1865.

Edward Ayler, Cambridge City, Wayne County. Mustered in February 15, 1865. Mustered out August 4, 1865.

Charles W. Barnett, Cambridge City, Wayne County. Mustered in March 6, 1865. Mustered out August 4, 1865.

Henry Barr, Charlottesville, Hancock County. Mustered in February 14, 1865. Mustered out August 4, 1865.

John G. Bartow, Middletown. Mustered in March 16, 1865. Mustered out August 4, 1865.

Joel Benton, Cambridge City, Wayne County. Mustered in March 6, 1865. Mustered out August 4, 1865.

Charles P. Berry, New Castle. Mustered in February 4, 1865. Mustered out May 10, 1865.

Arthur M. Bigelow, Cambridge City, Wayne County. Mustered in February 6, 1865. Mustered out August 4, 1865.

James A. Biggers, New Castle. Mustered in March 8, 1865. Mustered out August 4, 1865.

Benjamin Bitner, Millville. Mustered in February 6, 1865. Mustered out August 4, 1865.

James Wesley Black, New Castle. Mustered in February 6, 1865. Mustered out August 4, 1865.

Christopher C. M. Bock, Sulphur Springs. Mustered in February 6, 1865. Mustered out August 4, 1865.

David Bowers, Middletown. Mustered in February 13, 1865. Mustered out August 7, 1865.

John J. Bright, Coffin's Station. Mustered in February 6, 1865. Mustered out August 4, 1865.

Jacob F. Brosius, Knightstown. Mustered in February 8, 1865. Mustered out August 4, 1865.

Christopher Bunner, Luray. Mustered in March 7, 1865. Mustered out August 4, 1865.

Milton Burk, New Castle. Mustered in February 6, 1865. Mustered out August 4, 1865.

William Canfield, Cambridge City, Wayne County. Mustered in February 24, 1865. Mustered out June 5, 1865.

Jacob J. Coke, Cambridge City, Wayne County. Mustered in February 15, 1865. Mustered out August 4, 1865.

Isaac Coon, Knightstown. Mustered in February 15, 1865. Mustered out July 17, 1865.

Daniel Covey, Cambridge City, Wayne County. Mustered in February 6, 1865. Mustered out May 10, 1865.

Edward Cox, Wayne County. Mustered in March 6, 1865. Mustered out August 4, 1865.

William A. Darling, New Castle. Mustered in February 6, 1865. Mustered out August 4, 1865.

Samuel Deen, Richmond, Wayne County. Mustered in February 29, 1865. Mustered out May 10, 1865.

Philip J. Demy, Charlottesville, Hancock County. Mustered in February 14, 1865. Mustered out August 4, 1865.

George J. Dillee, Charlottesville, Hancock County. Mustered in February 14, 1865. Mustered out August 4, 1865.

William S. Elliott, Howard County. Mustered in February 15, 1865. Mustered out July 20, 1865.

Charles Gillespie, Millville. Mustered in February 7, 1865. Missing February 15, 1865.

John Gillgeese, New Castle. Mustered in February 6, 1865. Mustered out August 4, 1865.

Francis H. Glass, Knightstown. Mustered in February 15, 1865. Appointed Sergeant Major. Mustered out August 4, 1865.

Eli Gordon, Knightstown. Mustered in February 15, 1865. Mustered out August 4, 1865.

Harry Greenwood, Sulphur Springs. Mustered in February 7, 1865. Missing February 16, 1865.

Henry Gregory, Cambridge City, Wayne County. Mustered in February 6, 1865. Mustered out August 4, 1865.

Joseph L. Harter, Wayne County. Mustered in February 6, 1865. Mustered out May 10, 1865.

John W. Hazzard (Brother of the author of this History), New Castle. Mustered in February 6, 1865. Mustered out August 4, 1865.

Charles Hickman, Wayne County. Mustered in February 15, 1865. Mustered out August 4, 1865.

Julius G. Hood, Richmond, Wayne County. Mustered in March 2, 1865. Mustered out July 6, 1865.

George W. Hunt, Knightstown. Mustered in February 6, 1865. Mustered out August 4, 1865.

Abraham S. Ice, Sulphur Springs. Mustered in February 6, 1865. Mustered out August 4, 1865.

John M. Inman, Wayne County. Mustered in February 6, 1865. Mustered out July 17, 1865.

Charles Jackson, Cambridge City, Wayne County. Mustered in February 21, 1865. Mustered out August 4, 1865.

Joseph Kelly, Sulphur Springs. Mustered in February 7, 1865. Missing February 16, 1865.

Samuel Kirkham, Ogden. Mustered in March 6, 1865. Mustered out August 4, 1865.

Nicholas Klarman, Cincinnati, Ohio. Mustered in February 6, 1865. Missing February 16, 1865.

Benjamin F. Lemsford, Richmond, Wayne County. Mustered in March 9, 1865. Mustered out June 29, 1865.

John F. Lewis, New Castle. Mustered in February 6, 1865. Appointed Sergeant. Mustered out August 4, 1865.

Perry C. Lyman, Hancock County. Mustered in February 24, 1865. Mustered out August 4, 1865.

James McConnell, New Castle. Mustered in February 6, 1865. Mustered out August 4, 1865.

John Q. McCullouch, Richmond, Wayne County. Mustered in February 2, 1865. Missing February 11, 1865.

Samuel H. McGuffin, Knightstown. Mustered in February 6, 1865. Mustered out June 3, 1865.

William L. McSherry, Knightstown. Mustered in February 6, 1865. Mustered out August 4, 1865.

George W. Madarea, Cambridge City, Wayne County. Mustered in February 28, 1865. Mustered out August 4, 1865.

Benjamin F. Meeker, Middletown. Mustered in February 2, 1865. Mustered out August 4, 1865.

Abraham Miller, Cambridge City, Wayne County. Mustered in March 2, 1865. Mustered out August 4, 1865.

Benjamin Moon, Marion County. Mustered in February 25, 1865. Mustered out May 31, 1865.

George B. Mosebaugh, Cambridge City, Wayne County. Mustered in February 6, 1865. Mustered out August 4, 1865.

Wilson Nelson, Middletown. Mustered in February 13, 1865. Mustered out August 4, 1865.

Joseph Ogment, New Castle. Mustered in February 3, 1865. Mustered out August 4, 1865.

Emanuel Ohmit, Cambridge City, Wayne County. Mustered in February 15, 1865. Appointed Corporal. Mustered out August 4, 1865.

Andrew Ormsten, Charlottesville, Hancock County. Mustered in February 14, 1865. Mustered out August 4, 1865.

Andrew F. Penticost, New Castle. Mustered in February 6, 1865. Appointed Quartermaster Sergeant. Mustered out August 4, 1865.

George W. Pittman, Cambridge City, Wayne County. Mustered in February 15, 1865. Mustered out July 21, 1865.

Hugh Reynolds, Cambridge City, Wayne County. Mustered in March 6, 1865. Mustered out August 4, 1865.

Edmund Roberts, Knightstown. Mustered in February 15, 1865. Mustered out August 4, 1865.

Patrick Roberts, Sulphur Springs. Mustered in February 7, 1865. Missing February 20, 1865.

Ira Shaffer, Charlottesville, Hancock County. Mustered in February 14, 1865. Mustered out August 4, 1865.

William Shatz, Dayton, Ohio. Mustered in February 6, 1865. Mustered out August 4, 1865.

Martin Shepherd, New Castle. Mustered in February 6, 1865. Mustered out August 4, 1865.

James Smith, Middletown. Mustered in February 6, 1865. Missing February 25, 1865.

Thomas Staley, Cambridge City, Wayne County. Mustered in February 6, 1865. Mustered out June 10, 1865.

Joseph Steffey, Hancock County. Shirley after the Civil War. Mustered in February 15, 1865. Mustered out August 4, 1865.

Martin Stubblefield, New Castle. Mustered in February 6, 1865. Mustered out August 4, 1865.

James Thornburgh, Millville. Mustered in February 15, 1865. Mustered out August 4, 1865.

James L. Waggoner, Knightstown. Mustered in February 6, 1865. Mustered out August 4, 1865.

Clinton Walker, Lewisville. Mustered in March 8, 1865. Mustered out August 4, 1865.

Samuel Wallick, Cambridge City, Wayne County. Mustered in February 6, 1865. Mustered out August 4, 1865.

Daniel S. Wampler, Cambridge City, Wayne County. Mustered in February 6, 1865. Mustered out July 17, 1865.

William C. Watson, Charlottesville, Hancock County. Mustered in February 14, 1865. Mustered out August 4, 1865.

John Williams, Sulphur Springs. Mustered in February 7, 1865. Missing February 13, 1865.

Alexander Worle, Cambridge City, Wayne County. Mustered in February 6, 1865. Missing February 13, 1865.

COMPANY I.

PRIVATES.

Isaac H. Adams, Henry County. Mustered in February 24, 1865. Mustered out August 4, 1865.

William O. Addleman, Henry County. Mustered in February 8, 1865. Appointed Corporal. Mustered out August 4, 1865.

William B. Ball, Henry County. Mustered in February 20, 1865. Mustered out August 4, 1865.

George C. Booth, Henry County. Mustered in February 20, 1865. Appointed Corporal. Mustered out August 4, 1865.

Valentine Drear, Henry County. Mustered in February 8, 1865. Mustered out August 4, 1865.

Charles Fye, Henry County. Mustered in February 27, 1865. Missing July 29, 1865.

William Huff, Henry County. Mustered in March 7, 1865. Missing March 9, 1865.

Edward Hunt, Henry County. Mustered in February 16, 1865. Mustered out August 4, 1865.

Simeon McCullum, Henry County. Mustered in February 3, 1865. Mustered out August 4, 1865.

John A. J. McHenry, Henry County. Mustered in January 31, 1865. Mustered out August 4, 1865.

William Madoris, Henry County. Mustered in February 28, 1865. Mustered out August 4, 1865.

David Mandlin, Henry County. Mustered in March 6, 1865. Mustered out August 4, 1865.

Adoniram Palmer, Henry County. Mustered in February 7, 1865. Mustered out August 4, 1865.

William Yates, Henry County. Mustered in February 22, 1865. Missing May 10, 1865.

COMPANY K.

FIRST LIEUTENANT.

Thomas J. Cook, New Castle. Mustered in March 13, 1865. Mustered out August 4, 1865.

HISTORY OF THE ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY SEVENTH INFANTRY REGIMENT, INDIANA VOLUNTEERS.

On the 20th of December, 1864, a call was made for eleven regiments of infantry to serve for one year, and recruiting rendezvous were established at the headquarters of the District Provost Marshals, from which recruits were forwarded to the general rendezvous at Indianapolis. Chief recruiting officers were also appointed in each district whose exertions materially aided the recruitment of the regiments. Subsequently five additional regiments for the same arm and term of service were called for to be recruited in the same manner.

The One Hundred and Forty Seventh Regiment was composed of seven companies recruited in the Fifth Congressional District, two companies raised in the Eleventh District, and one company composed of detachments from Benton, Henry and Fayette counties. These were organized into a regiment at Indianapolis, on the 13th of March, 1865, of which Milton Peden, of Knightstown, was commissioned Colonel. On the 16th it left Indianapolis for Harper's Ferry, Virginia, and on arriving there was marched to Charlestown, where it was assigned to one of the provisional divisions of the Army of the Shenandoah. From that time until its muster out, on the 4th of August, 1865, it was engaged in doing guard and garrison duty at Stevenson Station, Summit Point, Berryville, Harper's Ferry, and Maryland Heights. On the 9th of August it arrived at Indianapolis, with thirty two officers and seven hundred and forty three men for final discharge, and was publicly welcomed home, at a reception meeting held in the State House Grove, on the 11th, at which speeches were made by Lieutenant Governor Baker, General Benjamin Harrison and others, to which Colonel Peden responded.



Milton Eden



Wm. T. Wain.

Luther B. Sanders, New Castle. Mustered in February 13, 1865. Died at Berryville, Virginia, June 22, 1865.

Isaac N. Schell, New Castle. Mustered in March 6, 1865. Missing March 16, 1865.

James M. Starbuck, Greensboro. Mustered in February 15, 1865. Mustered out August 4, 1865.

Joel D. Starr, Mechanicsburg. Mustered in February 7, 1865. Mustered out August 4, 1865.

Nathaniel Stevens, New Castle. Mustered in February 7, 1865. Died at Cumberland, Maryland, July 28, 1865.

John Stinson, New Castle. Mustered in February 15, 1865. Died at Indianapolis, Indiana, March 16, 1865.

John W. H. Vance, Greensboro. Mustered in February 15, 1865. Mustered out August 4, 1865.

Isaac N. Wright, Knightstown. Mustered in March 15, 1865. Appointed Musician. Mustered out August 4, 1865.

William F. Wright, Knightstown. Mustered in March 15, 1865. Died at Cumberland, Maryland, April 9, 1865.

COMPANY E.

PRIVATES.

Samuel Bechtelheimer, Millville. Mustered in February 13, 1865. Mustered out August 4, 1865.

Tobias Bickel, Millville. Mustered in February 7, 1865. Mustered out August 4, 1865.

Levi Johnson, Luray. Mustered in March 10, 1865. Mustered out August 4, 1865.

Robert A. Johnson, Luray. Mustered in February 13, 1865. Mustered out August 4, 1865.

Isaiah Lamb, Millville. Mustered in February 13, 1865. Mustered out August 4, 1865.

John Landis, Millville. Mustered in March 8, 1865. Mustered out August 4, 1865.

William L. Loy, Millville. Mustered in February 27, 1865. Mustered out August 4, 1865.

David M. Luellen, Rogersville. Mustered in February 13, 1865. Appointed Corporal. Mustered out August 4, 1865.

William H. Snider, Rogersville. Mustered in February 13, 1865. Mustered out August 4, 1865.

Adam Stonebraker, Blountsville. Mustered in February 27, 1865. Appointed Corporal. Mustered out August 4, 1865.

John R. Stonebraker, Blountsville. Mustered in February 15, 1865. Mustered out August 4, 1865.

Samuel V. Swearingen, Rogersville. Mustered in February 7, 1865. Mustered out August 4, 1865.

George W. Welker, Millville. Mustered in March 7, 1865. Mustered out August 4, 1865.

COMPANY G.

PRIVATES.

Joseph Chapman, Knightstown. Mustered in March 1, 1865. Mustered out May 22, 1865.

Joseph Cloud, Spiceland. Mustered in March 8, 1865. Mustered out August 4, 1865.

John Eastridge, Hamilton County. Spiceland after the Civil War. Mustered in March 1, 1865. Mustered out August 4, 1865.

COMPANY H.

CAPTAIN.

William F. Shelley, New Castle. Mustered in March 10, 1865. Mustered out August 4, 1865.

the Army of the Cumberland from Shiloh, Tennessee, April 6-7, 1862, to the fall of Atlanta, Georgia, September 2, 1864. He was severely wounded in the right thigh at the battle of Stone's River, Tennessee, December 31, 1862, and unfitted for duty for a period of four months. The history of the 36th Indiana Infantry is the military history of Captain Peden until his muster out, with the regiment, September 21, 1864.

Captain Peden returned from the war to meet with civic honors at the hands of his fellow citizens, being elected to the Indiana State Senate from Henry County and serving in that body during the session of 1864-5. He was an active supporter of Governor Morton and the State administration in all their efforts for the suppression of the war and restoration of the power and authority of the General Government.

At the urgent solicitation of Governor Morton, Senator Peden resigned his seat in the State Senate and was appointed Colonel of the 147th Indiana Infantry, and was mustered into the service of the United States, March 15, 1865. He was ordered, with his command, to the Valley of Virginia, where he continued to serve until the close of the war, when he was mustered out, August 4, 1865, at Harper's Ferry, Virginia, his total military service covering a period of three years and six months.

The longed for peace had come and Colonel Peden returned to Knightstown where he engaged in the stove and tinware business until May, 1882, when he was appointed a special timber agent under the General Land Office of the Government and was assigned to duty in the pineries of Northern Minnesota to protect the Government's interests therein. He continued to fill this position to the satisfaction of the Government until April, 1886, when he retired to private life.

Colonel Peden is a member of Jerry B. Mason Post, No. 168, Grand Army of the Republic, Knightstown, and is also a member of the Indiana Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States. He is a member of Golden Rule Lodge, No. 16, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons and of Knightstown Commandery, No. 9, Knights Templar. In religion, Colonel Peden is an adherent of the Presbyterian Church and a faithful follower of its tenets. Since his return from the Northwest, he has been for a number of years Justice of the Peace.

In July, 1866, Colonel Peden was married to Mrs. Mary A. Furgason, daughter of Sidney Muzzy and widow of Samuel W. Furgason, who died in February, 1864. Two daughters were born of her first marriage of whom Maud alone survives. She is the wife of Dr. Olin E. Holloway, a leading physician of Knightstown. Sidney Muzzy, father of Mrs. Peden, died in 1875.

From his adventurous youth to his present venerable age, Colonel Peden's life has been crowded with incident. Conspicuous in the civil and political life of Henry County, he also bore an honorable part in a great war and was brought in contact with many eminent men. He knew, intimately, Oliver P. Morton, Richard W. Thompson, Albert G. Porter, Benjamin Harrison, Conrad Baker, Henry S. Lane, Solomon Meredith, Caleb B. Smith, Samuel W. Parker and many other of Indiana's prominent and influential men. In a summary of his career, however, Colonel Peden justly considers the most important events in his life to have been his support of Abraham Lincoln for President in 1860 and 1864 and his military services in the Civil War.

Since 1842 he has made his home at Knightstown and has witnessed its expansion from a village into a beautiful town and now at the age of eighty two years he is regarded as Knightstown's grand old man, loved and honored by all.

REUBEN PEDEN.

Probably no citizen of Knightstown ever stood higher in the estimation of that community than the late Reuben Peden, younger brother of Colonel Milton Peden. He was born in Washington County, Pennsylvania, November 20, 1824, and came with his parents to Ohio and upon their removal to Madison County, Indiana, accompanied them there. He acquired a good education and taught school for a time at various points in the State, but in 1848 he joined his brother, at Knightstown, where he settled permanently. In 1849 his brother, Milton Peden, sought the gold fields of California and Reuben took his place as millwright with Oliver H. Armstrong.

While working for Mr. Armstrong, he was united in marriage with Ominda Armstrong, daughter of his employer, the marriage being solemnized July 22, 1852, by the Reverend John Fairfield. To this union were born six children, namely: Mary F., Arthur M., Hiram V., Lizzie A., Charles E. and Nellie B. Of these children, one son and one daughter are still living, the son, Hiram V., living at Huntington, Huntington County, Indiana, and the daughter, Lizzie A., being now Mrs. William J. Hatfield, of Frankfort, Clinton County, Indiana. His widow, Mrs. Ominda Peden, is also still living and resides with her daughter, Mrs. William J. Hatfield.

Mr. Peden continued to follow his trade of millwright until early in the Civil War, when he entered the grain business which he prosecuted diligently and successfully to the end of his life.

During his lifetime, Reuben Peden belonged to the Masonic Order and was one of the best informed Masons of the State. He was for a term Grand High Priest of the Grand Royal Arch Chapter of Indiana; also Eminent Commander of the Grand Commandery of Knights Templar of the State of Indiana. He was likewise Master of Golden Rule Lodge, No. 16, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, Knightstown, for many years. So intimate and profound was his knowledge of the craft that he was regarded as an eminent authority on most questions coming before the various Masonic organizations.

Reuben Peden was instantly killed, Friday, December 1, 1893. His warehouse was located immediately south of the Panhandle depot at Knightstown. In the course of his business, it was his daily custom to carry his mail across the tracks of the railroad to the depot and there mail it. On the day mentioned a freight train, standing on the side track between the main track and his warehouse, had been cut in two to make an opening for the Jefferson Street crossing, just west of his place of business. At this moment Mr. Peden, in pursuance of his custom, started to cross the track, but his view was obstructed by the freight train and the noise of escaping steam from the freight engine prevented his hearing the sound of an approaching west bound express train, running at the rate of sixty miles an hour. Passing in front of the freight, he was struck by the express as he was in the act of stepping from the track to the station platform. His body was thrown a distance of eighty feet with such frightful force that a watchman's

Harry Greenwood, Sulphur Springs. Mustered in February 7, 1865. Missing February 16, 1865.

Henry Gregory, Cambridge City, Wayne County. Mustered in February 6, 1865. Mustered out August 4, 1865.

Joseph L. Harter, Wayne County. Mustered in February 6, 1865. Mustered out May 10, 1865.

John W. Hazzard (Brother of the author of this History), New Castle. Mustered in February 6, 1865. Mustered out August 4, 1865.

Charles Hickman, Wayne County. Mustered in February 15, 1865. Mustered out August 4, 1865.

Julius G. Hood, Richmond, Wayne County. Mustered in March 2, 1865. Mustered out July 6, 1865.

George W. Hunt, Knightstown. Mustered in February 6, 1865. Mustered out August 4, 1865.

Abraham S. Ice, Sulphur Springs. Mustered in February 6, 1865. Mustered out August 4, 1865.

John M. Inman, Wayne County. Mustered in February 6, 1865. Mustered out July 17, 1865.

Charles Jackson, Cambridge City, Wayne County. Mustered in February 21, 1865. Mustered out August 4, 1865.

Joseph Kelly, Sulphur Springs. Mustered in February 7, 1865. Missing February 16, 1865.

Samuel Kirkham, Ogden. Mustered in March 6, 1865. Mustered out August 4, 1865.

Nicholas Klarman, Cincinnati, Ohio. Mustered in February 6, 1865. Missing February 16, 1865.

Benjamin F. Lemsford, Richmond, Wayne County. Mustered in March 9, 1865. Mustered out June 29, 1865.

John F. Lewis, New Castle. Mustered in February 6, 1865. Appointed Sergeant. Mustered out August 4, 1865.

Perry C. Lyman, Hancock County. Mustered in February 24, 1865. Mustered out August 4, 1865.

James McConnell, New Castle. Mustered in February 6, 1865. Mustered out August 4, 1865.

John Q. McCullough, Richmond, Wayne County. Mustered in February 2, 1865. Missing February 11, 1865.

Samuel H. McGuffin, Knightstown. Mustered in February 6, 1865. Mustered out June 3, 1865.

William L. McSherry, Knightstown. Mustered in February 6, 1865. Mustered out August 4, 1865.

George W. Madarea, Cambridge City, Wayne County. Mustered in February 28, 1865. Mustered out August 4, 1865.

Benjamin F. Meeker, Middletown. Mustered in February 2, 1865. Mustered out August 4, 1865.

Abraham Miller, Cambridge City, Wayne County. Mustered in March 2, 1865. Mustered out August 4, 1865.

Benjamin Moon, Marion County. Mustered in February 25, 1865. Mustered out May 31, 1865.

George B. Mosebaugh, Cambridge City, Wayne County. Mustered in February 6, 1865. Mustered out August 4, 1865.

Wilson Nelson, Middletown. Mustered in February 13, 1865. Mustered out August 4, 1865.

Joseph Ogment, New Castle. Mustered in February 3, 1865. Mustered out August 4, 1865.

Emanuel Ohmit, Cambridge City, Wayne County. Mustered in February 15, 1865. Appointed Corporal. Mustered out August 4, 1865.

Andrew Ormsten, Charlottesville, Hancock County. Mustered in February 14, 1865. Mustered out August 4, 1865.



Samuel. V. Swearingen

JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF CLIMATOLOGISTS

Dr. CHARLES H. HARRIS, JR., 1000 UNIVERSITY AVENUE, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

held back on deposit in the bank, and the family would have been on their feet in a few days. Once after the lunch on Monday, the family happened to be out for a walk. Two or three children were playing in the street, and the mother, who was standing near the door, saw a group of about a dozen boys, who were playing in the street. She saw them for the first time, and she was very much interested in them. She saw them for the first time, and she was very much interested in them. She saw them for the first time, and she was very much interested in them.

Dr. Harris, Sr., was born in the city of New York, and he was a very successful business man. He was a very successful business man, and he was a very successful business man. He was a very successful business man, and he was a very successful business man. He was a very successful business man, and he was a very successful business man.

Dr. Harris, Sr., was born in the city of New York, and he was a very successful business man. He was a very successful business man, and he was a very successful business man. He was a very successful business man, and he was a very successful business man. He was a very successful business man, and he was a very successful business man.

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Samuel A. Swearingen



BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF SAMUEL VAN SWEARINGEN.

PRIVATE, COMPANY E, 147TH INFANTRY REGIMENT, INDIANA VOLUNTEERS,
AND FARMER.

The field book on deposit in the Auditor's Office of Henry County, which is the transcript made up from the records of the United States Land Office, after the public lands in Henry County had been exhausted, shows that on March 1, 1832, Van B. Swearingen entered from the United States, at one dollar and twenty five cents per acre, the east half of the southeast quarter, section six, township eighteen, range eleven east, eighty acres. Again on August 30, 1832, he entered the west half of the southeast quarter, section six, township eighteen, range eleven east, eighty acres. This land, which thus early came into the possession of the Swearingen family, is located in Prairie Township and its northeast corner is only a quarter of a mile southwest of the town of Rogersville. Van B. Swearingen continued to live on this farm until the day of his death.

Van B. Swearingen was born in 1802 in West Virginia. Elizabeth (Murdock) Swearingen was born in 1803. Both were born near Morgantown, Monongalia County, and Marion County from which this couple emigrated to Henry County, Indiana, was formed from a part of Monongalia County. They were married in Virginia.

Van B. Swearingen was the head of the family in Henry County, having come from Marion County, West Virginia, and settled here in the year 1829. The family has ever since lived within two and a half miles of the land entered as above stated. Among his large family of children, there was a son named Jacob H., born in Marion County, West Virginia, in 1822. In 1841, at the age of nineteen, he married Mary Bechtelheimer, but continued to live on his father's farm for two years. He then moved to a farm in Stony Creek Township which for more than half a century has been known as the "Swearingen farm," most of which is now, however, owned by Charles W. Mouch of New Castle. Jacob H. Swearingen is still living and has his home at Mooreland, Henry County. Mrs. Jacob H. Swearingen died December 28, 1864. During his long life, Jacob H. Swearingen has been a prominent business man of the county. To his union with Mary Bechtelheimer, fifteen children were born, among the number being a son named for his grandfather, Samuel Van Swearingen. He is the second child and oldest son of this marriage and the subject of this sketch.

SAMUEL VAN SWEARINGEN.

Samuel Van Swearingen was born December 11, 1846, and lived at home with his parents, working on the farm in Summer and attending the country school in Winter, until the Winter of 1864-5. In those last years of the Civil War, the need for troops was becoming more and more insistant, and young Swearingen, who had been but a child at the beginning of the war, was now ready to assume the duties of a man and citizen, and feeling it to be his duty, enlisted as a private in Company E, 147th Indiana Infantry, and was mustered into the service of the United States, at Richmond, Indiana, February 7, 1865.

Milton Peden of Knightstown was Colonel of this regiment, and the officers of the company were Captain James D. Hiatt and First Lieutenant George W. Shroyer, both of New Burlington, Delaware County; Second Lieutenant Milton N. Goff of Selma, in the same county. This regiment served in West Virginia, near Harper's Ferry, and in the Valley of the Shenandoah. Private Swearingen was with his regiment continuously until he was mustered out of the service at Indianapolis, August 4, 1865. The history of the regiment, published immediately preceding this sketch, is the military history of Samuel V. Swearingen.

After his discharge from the army, he returned to his father's home, where he continued to reside until the Fall of 1868, when he acquired from his father, one hundred and sixty acres of land, located in the southwest part of Stony Creek Township, three and a half miles from Blountsville. This land was a part of the well known Swearingen farm above referred to. Mr. Swearingen still owns this land and through his efforts, it has been made as attractive and put under as high a state of cultivation as any farm in the northeastern part of Henry County. It is a model farm and shows to advantage the practical skill of its owner.

On October 29, 1868, Samuel V. Swearingen was married to Rachel Bird, daughter of Joseph and Rachel Bird, who were among the earliest settlers of Blountsville. Joseph Bird was born August 27, 1803, and died January 1, 1868; Rachel Bird was born November 8, 1806, and died December 12, 1877. They emigrated from New Jersey to Henry County in 1835 and were highly respected and well known throughout the northern and northeastern part of the county.

To Samuel V. and Rachel (Bird) Swearingen were born two sons: Ira E., born September 7, 1869, died March 25, 1905, and is buried in Mooreland Cemetery; and Wellington W., born April 6, 1874; both had the good fortune to make their homes continuously with their parents. Wellington W. was married October 14, 1894, to Mattie E. Dakins, who died November 14, 1899, and is buried in Mooreland Cemetery. To this marriage was born a son, November 9, 1899, named Herbert. The child being only five days old at the time of his mother's death, he was taken by his grandmother Swearingen and now lives with his grandparents at their home.

Mr. Swearingen is a practical farmer and in all his labors, whether on the farm or elsewhere, has been materially assisted by his wife. He is a friend and advocate of education and has given his children the benefit of the best education the opportunities afford. Every situation and every obligation of his life has been squarely met. In politics he is an ardent Republican. He is a member of the Henry County Association of Veterans of the Civil War, and is a good citizen, who enjoys the friendship and good will of his neighbors. He is a very industrious man and never idles away a moment of time. Everything about his farm shows the work of a methodical and energetic man. The home, the barns, the fences exhibit taste and care and the best methods of cultivation are employed on the land.

A farming life is not, perhaps, the most eventful, but its daily round of duty well performed calls for the best energies of its followers and it is from this school that so many of the country's leaders have graduated.

Van B. Swearingen and Elizabeth (Murdock) Swearingen, his wife, parents of Jacob H. and paternal grandparents of Samuel V., are buried in the Rogersville Cemetery. Samuel and Rachel Bechtelheimer, maternal grandparents of Samuel V. Swearingen, are buried in the German Baptist Cemetery in Stony Creek Township. Samuel V. Swearingen's mother was first buried in the Rogersville Cemetery but her remains were afterwards removed and re-interred in the Mooreland Cemetery. Joseph and Rachel Bird, parents of Mrs. Samuel V. Swearingen, are buried in the Blountsville Cemetery.

CHAPTER XXIII.

INFANTRY CONTINUED.

ROSTERS OF CONDENSED REGIMENTS—7TH—12TH—13TH—15TH—17TH—18TH—
21ST—22ND—24TH—26TH—31ST—32ND—33RD—34TH—37TH—38TH—40TH
—42ND—44TH—47TH—48TH—50TH—51ST—52ND—53RD—55TH—58TH—
59TH—63RD—67TH—68TH—70TH—72ND—74TH—75TH—79TH—82ND—
85TH—86TH—87TH—89TH—93RD—99TH—100TH—101ST—117TH—118TH
—120TH—123RD—128TH—130TH—132ND—133RD—134TH—142ND—146TH
—148TH—149TH—150TH—153RD—154TH—155TH—156TH—HISTORICAL
OUTLINES OF THE SEVERAL REGIMENTS—BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF PRIVATE
WILLIAM JAMES BROWN LUTHER AND FAMILY.

In the following organizations, Henry County was but slightly represented and for that reason the several regiments are condensed in form and only brief outlines of their histories are given.

The name of each infantryman is followed by his postoffice address at the time of enlistment. In some instances the soldier was not a resident of Henry County at the time of enlistment but moved to that county after the Civil War. In such cases the name of the county from which he enlisted is substituted for the post-office address and that is followed by the place of settlement in Henry County.

SEVENTH INFANTRY.

William De Moss, Decatur County. Knightstown after the Civil War. Private, Company E. Mustered in August 12, 1862. Recruited. Captured on Weldon Railroad, Petersburg, Virginia, August 19, 1864. Held in Libby and Belle Isle Prisons, Richmond, Virginia, and Salisbury Prison, North Carolina, until February 22, 1865. Paroled. Mustered out June 17, 1865.

Columbus Franklin, Hendricks County. Shirley after the Civil War. Private, Company B. Mustered in September 13, 1861. Discharged, disability, January 22, 1863.

Samuel Level, Raysville. Corporal, Company E. Mustered in September 13, 1861. Captured on Weldon Railroad, Petersburg, Virginia, August 19, 1864. Died in Salisbury Prison, North Carolina, April, 1865. This soldier previously served in Company F, Seventh Indiana Infantry, mustered for three months.

Organized at Indianapolis, September, 1861. Mustered for three years. Served with the Army of the Potomac. Veteranized. Mustered out in July, 1865. Indiana has erected a monument to this regiment at Gettysburg.

TWELFTH INFANTRY.

Organized at Indianapolis, May, 1861. Mustered for one year. Served with the Army of the Shenandoah under General Banks. Mustered out in May, 1862.

Amos McGuire, Hancock County. Middletown after the Civil War. Private, Company B. Mustered in May 15, 1861. Mustered out May 19, 1862.

THIRTEENTH INFANTRY.

RE-ORGANIZED IN THE FIELD.

Charles Brown, Delaware County. Cadiz after the Civil War. Private, Company E. Mustered in February 5, 1864. Recruit. Mustered out September 5, 1865.

Charles Carl, Knightstown. Private, Company K. Mustered in February 10, 1865. Recruit. Mustered out September 5, 1865.

Jesse Dillman, New Castle. Private, Company G. Mustered in November 30, 1864. Recruit. Mustered out September 5, 1865.

Stephen R. Lane, New Castle. Private, Company D. Mustered in January 1, 1864. Recruit. Mustered out May 31, 1865.

David Lucas, Delaware County. Cadiz after the Civil War. Private, Company D. Mustered in December 20, 1863. Recruit. Mustered out September 5, 1865.

Washington Osborn, Henry County. Private, Company H. Mustered in February 7, 1865. Recruit. Appointed Corporal. Mustered out September 5, 1865.

Henry C. Polk, Greensboro. Private, Company B. Mustered in February 15, 1864. Recruit. Killed at Petersburg, Virginia, July 30, 1864.

Joseph Rogers, Luray. Private, Company E. Mustered in December 20, 1863. Recruit. Mustered out September 5, 1865.

William Ross, Sulphur Springs. Private, Company H. Mustered in March 22, 1865. Recruit. Mustered out September 5, 1865.

Abraham Shearer, Henry County. Private, Unassigned. Mustered in October 18, 1864. Recruit. Unaccounted for.

Organized at Indianapolis, June, 1861. Mustered for three years. Served in West Virginia, in Charleston Harbor and under Grant in Virginia. Veteranized. Re-organized in the field. Mustered out in September, 1865.

FIFTEENTH INFANTRY.

James W. Bunce, Fountain County. Dudley Township after the Civil War. Private, Company A. Mustered in June 14, 1861. Mustered out June 25, 1864.

Organized at La Fayette, May, 1861. Mustered for three years. Served with the Army of the Cumberland. Mustered out in June, 1864. Indiana has erected a monument to this regiment at Shiloh.

SEVENTEENTH INFANTRY.

John Burr, Middletown. Private, Company G. Mustered in March 31, 1864. Recruit. Died at Evansville, Indiana, December 6, 1864.

Richard S. Gossett, Honey Creek. Private, Company G. Mustered in June 12, 1861. Veteran. Appointed Corporal. Mustered out August 8, 1865.

Joseph Hurst, Madison County. Jefferson Township after the Civil War. Private, Company G. Mustered in March 9, 1864. Recruit. Mustered out August 8, 1865.

Judson L. Mann, Sulphur Springs. Private, Company G. Mustered in June 12, 1861. Veteran. Mustered out August 8, 1865.

David Stewart, Middletown. Private, Company G. Mustered in March 3, 1864. Recruit. Mustered out August 8, 1865.

Joseph A. Swope, Middletown. Private, Company G. Mustered in March 9, 1864. Recruit. Mustered out August 8, 1865.

William M. Watkins, New Castle. Private, Company G. Mustered in September 29, 1864. Recruit. Mustered out June 21, 1865.

Charles H. Weaver, Knightstown. Private, Company K. Mustered in October 15, 1864. Recruit. Mustered out June 18, 1865.

John S. Weaver, Knightstown. Private, Company K. Mustered in August 5, 1864. Recruit. Mustered out June 5, 1865.

Organized at Indianapolis, June, 1861. Mustered for three years. Served with the Army of the Cumberland as part of Wilder's Brigade Mounted Infantry. Veteranized. Mustered out in August, 1865. Indiana has erected monuments to this regiment at Shiloh and at Chickamauga.

EIGHTEENTH INFANTRY.

Lycurgus W. Eastman, Knightstown. Principal Musician. Mustered in August 16, 1861. Mustered out March 20, 1862.

William H. Elliott, New Castle. Regimental Band. Mustered in August 16, 1861. Mustered out March 20, 1862.

James F. McGinnis, Middletown. Private, Company K. Mustered in October 25, 1862. Recruit. Mustered out May 18, 1865.

William May, Henry County. Private, Unassigned. Mustered in September 8, 1864. Recruit. Unaccounted for.

William R. Oliver, Henry County. Private, Company H. Mustered in August 16, 1861. Discharged, disability, May 27, 1862.

Alfred M. Thornburgh, New Castle. Regimental Band. Mustered in August 16, 1861. Mustered out March 20, 1862.

John M. Thornburgh, Middletown. Regimental Band. Mustered in August 16, 1861. Mustered out March 20, 1862.

Weaver Thornburgh, New Castle. Regimental Band. Mustered in August 16, 1861. Mustered out March 20, 1862.

David Whippel, Middletown. Private, Company K. Mustered in August 16, 1861. Veteran. Mustered out August 28, 1865.

David S. Yount, Middletown. Regimental Band. Mustered in August 16, 1861. Mustered out March 20, 1862.

Organized at Indianapolis, August, 1861. Mustered for three years. Served in Missouri, at Vicksburg and in the Shenandoah Valley. Veteranized. Mustered out in August, 1865. Indiana has erected a monument to this regiment at Vicksburg.

TWENTY FIRST INFANTRY.

RE-ORGANIZED IN THE FIELD AS FIRST HEAVY ARTILLERY.

Alexander Abernathy, Rush County. Middletown after the Civil War. Private, Company G. Mustered in July 24, 1861. Discharged, disability, October 16, 1862.

Thomas J. Bock, Sulphur Springs. Private, Company B. Mustered in December 5, 1863. Recruit. Died at New Orleans, Louisiana, January 24, 1865.

Lewis Castor, Millville. Private, Company B. Mustered in November 2, 1863. Recruit. Mustered out January 13, 1866.

John W. Kelley, Henry County. Private, Company L. Mustered in August 12, 1863. Recruit. Missing November 1, 1865.

John C. Leonard, Marion County. Knightstown after the Civil War. Private, Company L. Mustered in September 8, 1864. Recruit. Mustered out October 12, 1865.

Oliver Lodge, Cadiz. Private, Company M. Mustered in November 1, 1863. Recruit. Mustered out January 10, 1866.

William E. McKee, Cadiz. Private, Company M. Mustered in November 1, 1863. Recruit. Missing June 24, 1865.

William Peyton, New Lisbon. Private, Company M. Mustered in November 1, 1863. Recruit. Mustered out January 10, 1866.

Abner Sloan, Cadiz. Private, Company M. Mustered in November 1, 1863. Recruit. Died at New Orleans, Louisiana, January 2, 1865.

Thomas E. Taylor, Lewisville. Private, Company B. Mustered in November 23, 1863. Recruit. Mustered out January 13, 1866.

Jonathan R. Whitehead, Blountsville. Private, Company G. Mustered in October 4, 1864. Recruit. Mustered out September 30, 1865.

Organized at Indianapolis, July, 1861. Mustered for three years. Served in the Department of the Gulf. The first regiment of Union troops to enter New Orleans. Veteranized. Re-organized in the field as the First Heavy Artillery. Mustered out in January, 1866.

TWENTY SECOND INFANTRY.

Leander Artherhultz, New Castle. Private, Company K. Mustered in October 10,

1864. Transferred from Company K, Seventy Fourth Regiment. Mustered out June 27, 1865.

Daniel H. Burris, Knightstown. Private, Unassigned. Mustered in November 28, 1864. Recruit. Mustered out May 8, 1865.

Abraham Daniel, Dan Webster. Private, Unassigned. Mustered in September 22, 1864. Recruit. Mustered out May 8, 1865.

Michael Kaltenbach, Jennings County. Knightstown after the Civil War. Private, Company A. Mustered in August 15, 1861. Discharged, disability.

Calvin Norton, Knightstown. Private, Unassigned. Mustered in November 12, 1864. Recruit. Mustered out May 8, 1865.

Milton Polk, Greensboro. Private, Unassigned. Mustered in September 24, 1864. Recruit. Mustered out May 8, 1865.

Isaiah Richardson, Rogersville. Private, Unassigned. Mustered in September 28, 1864. Recruit. Mustered out May 8, 1865.

The records of the War Department credit the following named soldiers to Henry County, the particular address not ascertainable, viz: John H. Barnaby, Edward Bate-man, Nimrod E. Boyer, Hugh Confrey, Charles M. Davis, Ira H. Davison, Benjamin F. Duncan, John S. Duncan, Charles Gales, William S. Gebhart, Eli Harris, Michael Helman, James W. Kinley, James M. Lewelling, John W. Lewellen, Jonah Lowery, Daniel Mitchell, Alfred L. Murray, Edmond Newell, James H. Pierce, Edwin Reece, Elijah P. Roberts, Franklin M. Rodes, Valentine Seaton, Silas Stewart, William T. Swayne, William Wright. These were all unassigned men in this regiment. Mustered in September and October, 1864. All mustered out May 8, 1865.

Organized at Madison, July, 1861. Mustered for three years. Served in Missouri and with the Army of the Cumberland. Mustered out in June, 1865.

TWENTY FOURTH INFANTRY.

Andrew J. Collins, Luray. Private, Company C. Mustered in April 8, 1864. Transferred from Company I, 69th Regiment. Mustered out November 15, 1865.

George W. Collins, Luray. Private, Company C. Mustered in April 19, 1864. Transferred from Company I, 69th Regiment. Mustered out November 15, 1865. Previous to his enlistment in the 69th Regiment, this soldier had served as private, Company E, 116th Indiana Infantry, from August 7, 1863, to March 1, 1864.

Oliver C. Gordon, Spiceland. Private, Company B. Mustered in November 12, 1864. Transferred from Company E, 69th Regiment. Mustered out November 15, 1865.

Harry Watts, Vanderburg County. Knightstown after the Civil War. Private, Company F. Mustered in July 31, 1861. Mustered out July 30, 1864.

Organized at Vincennes, July, 1861. Mustered for three years. Served with the Army of the Tennessee. Veteranized. Mustered out in November, 1865. Alvin P. Hovey, the first Colonel of this regiment afterwards became Governor of Indiana. Indiana has erected monuments to this regiment at Shiloh and at Vicksburg.

TWENTY SIXTH INFANTRY.

Andrew J. Blount, Blountsville. Private, Company B. Mustered in April 2, 1862. Recruit. Mustered out April 1, 1865.

James M. Semans, Hamilton County. New Castle after the Civil War. Private, Company D. Mustered in August 30, 1861. Discharged, disability, November 4, 1862.

Andrew J. Slinger, New Castle. Private, Company B. Mustered in October 21, 1864. Recruit. Mustered out October 19, 1865.

Organized at Indianapolis, August, 1861. Mustered for three years. Served in the South West; with the Army of the Tennessee and at Mobile Bay. Veteranized. Mustered out in the Fall of 1865. Indiana has erected a monument to this regiment at Vicksburg.

THIRTY FIRST INFANTRY.

William P. Foulke, Spencer County. Knightstown after the Civil War. Private, Company C. Mustered in March 16, 1864. Recruit. Mustered out June 13, 1865. This

soldier previously served as private, Company D, 115th Indiana Infantry, from August 6, 1863, to February 25, 1864.

Organized at Terre Haute, September, 1861. Mustered for three years. Served at Fort Donelson and with the Army of the Cumberland. Veteranized. Mustered out in the Fall of 1865. Indiana has erected monuments to this regiment at Shiloh and at Chickamauga.

THIRTY SECOND INFANTRY.

RE-ORGANIZED IN THE FIELD.

Jacob Bodmer, New York City. Knightstown after the Civil War. Private, Company C. Mustered in October 14, 1864. Recruit. Mustered out October 19, 1865.

John S. Davis, Hancock County. Greensboro Township after the Civil War. Private, Unassigned. Mustered in March 10, 1865. Recruit. Mustered out May 8, 1865.

George P. Graf, Knightstown. Private, Company A. Mustered in September 3, 1861. Mustered out September 7, 1864.

Organized at Indianapolis, August, 1861. Mustered for three years. This was a German Regiment. Served with the Army of the Cumberland. Veteranized. Re-organized in the field. Mustered out in December, 1865. Indiana has erected monuments to this regiment at Shiloh and at Chickamauga.

THIRTY THIRD INFANTRY.

Josiah Bradway, Grant County. Cadiz after the Civil War. Private, Company A. Mustered in September 21, 1864. Recruit. Mustered out July 21, 1865.

Solomon F. Brattain, Hamilton County. Middletown after the Civil War. Private, Company E. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Discharged, disability, November 20, 1862.

John Burks, Henry County. Private, Unassigned. Mustered in September 29, 1864. Recruit. Mustered out May 10, 1865.

John C. Curry, New Castle. Private, Unassigned. Mustered in September 23, 1864. Recruit. Mustered out May 12, 1865.

Thomas C. Fort, Knightstown. Private, Unassigned. Mustered in September 26, 1864. Recruit. Mustered out February 6, 1865.

Samuel Kissell, New Castle. Private, Unassigned. Mustered in October 6, 1864. Recruit. Mustered out May 12, 1865.

Joseph M. Lacy, New Lisbon. Private, Company I. Mustered in March 30, 1865. Recruit. Mustered out July 21, 1865.

George Loer, Greensboro. Private, Company B. Mustered in September 20, 1864. Recruit. Mustered out June 22, 1865.

Benjamin F. Newby, Raysville. Private, Company C. Mustered in September 16, 1861. Appointed Corporal. Mustered out September 19, 1864.

Albert W. Poarch, Spiceland. Private, Company D. Mustered in March 14, 1865. Recruit. Mustered out July 21, 1865.

James M. White, Lewisville. Private, Unassigned. Mustered in March 22, 1865. Recruit. Mustered out July 21, 1865.

Organized at Indianapolis, September, 1861. Mustered for three years. Served in the Atlanta Campaign. Veteranized. Mustered out in July, 1865.

THIRTY FOURTH INFANTRY.

Jonathan Brattain, Madison County. Middletown after the Civil War. Private, Company E. Mustered in October 10, 1861. Discharged, disability, January 3, 1863. Re-enlisted, private, Company E. Mustered in April 18, 1864. Recruit. Mustered out February 3, 1866.

John W. Brattain, Madison County. Middletown and New Castle after the Civil War. Corporal, Company E. Mustered in October 10, 1861. Veteran. Appointed Sergeant. Mustered out February 3, 1866.

Jacob Gipe, Madison County. Cadiz after the Civil War. Private, Company D. Mustered in September 21, 1861. Mustered out September 21, 1864.

Marquis D. Griffith, Hancock County. Knightstown after the Civil War. Wagoner, Company D. Mustered in September 21, 1861. Veteran. Appointed Corporal. Mustered out February 3, 1866.

Jonathan Leffingwell, Blackford County. Blountsville after the Civil War. Private, Company I. Mustered in November 14, 1864. Recruit. Mustered out November 14, 1865. This soldier previously served as private, Company I, 118th Indiana Infantry, from September 2, 1863, to March 1, 1864.

Edwin Parker, Randolph County. Henry County after the Civil War. Private, Company D. Mustered in April 15, 1864. Recruit. Mustered out February 3, 1866.

Charles Woolters, Knightstown. Private, Company E. Mustered in April 26, 1864. Recruit. Mustered out February 3, 1866.

Organized at Anderson, September, 1861. Mustered for three years. Served at Vicksburg and in Texas. Veteranized. Mustered out in February, 1866. Indiana has erected a monument to this regiment at Vicksburg.

THIRTY SEVENTH INFANTRY.

RE-ORGANIZED IN THE FIELD.

Isaac Abernathy, Knightstown. Second Lieutenant, Company I. Mustered in September 18, 1861. Promoted First Lieutenant, Company K, December 26, 1861. Killed at Stone's River, Tennessee, December 31, 1862.

James H. Burk, Decatur County. Married Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Shopp, New Castle, and is buried in South Mound Cemetery. First Sergeant, Company H. Mustered in October 18, 1861. Promoted Second Lieutenant, April 16, 1862; First Lieutenant, February 24, 1863; Captain, March 22, 1863. Died at Nashville, Tennessee, July 9, 1864, account of wounds in Atlanta Campaign, May 27, 1864.

Thomas J. Cox, Franklin County. Dunreith after the Civil War. Private, Company I. Mustered in October 26, 1861. Mustered out October 27, 1864.

Joseph Harwood, New Castle. Private, Company B. Mustered in January 6, 1864. Recruit. Mustered out June 8, 1865.

George W. Hazzard,* U. S. Army. Appointed to West Point from New Castle, July 1, 1843. Captain 4th Artillery, U. S. A., when appointed Colonel of this regiment. Mustered in October 17, 1861. Returned to Regular Army, March 5, 1862. Died at Baltimore, Maryland, August 14, 1862, account of wounds at White Oak Swamp, Virginia, June 30, 1862.

Rufus I. Hudelson, Knightstown. Private, Company K. Mustered in October 8, 1861. Mustered out October 27, 1864.

William H. Hudelson, Ogden. Private, Company K. Mustered in October 8, 1861. Discharged, disability. June 27, 1862.

Andrew B. Kirkham, Ogden. Private, Company K. Mustered in October 8, 1861. Killed at Stone's River, Tennessee, December 31, 1862.

Daniel Stowhig, Knightstown. Private, Company I. Mustered in October 26, 1861. Mustered out October 27, 1864.

Henry B. Wiggins, Ogden. Private, Company K. Mustered in October 8, 1861. Mustered out November 17, 1864.

Organized at Lawrenceburg, September, 1861. Mustered for three years. Served with the Army of the Cumberland. Veteranized. Mustered out in July, 1865. Indiana has erected a monument to this regiment at Chickamauga.

THIRTY EIGHTH INFANTRY.

William J. Burchman, Greensboro. Private, Company A. Mustered in October 17, 1864. Recruit. Mustered out July 15, 1865.

Elwood Burris, Knightstown. Private, Company A. Mustered in September 26, 1864. Recruit. Mustered out July 15, 1865.

John D. Cameron, Knightstown. Private, Company A. Mustered in September 26, 1864. Recruit. Mustered out July 15, 1865.

* Uncle of the author of this History.

Squire Dillee, Knightstown. Private, Company A. Mustered in September 25, 1864. Recruit. Mustered out July 15, 1865.

Robert P. Gaiter, Knightstown. Private, Company D. Mustered in October 15, 1864. Recruit. Mustered out July 15, 1865.

William Kenyon, Knightstown. Private, Company A. Mustered in October 10, 1864. Recruit. Mustered out July 15, 1865.

Taylor Kirkland, Rogersville. Private, Company H. Mustered in February 22, 1864. Recruit. Missing May 2, 1865.

David L. Rogers, Rogersville. Private, Company H. Mustered in November 23, 1864. Recruit. Mustered out July 15, 1865.

Henry W. Simmons, Knightstown. Private, Company A. Mustered in November 4, 1864. Recruit. Mustered out July 15, 1865.

William H. Woodard, Lewisville. Private, Company K. Mustered in September 29, 1863. Recruit. Mustered out July 15, 1865.

Organized at New Albany, September, 1861. Mustered for three years. Served with the Army of the Cumberland. Veteranized. Mustered out in July, 1865. Indiana has erected a monument to this regiment at Chickamauga.

FORTIETH INFANTRY.

James H. Ballard, Lewisville. Private, Company K. Mustered in September 20, 1864. Recruit. Died at Huntsville, Alabama, March 18, 1865.

William Burt, Lewisville. Private, Company E. Mustered in November 2, 1864. Recruit. Died at Camp Irving, Texas, August 14, 1865.

William Griffith, Sulphur Springs. Private, Company E. Mustered in October 26, 1864. Recruit. Mustered out October 20, 1865.

Hiram Julian, Miami County. New Castle after the Civil War. Private, Company B. Mustered in November 27, 1861. Discharged, account of wounds May 3, 1863.

Organized at La Fayette, December, 1861. Mustered for three years. Served with the Army of the Cumberland. Veteranized. Mustered out in December, 1865. Indiana has erected a monument to this regiment at Shiloh.

FORTY SECOND INFANTRY.

John H. Conklin, Knightstown. Private, Company I. Mustered in October 12, 1864. Recruit. Mustered out July 21, 1865.

George Glenn, New Castle. Private, Company A. Mustered in September 22, 1864. Recruit. Mustered out June 18, 1865.

Moore Hagewood, New Castle. Private, Company A. Mustered in September 27, 1864. Recruit. Mustered out June 10, 1865.

Amos J. Kern, Greensboro. Private, Company B. Mustered in September 24, 1864. Recruit. Mustered out June 18, 1865.

Abraham Level, Raysville. Private, Company B. Mustered in September 26, 1864. Recruit. Mustered out June 18, 1865.

James McCorkle, Knightstown. Private, Company B. Mustered in September 26, 1864. Recruit. Mustered out June 18, 1865.

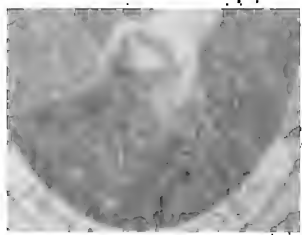
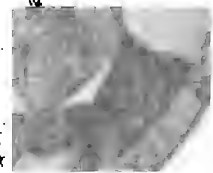
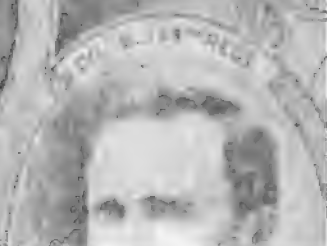
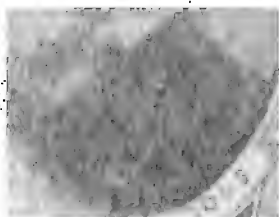
Samuel W. Overman, Knightstown. Private, Company B. Mustered in October 17, 1864. Recruit. Wounded at Cleveland, Tennessee, January 27, 1865. Mustered out July 21, 1865.

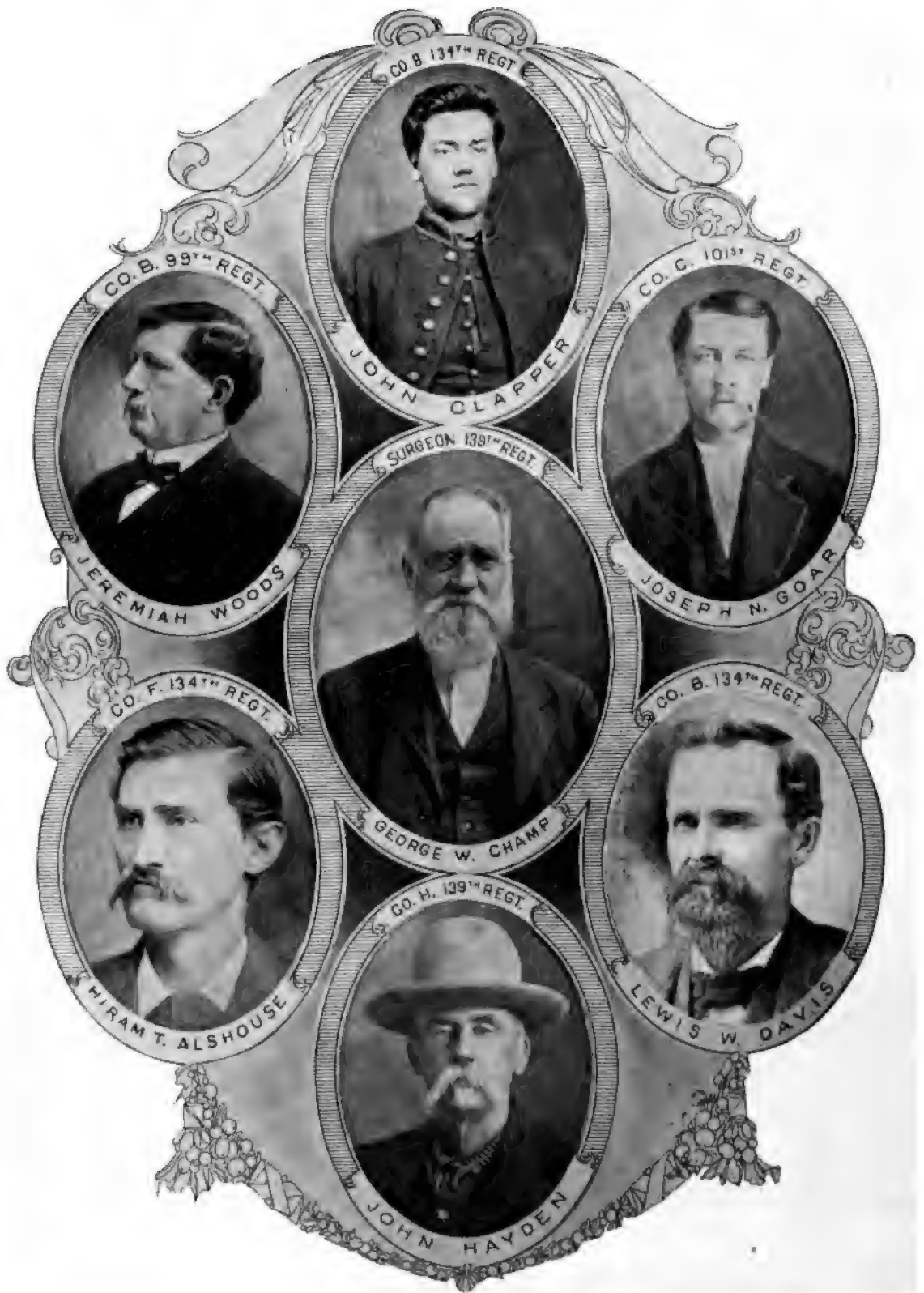
Jeremiah Shuderlane, Middletown. Private, Company B. Mustered in November 16, 1864. Recruit. Mustered out July 21, 1865.

Samuel W. Sperry, Knightstown. Private, Company I. Mustered in October 15, 1864. Recruit. Mustered out July 21, 1865.

Shelby R. Welborn, Knightstown. Private, Company B. Mustered in September 24, 1864. Recruit. Mustered out June 11, 1865.

Isaac Williamson, Knightstown. Private, Company B. Mustered in September 26, 1864. Recruit. Mustered out June 11, 1865.





INDIANA INFANTRY.

George W. Wysong, Knightstown. Private, Company B. Mustered in October 22, 1864. Recruit. Mustered out July 21, 1865.

Organized at Evansville, October, 1861. Mustered for three years. Served with the Army of the Cumberland and in the Atlanta Campaign. Veteranized. Mustered out in July, 1865. Indiana has erected a monument to this regiment at Chickamauga.

FORTY FOURTH INFANTRY.

James R. Diltz, Elkhart County. Middletown after the Civil War. Private, Company I. Mustered in November 22, 1861. Mustered out November 22, 1864.

Organized at Fort Wayne, October, 1861. Mustered for three years. Served with the Army of the Cumberland. Veteranized. Mustered out in September, 1865. Indiana has erected monuments to this regiment at Shiloh and at Chickamauga.

FORTY SEVENTH INFANTRY.

Warren F. Ballard, Knightstown. Private, Company G. Mustered in December 9, 1861. Veteran. Appointed Quartermaster Sergeant. Promoted First Lieutenant and Regimental Quartermaster. Mustered out October 23, 1865.

James A. Cotton, Wells County. New Castle after the Civil War. Private, Company H. Mustered in December 13, 1861. Mustered out December 12, 1864.

James Davy, Adams County. Spiceland after the Civil War. Private, Company C. Mustered in November 29, 1861. Veteran. Appointed Sergeant. Mustered out October 23, 1865.

Harrison Jackson, Middletown. Musician, Company G. Mustered in December 9, 1861. Discharged, disability, June 1, 1862.

Presley E. Jackson, Tipton County. Kennard after the Civil War. Private, Company K. Mustered in December 13, 1861. Appointed Corporal. Mustered out December 12, 1864.

Frederick Rent, Mechanicsburg. Corporal, Company G. Mustered in December 9, 1861. Veteran. Mustered out October 23, 1865.

Organized at Anderson, October, 1861. Mustered for three years. Served with the Army of the Tennessee. Veteranized. Mustered out in October, 1865. Indiana has erected a monument to this regiment at Vicksburg.

FORTY EIGHTH INFANTRY.

Burton W. Castetter, St. Joseph County. Middletown after the Civil War. Private, Company B. Mustered in March 16, 1864. Recruit. Mustered out July 15, 1865.

Organized at Goshen, December, 1861. Mustered for three years. Served with the Army of the Tennessee. Veteranized. Mustered out in July, 1865. Indiana has erected a monument to this regiment at Vicksburg.

FIFTIETH INFANTRY.

Thomas C. Burton, Switzerland County. Cadiz after the Civil War. Private, Company E. Mustered in October 4, 1861. Mustered out January 5, 1865.

Organized at Seymour, September, 1861. Mustered for three years. Served in the Department of the Gulf. Veteranized. Mustered out in September, 1865.

FIFTY FIRST INFANTRY.

James Rogers, Rogersville. Private, Company H. Mustered in October 19, 1864. Recruit. Mustered out October 19, 1865.

Organized at Indianapolis, 1861. Mustered for three years. Served with the Army of the Tennessee. Veteranized. Mustered out in October, 1865.

FIFTY SECOND INFANTRY.

RE-ORGANIZED IN THE FIELD.

William O. Gold, Franklin County. Jefferson Township after the Civil War. Private, Company H. Mustered in February 12, 1862. Mustered out January 31, 1865.

Thomas S. Haugh, Marion County. Ogden after the Civil War. Musician, Company K. Mustered in February 1, 1862. Veteran. Mustered out June 29, 1865.

George W. Mason, Knightstown. Private, Company G. Mustered in February 1, 1862. Veteran. Appointed Corporal. Mustered out September 10, 1865.

Thomas Mason, Knightstown. Private, Company H. Mustered in February 1, 1862. Discharged, disability, September 29, 1862.

Organized at Rushville, in the Fall of 1861. Mustered for three years. Served with the Army of the Tennessee and with the Army of the Cumberland. Veteranized. Re-organized in the field. Mustered out in September, 1865.

FIFTY THIRD INFANTRY.

Charles Ainsworth, Henry County. Private, Unassigned. Mustered in October 4, 1864. Recruit. Mustered out May 8, 1865.

Robert B. Brown, Henry County. Private. Unassigned. Mustered in January 23, 1865. Recruit. Mustered out May 8, 1865.

John H. Cray, Luray. Private, Unassigned. Mustered in October 12, 1864. Recruit. Mustered out May 8, 1865.

Elisha M. Hanby, Floyd County. Middletown after the Civil War. Private, Company F. Mustered in March 13, 1864. Recruit. Mustered out July 21, 1865.

Andrew Stanley, Sulphur Springs. Private, Company I. Mustered in September 27, 1864. Recruit. Mustered out May 31, 1865.

George W. Stanley, Sulphur Springs. Private, Company I. Mustered in September 27, 1864. Recruit. Mustered out May 31, 1865.

James L. Young, Madison County. Henry County (near Honey Creek) after the Civil War. Private, Company K. Mustered in March 23, 1865. Recruit. Mustered out July 21, 1865.

Organized at New Albany, January, 1862. Mustered for three years. Served with the Army of the Tennessee. Veteranized. Mustered out in July, 1865. Indiana has erected a monument to this regiment at Vicksburg.

FIFTY FIFTH INFANTRY.

Oliver S. Brown, Ogden. Private, Company H. Mustered in July 21, 1862. Mustered out October 21, 1862.

Organized at Indianapolis, June, 1862. Mustered for three months. Served in Kentucky. Mustered out in October, 1862.

FIFTY EIGHTH INFANTRY.

Pleasant A. Spain, Gibson County. New Castle after the Civil War. Musician, Company C. Mustered in November 12, 1861. Appointed First Sergeant. Mustered out November 11, 1864.

Organized at Princeton, October, 1861. Mustered for three years. Served with the Army of the Cumberland. Veteranized. Mustered out in July, 1865. Indiana has erected monuments to this regiment at Shiloh and at Chickamauga.

FIFTY NINTH INFANTRY.

Gideon Moore, Spiceland. Private, Company H. Mustered in September 26, 1864. Recruit. Mustered out July 17, 1865.

Organized at Gosport in the Winter of 1861-2. Mustered for three years. Served with the Army of the Tennessee. Veteranized. Mustered out in July, 1865. Indiana has erected a monument to this regiment at Vicksburg.

SIXTY THIRD INFANTRY.

John Ehman, New Castle. Corporal, Company F. Mustered in August 30, 1862. Appointed Sergeant. Mustered out June 21, 1865.

Organized at Indianapolis in the Summer of 1862. Mustered for three years. Served with the Army of the Tennessee. Veteranized. Mustered out in May, 1865.

SIXTY SEVENTH INFANTRY.

John B. Anderson, Bartholomew County. Shirley after the Civil War. Corporal, Company I. Mustered in August 20, 1862. Mustered out July 19, 1865.

William H. Showalter, Bartholomew County. Dudley Township after the Civil War. Private, Company I. Mustered in August 20, 1862. Discharged, disability, June 29, 1864.

Organized at Madison, August, 1862. Mustered for three years. Served with the Army of the Tennessee. Mustered out in July, 1865. Indiana has erected a monument to this regiment at Vicksburg.

SIXTY EIGHTH INFANTRY.

Robert F. Brewington, Dearborn County. Henry County after the Civil War. First Lieutenant, Company K. Mustered in August 19, 1862. Resigned May 25, 1863.

Solomon Level, Raysville. Private, Company A. Mustered in December 15, 1862. Recruit. Mustered out July 5, 1865.

John Robinson, Franklin County. Lewisville after the Civil War. Private, Company H. Mustered in August 19, 1862. Discharged, disability, January 4, 1864.

Daniel Yates, Franklin County. Middletown after the Civil War. Private, Company G. Mustered in August 19, 1862. Mustered out June 20, 1865.

Organized at Greensburg, August, 1862. Mustered for three years. Served with the Army of the Cumberland. Mustered out in June, 1865. Indiana has erected a monument to this regiment at Chickamauga.

SEVENTIETH INFANTRY.

John W. Bishop, Hendricks County. Knightstown after the Civil War. Private, Company K. Mustered in April 4, 1863. Recruit. Transferred to Company B, 33rd Regiment. Mustered out June 20, 1865.

David C. Linville, Howard County. Middletown after the Civil War. Private, Company B. Mustered in August 6, 1862. Mustered out June 8, 1865.

Organized at Indianapolis, July, 1862. Mustered for three years. Served with the Army of the Tennessee. Mustered out in July, 1865. Benjamin Harrison, afterwards President of the United States, was Colonel of this Regiment.

SEVENTY SECOND INFANTRY.

Eli Coon, Fountain County. Knightstown, Lewisville, Dunreith after the Civil War. Private, Company H. Mustered in January 10, 1864. Recruit. Transferred to Company A, 44th Regiment. Mustered out September 14, 1865.

Henry O. Heichert, New Castle. Private, Company K. Mustered in July 21, 1862. Discharged, disability, September 26, 1864.

Organized at La Fayette, August, 1862. Mustered for three years. Served with the Army of the Cumberland. Mustered out in June, 1865. Indiana has erected a monument to this regiment at Chickamauga.

SEVENTY FOURTH INFANTRY.

John Abshire, Middletown. Private, Company F. Mustered in July 29, 1862. Mustered out June 9, 1865.

Leander Artherhultz, New Castle. Private, Company K. Mustered in October 10, 1864. Recruit. Transferred to Company K, 22nd Regiment.

Amos Main, Blountsville. Private, Company K. Mustered in November 12, 1864. Recruit. Died at Willett's Point, New York, April 6, 1865.

Organized at Fort Wayne, August, 1862. Mustered for three years. Served with the Army of the Cumberland. Mustered out in June, 1865. Indiana has erected a monument to this regiment at Chickamauga.

SEVENTY FIFTH INFANTRY.

William J. Hillgoss, Madison County. Middletown after the Civil War. Sergeant, Company G. Mustered in July 28, 1862. Wounded at Chickamauga, Georgia, September 20, 1863. Promoted First Lieutenant, April 26, 1864. Mustered out June 8, 1865.

Samuel W. Payne, New Castle. First Sergeant, Company C. Mustered in July 5, 1862. Promoted First Lieutenant, January 28, 1864. Resigned April 19, 1864.

John Rhine, Blackford County. New Castle after the Civil War. Sergeant, Company K. Mustered in August 6, 1862. Mustered out June 8, 1865.

Organized at Wabash, August, 1862. Mustered for three years. Served with the Army of the Cumberland. Mustered out in June, 1865. Indiana has erected a monument to this regiment at Chickamauga.

SEVENTY NINTH INFANTRY.

Jehu T. Elliott (son of Stephen Elliott), New Castle. Private, Unassigned. Mustered in September 30, 1864. Recruit. Mustered out May 15, 1865.

John R. Peed, New Castle. Private, Unassigned. Mustered in August 15, 1864. Recruit. Mustered out June 1, 1865.

Leroy Vallandigham, Clark County. Knightstown after the Civil War. Private, Company D. Mustered in August 4, 1862. Appointed Sergeant. Mustered out June 7, 1865.

Organized at Indianapolis, August, 1862. Mustered for three years. Served with the Army of the Cumberland. Mustered out in June, 1865. Indiana has erected a monument to this regiment at Chickamauga.

EIGHTY SECOND INFANTRY.

Benjamin A. Stewart, Jefferson County. Dunreith after the Civil War. Corporal, Company C. Mustered in August 20, 1862. Discharged, disability, January 30, 1863.

Organized at Madison, August, 1862. Mustered for three years. Served with the Army of the Cumberland. Mustered out in June, 1865. Indiana has erected a monument to this regiment at Chickamauga.

EIGHTY FIFTH INFANTRY.

Wilson Hobbs, Parke County. Knightstown after the Civil War. Major and Surgeon. Mustered in September 4, 1862. Mustered out June 12, 1865.

Organized at Terre Haute, September, 1862. Mustered for three years. Served with the Army of the Tennessee. Mustered out in July, 1865.

EIGHTY SIXTH INFANTRY.

Martin L. Grose, New Lisbon. Private, Company F. Mustered in August 11, 1862. Mustered out June 6, 1865.

Benjamin F. Paxson, Clinton County. Dudley Township after the Civil War. Private, Company G. Mustered in August 10, 1862. Transferred to V. R. Corps. Mustered out August 9, 1865.

Organized at La Fayette, September, 1862. Mustered for three years. Served with the Army of the Cumberland. Mustered out in June, 1865. Indiana has erected a monument to this regiment at Chickamauga.

EIGHTY SEVENTH INFANTRY.

Washington Adair, New Castle. Private, Company K. Mustered in October 3, 1864. Recruit. Transferred to Company K, 42nd Regiment. Mustered out July 21, 1865.

Thomas Addington, Miami County. New Castle after the Civil War. Private, Company C. Mustered in August 22, 1862. Appointed Corporal. Discharged, disability. December 29, 1862.

Charles Lanham, New Castle. Private, Company A. Mustered in September 28, 1864. Recruit. Mustered out July 5, 1865.

William T. Latchaw, Middletown. Private, Company D. Mustered in December 29, 1864. Recruit. Transferred to Company D, 42nd Regiment. Mustered out July 21, 1865.

Isalah J. Newby, Ogden. Private, Company C. Mustered in August 5, 1862. Died at Chattanooga, Tennessee, October 7, 1863, account of wounds at Chickamauga, Georgia, September 20, 1863.

Charles B. Post, New Castle. Private, Company A. Mustered in October 17, 1864. Recruit. Died at Savannah, Georgia, December 28, 1864.

John M. Post, New Castle. Private, Company A. Mustered in April 8, 1864. Recruit. Transferred to Company A, 42nd Regiment. Mustered out July 8, 1865.

James H. Smith, New Castle. Private, Company A. Mustered in October 17, 1864. Recruit. Transferred to Company A, 42nd Regiment. Mustered out July 21, 1865.

James A. Walker, New Castle. Private, Company A. Mustered in September 28, 1864. Recruit. Mustered out June 10, 1865.

Organized at South Bend, August, 1862. Mustered for three years. Served with the Army of the Cumberland. Mustered out in June, 1865. Indiana has erected a monument to this regiment at Chickamauga.

EIGHTY NINTH INFANTRY.

George H. Brown, Madison County. Henry County (near Cadiz) after the Civil War. Corporal, Company B. Mustered in July 23, 1862. Appointed Sergeant. Captured at Mumfordsville, Kentucky, September 16, 1862. Paroled. Exchanged. Promoted Second Lieutenant, September 2, 1864. Mustered out January 10, 1865.

Gilliam L. Craven, Madison County. Henry County (near New Castle) after the Civil War. Corporal, Company B. Mustered in August 5, 1862. Captured at Mumfordsville, Kentucky, September 16, 1862. Paroled. Exchanged. Mustered out July 19, 1865.

Andrew Fifer, Spiceland. Private, Company B. Mustered in October 30, 1862. Recruit. Mustered out May 23, 1865.

Organized at Wabash, August, 1862. Mustered for three years. Served in Kentucky and in the Department of the Gulf. Mustered out in September, 1865.

NINETY THIRD INFANTRY.

Joseph Goff, Lawrence County. Knightstown after the Civil War. Private, Company F. Mustered in October 31, 1862. Appointed Corporal. Mustered out August 5, 1865.

Organized at Madison, in the Fall of 1862. Mustered for three years. Served in the Department of the Gulf. Mustered out in August, 1865.

NINETY NINTH INFANTRY.

William F. Catt, New Castle. Private, Company B. Mustered in August 15, 1862. Mustered out June 5, 1865.

Joseph Clark, Mechanicsburg. Private, Company B. Mustered in August 15, 1862. Missing March 1, 1863.

John W. Davis, New Castle. Private, Company K. Mustered in January 27, 1863. Recruit. Discharged, disability, July 6, 1863.

Robert Gilbreath, Greensboro. Private, Company B. Mustered in August 13, 1862. Mustered out June 5, 1865.

Peter Hedrick, Mechanicsburg. Private, Company B. Mustered in August 15, 1862. Mustered out February 5, 1865.

Philander Jester, New Castle. Private, Company K. Mustered in December 26, 1862. Recruit. Discharged, disability, July 6, 1863.

Clinton Jones, Luray. Private, Company K. Mustered in December 30, 1862. Recruit. Discharged, disability, July 6, 1863.

William Larowe, New Castle. Private, Company K. Mustered in February 24, 1863. Recruit. Discharged, disability, July 6, 1863.

Nelson G. Smith, Tippecanoe County. Spiceland after the Civil War. Private, Company F. Mustered in December 16, 1863. Recruit. Transferred to Company F, 48th Regiment. Mustered out July 15, 1865.

David Welker, Millville. Private, Company K. Mustered in February 24, 1863. Recruit. Discharged, disability, July 6, 1863.

David E. Windsor, Middletown. Private, Company I. Mustered in August 16, 1862. Mustered out June 5, 1865.

Jeremiah Woods, Hancock County. Knightstown after the Civil War. Private, Company B. Mustered in August 13, 1862. Mustered out June 5, 1865.

Organized at South Bend, in the Fall and Winter of 1862. Mustered for three years. Served with the Army of the Tennessee. Mustered out in June, 1865. Indiana has erected a monument to this regiment at Vicksburg.

ONE HUNDREDTH INFANTRY.

William Brunner, Millville. Private, Company H. Mustered in August 19, 1862. Appointed Corporal. Mustered out June 8, 1865.

Thomas Koons, Millville. Corporal, Company H. Mustered in August 24, 1862. Died at Grand Junction, Tennessee, February 1, 1863.

Organized at Fort Wayne, August, 1862. Mustered for three years. Served with the Army of the Tennessee. Mustered out in June, 1865. Indiana has erected a monument to this regiment at Vicksburg.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIRST INFANTRY.

Joseph N. Goar, Tipton County. New Lisbon after the Civil War. Private, Company C. Mustered in December 27, 1863. Recruit. Discharged October 26, 1864, account of wounds at Kenesaw Mountain, Georgia, June 18, 1864.

Elihu T. Mendenhall, Hamilton County. New Castle after the Civil War. Private, Company A. Mustered in August 11, 1862. Mustered out June 24, 1865.

Samuel T. Murray, Blountsville. Private, Company C. Mustered in January 18, 1864. Recruit. Mustered out May 18, 1865.

Theodore Terrill, New Castle. Private, Company F. Mustered in August 16, 1862. Discharged, disability, January 29, 1864.

Organized at Wabash, August, 1862. Mustered for three years. Served with the Army of the Cumberland. Mustered out in June, 1865. Indiana has erected a monument to this regiment at Chickamauga.

ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTEENTH INFANTRY.

William M. Paty, Middletown. Corporal, Company C. Mustered in August 11, 1863. Mustered out February 25, 1864. Re-enlisted, private, Company D, 35th Regiment. Mustered in September 22, 1864. Recruit. Mustered out June 22, 1865.

John W. Roberts, Spencer County. Kennard after the Civil War. Private, Company F. Mustered in August 20, 1863. Mustered out February 25, 1864.

Organized at Indianapolis, August, 1863. Mustered for six months. Served in East Tennessee. Mustered out in February, 1864. The 35th was an Irish regiment, organized at Indianapolis, December, 1861, for three years. Served with the Army of the Cumberland. Mustered out in October, 1865. Indiana has erected a monument to the 35th at Chickamauga.

ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTEENTH INFANTRY.

Jesse Ballard, Lewisville. Private, Company K. Mustered in September 2, 1863. Mustered out March 3, 1864.

Samuel Barrett, Middletown. Private, Company B. Mustered in September 2, 1863. Mustered out March 3, 1864.

Henry C. Elliott, New Castle. Lieutenant Colonel. Mustered in October 6, 1863. Mustered out March 3, 1864.

Organized at Wabash, September, 1863. Mustered for six months. Served in East Tennessee. Mustered out in March, 1864.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTIETH INFANTRY.

William Roberts, Montgomery County. Henry County after the Civil War. Corporal, Company C. Mustered in January 30, 1864. Transferred to V. R. Corps.

Organized at Columbus in the Winter of 1863-4. Mustered for three years. Served with the Army of the Tennessee. Mustered out in January, 1866.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY THIRD INFANTRY.

Nathan M. Clark, Cadiz. Private, Company I. Mustered in March 3, 1864. Died at Nashville, Tennessee, April 12, 1864.

Peter D. Sloat, Henry County. Private, Company E. Mustered in December 24, 1863. Discharged, disability, March 12, 1864.

Organized at Greensburg in the Winter of 1863-4. Mustered for three years. Served with the Army of the Cumberland. Mustered out in August, 1865.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY EIGHTH INFANTRY.

Seth S. Bennett, Ogden. Musician, Company C. Mustered in December 15, 1863. Mustered out May 26, 1865.

William Freeman, Cass County. Middletown after the Civil War. Private, Company B. Mustered in December 15, 1863. Captured and held in Andersonville Prison, Georgia. Discharged, disability, July 10, 1865.

Organized at Michigan City in the Winter of 1863-4. Mustered for three years. Served with the Army of the Cumberland. Mustered out in April, 1866.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTIETH INFANTRY.

Albert Armstrong, Sulphur Springs. Private, Company B. Mustered in December 29, 1863. Died at Anderson, Indiana, January 10, 1864.

Samuel Bowers, Mechanicsburg. Private, Company B. Mustered in March 11, 1864. Mustered out December 2, 1865.

James Fifer, Mechanicsburg. Private, Company B. Mustered in March 11, 1864. Mustered out December 2, 1865.

Sylvester Fisher, Henry County. Private, Company E. Mustered in December 29, 1863. Died at Chattanooga, Tennessee, June 26, 1864.

George Gaddis, New Castle. Private, Company B. Mustered in March 11, 1864. Discharged, disability, December 26, 1864.

Lemuel Grandstaff, Middletown. Private, Company F. Mustered in January 28, 1864. Discharged, disability, May 11, 1865.

Harvey A. Hart, Wells County. New Castle after the Civil War. Private, Company F. Mustered in January 28, 1864. Mustered out June 10, 1865.

Adam Hoombaugh, Middletown. Private, Company F. Mustered in March 1, 1864. Killed by guerrillas at Centreville, Tennessee, November 27, 1864.

Gambrel Little, Mechanicsburg. Private, Company B. Mustered in March 11, 1864. Mustered out December 2, 1865.

Francis Miller, Sulphur Springs. Private, Company B. Mustered in December 29, 1863. Missing February 10, 1864.

Ezra Pickering, Tipton County. Cadiz after the Civil War. Private, Company B. Mustered in March 11, 1864. Discharged, disability, May 4, 1865.

Daniel Shively, New Castle. Private, Company B. Mustered in March 11, 1864. Transferred to V. R. Corps. Mustered out September 13, 1865.

Carlisle Snider, Middletown. Musician, Company F. Mustered in January 28, 1864. Mustered out December 2, 1865.

John Ward, Middletown. Private, Company F. Mustered in March 1, 1864. Discharged, disability, May 23, 1865.

Organized at Kokomo in the Winter of 1863-4. Mustered for three years. Served in the Atlanta Campaign. Mustered out in December, 1865.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY SECOND INFANTRY.

Charles Hewitt, Marion County. Knightstown after the Civil War. Private, Company B. Mustered in May 18, 1864. Mustered out September 7, 1864.

William J. B. Luther, Shelby County. Blountsville after the Civil War. Private, Company E. Mustered in May 18, 1864. Mustered out September 7, 1864.

Milton McCray, Marion County. Knightstown after the Civil War. Private, Company K. Mustered in May 18, 1864. Mustered out September 7, 1864.

Charles Shipman, Hancock County. Shirley after the Civil War. Private, Company K. Mustered in May 18, 1864. Mustered out September 7, 1864.

John A. Simmons, Knightstown. Private, Company K. Mustered in May 18, 1864. Mustered out September 7, 1864.

Madison Tyer, Marion County. Knightstown after the Civil War. Private, Company I. Mustered in May 18, 1864. Mustered out September 7, 1864.

Organized at Indianapolis, May, 1864. Mustered for one hundred days. Served in Tennessee. Mustered out in September, 1864.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY THIRD INFANTRY.

John T. Casely, Wayne County. Knightstown after the Civil War. Private, Company A. Mustered in May 17, 1864. Mustered out September 7, 1864.

Orville W. Hobbs, Parke County. Knightstown, Springport, Dunreith after the Civil War. Private, Company G. Mustered in May 17, 1864. Mustered out September 7, 1864.

Organized at Indianapolis, May, 1864. Mustered for one hundred days. Served in Tennessee. Mustered out in September, 1864.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY FOURTH INFANTRY.

Hiram T. Alshouse, Randolph County. Cadiz after the Civil War. Private, Company F. Mustered in May 24, 1864. Mustered out September 14, 1864.

John Clapper, Millville. Private, Company B. Mustered in May 24, 1864. Died at Nashville, Tennessee, July 17, 1864.

Jonathan J. Clevenger, Middletown. Private, Company G. Mustered in May 24, 1864. Mustered out September 14, 1864.

Lewis W. Davis, Millville. Private, Company B. Mustered in May 24, 1864. Mustered out September 14, 1864.

Jehu T. Elliott (son of Stephen Elliott), New Castle. Private, Company B. Mustered in May 24, 1864. Appointed Sergeant. Mustered out September 14, 1864.

John E. Hodson, Randolph County. Knightstown after the Civil War. Private, Company F. Mustered in May 24, 1864. Mustered out September 14, 1864.

Silas Johnson, Luray. Private, Company B. Mustered in May 24, 1864. Mustered out September 14, 1864.

William A. Junken, Rush County. Knightstown after the Civil War. Private, Company K. Mustered in May 24, 1864. Mustered out September 14, 1864.

John P. Shoemaker, Middletown. Private, Company B. Mustered in May 24, 1864. Mustered out September 14, 1864.

Joseph R. Shoemaker, Middletown. Private, Company B. Mustered in May 24, 1864. Mustered out September 14, 1864.

Joseph Walling, Delaware County. Springport after the Civil War. Private, Company B. Mustered in May 24, 1864. Mustered out September 14, 1864.

Harvey H. Weed, Lewisville. Private, Company K. Mustered in May 24, 1864. Mustered out September 14, 1864.

Organized at Indianapolis, May, 1864. Mustered for one hundred days. Served in Tennessee. Mustered out in September, 1864.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY SECOND INFANTRY.

Philip Barkdull, Howard County. Middletown after the Civil War. Private, Company I. Mustered in October 25, 1864. Mustered out July 14, 1865.

Gideon W. Foster, Middletown. Private, Company H. Mustered in October 24, 1864. Mustered out July 14, 1865.

Organized at Fort Wayne in the Fall of 1864. Mustered for one year. Served in Tennessee. Mustered out in July, 1865.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY SIXTH INFANTRY.

George W. Johnson, Franklin County. Lewisville after the Civil War. Private, Company F. Mustered in January 24, 1865. Mustered out September 7, 1865.

Samuel G. Vance, Rush County. New Castle after the Civil War. Private, Company F. Mustered in January 25, 1865. Mustered out August 31, 1865.

Organized at Indianapolis, February, 1865. Mustered for one year. Served in West Virginia. Mustered out in September, 1865.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY EIGHTH INFANTRY.

William Bartee, Henry County. Private, Company K. Mustered in February 4, 1865. Mustered out September 5, 1865.

Andrew J. Benson, Henry County. Private, Company K. Mustered in January 27, 1865. Mustered out September 5, 1865.

Americus V. Bland, Henry County. Private, Company K. Mustered in February 4, 1865. Mustered out September 5, 1865.

William G. Bly, Henry County. Private, Company K. Mustered in February 4, 1865. Mustered out September 5, 1865.

Thomas J. Bray, Henry County. Private, Company K. Mustered in February 4, 1865. Mustered out September 5, 1865.

John F. Case, Henry County. Private, Company K. Mustered in February 4, 1865. Appointed Corporal. Mustered out September 5, 1865.

John A. Fricker, Henry County. Private, Company K. Mustered in February 4, 1865. Mustered out September 5, 1865.

William Hammond, Henry County. Private, Company K. Mustered in February 4, 1865. Mustered out September 5, 1865.

Noah Hilton, Henry County. Private, Company K. Mustered in February 4, 1865. Appointed Corporal. Mustered out September 5, 1865.

Thomas J. Johnson, Henry County. Private, Company K. Mustered in February 4, 1865. Mustered out September 5, 1865.

Silas Kendall, Henry County. Private, Company K. Mustered in February 4, 1865. Mustered out September 5, 1865.

Thomas B. Lane, Henry County. Private, Company F. Mustered in February 3, 1865. Appointed Sergeant. Mustered out September 5, 1865.

Barnabas McKinzie, Henry County. Private, Company F. Mustered in February 3, 1865. Mustered out September 5, 1865.

Ferdinand Pflum, Henry County. Private, Company F. Mustered in February 8, 1865. Mustered out September 5, 1865.

Henry Robuck, Henry County. Private, Company A. Mustered in January 29, 1865. Mustered out September 5, 1865.

Milton Slavins, Henry County. Private, Company B. Mustered in February 13, 1865. Mustered out September 5, 1865.

William Turner, Henry County. Private, Company K. Mustered in February 4, 1865. Mustered out September 5, 1865.

Thomas Youtsey, Henry County. Private, Company D. Mustered in January 30, 1865. Mustered out September 5, 1865.

Organized at Indianapolis, February, 1865. Mustered for one year. Served in Tennessee. Mustered out in September, 1865.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY NINTH INFANTRY.

Solomon Dean, Middletown. Private, Company B. Mustered in February 14, 1865. Mustered out September 27, 1865.

William Decker, Middletown. Private, Company B. Mustered in February 14, 1865. Mustered out September 27, 1865.

Shadrick Franklin, Middletown. Private, Company B. Mustered in February 14, 1865. Mustered out September 27, 1865.

George Miller, Middletown. Private, Company B. Mustered in February 14, 1865. Mustered out July 10, 1865.

Thomas B. Reeder, Owen County. Mt. Summit after the Civil War. Captain, Company B. Mustered in February 25, 1865. Promoted Major, May 16, 1865. Mustered out September 27, 1865.

James Reynolds, Lewisville. Corporal, Company E. Mustered in February 15, 1865. Mustered out September 27, 1865.

Christopher Staht, Middletown. Private, Company B. Mustered in February 14, 1865. Mustered out May 30, 1865.

Organized at Indianapolis, February, 1865. Mustered for one year. Served in Tennessee. Mustered out in September, 1865.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTIETH INFANTRY.

Benjamin N. Denton, Carroll County. Middletown after the Civil War. Private, Company H. Mustered in February 13, 1865. Appointed Corporal. Mustered out August 5, 1865.

Organized at Indianapolis, February, 1865. Mustered for one year. Served in West Virginia. Mustered out in August, 1865.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THIRD INFANTRY.

James H. S. Ford, Huntington County. New Castle after the Civil War. Private, Company B. Mustered in January 25, 1865. Promoted Captain. Mustered out September 4, 1865.

Lewis E. Myers, Howard County. Middletown after the Civil War. Private, Company H. Mustered in February 18, 1865. Mustered out September 4, 1865.

Charles H. Stephens, Wabash County. Mt. Summit after the Civil War. Private, Company A. Mustered in January 23, 1865. Mustered out September 4, 1865.

Lewis H. Worster, Wabash County. Henry County after the Civil War. Private, Company H. Mustered in February 11, 1865. Mustered out September 4, 1865.

Organized at Indianapolis, February, 1865. Mustered for one year. Served in Kentucky. Mustered out in September, 1865.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY FOURTH INFANTRY.

Isaac Needham, New Castle. Private, Company F. Mustered in April 12, 1865. Mustered out August 4, 1865.

John A. Powers, Luray. Private, Company H. Mustered in April 14, 1865. Mustered out August 4, 1865.

Obed C. Rife, Darke County, Ohio. New Castle after the Civil War. Private, Company H. Mustered in April 13, 1865. Appointed Corporal. Mustered out August 4, 1865.

Organized at Indianapolis, April, 1865. Mustered for one year. Served in West Virginia. Mustered out in August, 1865.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY FIFTH INFANTRY.

Benjamin H. Davis, Cass County. Middletown after the Civil War. Private, Company C. Mustered in March 10, 1865. Mustered out August 4, 1865.

Organized at Indianapolis, March, 1865. Mustered for one year. Served in Delaware and Maryland. Mustered out in August, 1865.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY SIXTH INFANTRY.

John V. Clymer, Luray. Captain, Company B. Mustered in April 18, 1865. Mustered out August 4, 1865.

Daniel W. Cray, Luray. Private, Company B. Mustered in March 31, 1865. Mustered out August 4, 1865.

Wallace Midkiff, Knightstown. Private, Company B. Mustered in March 31, 1865. Mustered out August 4, 1865.

Benjamin F. Miller, Henry County. Private, Company B. Mustered in March 28, 1865. Mustered out August 4, 1865.

Lewis A. Ogle, Henry County. Private, Company B. Mustered in March 31, 1865. Mustered out August 4, 1865.

George R. Powers, Luray. Private, Company B. Mustered in March 28, 1865. Mustered out August 4, 1865.

John V. Preston, Middletown. Second Lieutenant, Company D. Mustered in May 18, 1865. Mustered out August 4, 1865.

Henry Schaffer, Boone County. Knightstown after the Civil War. Private, Company B. Mustered in March 23, 1865. Mustered out August 4, 1865.

Organized at Indianapolis, April, 1865. Mustered for one year. Served in West Virginia. Mustered out in August, 1865.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF WILLIAM JAMES BROWN LUTHER.

PRIVATE, COMPANY E, 132ND INFANTRY REGIMENT, INDIANA VOLUNTEERS. AND
MERCHANT.

William James Brown Luther was born in Greensburg, Decatur County, Indiana, January 25, 1843, his father being a native of Rhode Island and his mother of Pennsylvania. When he was about three years of age, his parents moved to Shelbyville, Indiana, and it was at the latter place that he spent his childhood days. William Luther, his father, suffered from ill health for a number of years and died at Shelbyville in 1861, the son being at that time eighteen years of age. After the death of his father, William J. B. Luther became for several years the main support of his widowed mother and four younger children. Later his mother having again married and the other children having become to some extent self supporting, he was left free to look after his own interests.

The care of the fatherless family which had devolved upon him so early in life had undoubtedly matured his judgment and hardened his resolution but had prevented his accumulation of any capital other than his native energy and determination. In the last years of the Civil War, while living at Shelbyville, he enlisted as a private in company E, 132nd Indiana Infantry, and was mustered into the service of the United States May 18, 1864. All of his military service with this regiment was confined to the States of Tennessee and Alabama. He was mustered out of the service September 7, 1864, and returned to Shelbyville where he continued to live until about the year 1867, when he accepted a position with Eli Johnson of Indianapolis, to drive a peddler's wagon through the country, selling tinware and other articles of merchandise, at the same time buying outright or receiving butter, eggs, rags and other products in exchange for the commodities carried by him for sale. In the early days not only of Indiana but of all the pioneer States, the advent of the peddler in the farmhouse or settlement distant from the centres of trade was a great event, and the shrewdness of bargaining with which the business was conducted on both sides would have done credit to the keenest of traders in the cities, and it is in fact from this school that many of the country's most successful men have come. Mr. Luther remained in this business for two years during which he was able to save about eight hundred dollars out of his salary and with this capital, he started in business for himself. On December 25, 1869, he was united in marriage with Melvina Murray of Blountsville, Henry County, Indiana, and in the month of January following, he established himself permanently in Blountsville. Immediately after locating there, Mr. Luther and his wife's brother, Alvin R. Murray, purchased the drug store of House and Williams and continued the business for a year or two, when the partnership was dissolved by Mr. Luther purchasing the interest of his brother-in-law, Mr. Luther continuing the business alone until 1884. Considering the opportunities for trade presented by the town, he has been eminently successful from a business point of view. Mrs. Luther owned by inheritance a considerable property in her own right, but Mr. Luther in the management of their affairs has always kept the same separately invested, no part of it being used for the benefit of his own business. Undoubtedly his business success may be ascribed to his own sagacity



William F. D. Miller



and resourcefulness. His motto has always been, "pluck and perseverance." Before quitting the drug business, he had established a dry goods store in Blountsville and since the sale of his drug store, he has given that his entire attention. From time to time he has enlarged his business until now it ranks among the largest and best stocked general stores in the northeast part of Henry County. Mr. Luther is a popular merchant and stands deservedly high in the estimation of his friends and neighbors.

Mr. and Mrs. Luther are the parents of three children: Eugene Murray, the eldest son who now resides in Chicago, Illinois, where he is connected with the mercantile trade; Ann Eliza, now Mrs. Samuel S. Anthony, whose husband is a merchant and the postmaster at Blountsville, appointed May 8, 1905, to succeed Alonzo G. Howell; and Sarah Beatrix, now Mrs. Percy Bell, whose husband is engaged with her father in the latter's business.

Mrs. Luther is pre-eminently a domestic woman, giving the affairs of home her constant attention. Both husband and wife are devoted to their family, children and grandchildren. Mrs. Luther, notwithstanding her family, business and social interests, has always found opportunity for reading and reflection and has kept fully informed on all matters relating to county affairs. She is kind and charitable to the distressed and very loyal to her church. The author of this History has found no woman in Henry County who is better informed than Mrs. Luther regarding the early history of its people and events. She has rendered him much valuable service and given him a great amount of important information which he could have obtained from no other source.

ANCESTRY OF MRS. WILLIAM J. B. (MURRAY) LUTHER.

Mrs. William J. B. Luther is the daughter of William Murray, a pioneer settler of Stony Creek Township, Henry County, Indiana. He came to the county in the Fall of 1837 with his parents. They made their first purchase of land of Henry Warren on January 4, 1838, and this with other land afterwards acquired by them, near Blountsville, constituted the old Murray homestead. On October 5, 1842, William Murray married Mary Taylor, daughter of Samuel Taylor, a Baptist minister, who at that time resided near Hagerstown, Wayne County, Indiana, the ceremony being performed by the Reverend John Evans. Her parents, Samuel and Mary (Hancock) Taylor, came to Indiana from Pennsylvania as early as 1816 and settled in Wayne County. Mary (Taylor) Murray was born August 6, 1824, and died November 2, 1856. William Murray was born October 18, 1818, and died February 12, 1872. He was a practical and successful farmer and at the time of his death resided on his farm situate a mile north of Blountsville. Early in life he had been a school teacher and he was greatly interested in educational matters. Mr. and Mrs. Murray were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church and took a lively interest in all matters pertaining to that denomination. Mrs. Luther's paternal grandparents were William and Mary (Boyle) Murray who came from Ohio in 1837 and settled in Henry County, near Blountsville, where they purchased land as above stated. William Murray, senior, was born October 19, 1785, and died October 19, 1856; Mary (Boyle) Murray, his wife, was born October 12, 1784, and died May 16, 1839. Both are buried in the Blountsville Cemetery.

CHAPTER XXIV.

MORGAN RAID MINUTE MEN.

ROSTER OF THE 105TH INDIANA INFANTRY—106TH INDIANA INFANTRY—109TH INDIANA INFANTRY—110TH INDIANA INFANTRY—HISTORY OF THE MORGAN RAID REGIMENTS—THE INDIANA LEGION.

The several companies from Henry County raised during the Morgan Raid were enlisted from neighborhoods. The particular neighborhood in which each company was raised is indicated at the head of the company and the postoffice address omitted after the names of its members.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTH INFANTRY—MORGAN RAID MINUTE MEN.

Lieutenant Colonel, John M. Hartley, Knightstown.

Company A, from Knightstown, Greensboro, Raysville and vicinity.

Captain, Henry Hatch. First Lieutenant, Harvey B. Barrett. Second Lieutenant, Joseph C. Deem. First Sergeant, William Gephart. Sergeants, John W. Fort, Isaac C. Dovey, Oliver H. Bowman, Tobias Hoover. Corporals, Elwood Burris, William H. H. Holloway, William Hinshaw, Wesley Byerly. Musician, John A. Abernathy.

Privates, James R. Allison, Jesse Allison, James S. Anderson, Josiah D. Ayres, Ezra Ballenger, Joseph Beard, William Bell, Shepperd Bowman, William H. Bowman, John M. Brewer, John M. Brosius, William Brosius, William W. Bundy, Aaron Burris, Daniel H. Burris, Mathias Burris, Jacob S. Byers, Squire H. Byers, Milton H. Chappell, John T. Charles, William L. Cooper, Exum Copeland, Seth Copeland, Thomas E. Craft, George J. Dillee, Jonathan P. Dillon, Daniel Davidson Duncan, Robert Dunn, Joel B. Edwards, Calvin Elliott, William Elliott, William M. Fields, Brice D. Fort, Milton Fort, Daniel M. Griffith, Edward Haines, Henry C. Hall, Martin B. Harris, Alfred G. T. Hart, Isaac W. Harvey, Quinton B. Hayes, Waitzel M. Heaton, Branson Hiatt, Daniel Hiatt, Seth Hiatt, Elias Hinshaw, Alonzo Hubbard, William M. Hudelson, Benjamin F. James, William James, William H. Kentley, Thomas C. Kern, John R. Kirkham, Jesse Leeka, John W. Lowe, Joseph B. McGuffin, Pleasant Manlove, Aaron W. Maxwell, John Miller, George W. Mills, William D. Mills, Benjamin F. Monticue, Jesse B. Monticue, Jacob Muterspaugh, Nathan Overman, Jacob Owens, Enos Pickering, James Ramsey, George A. Riesner, William H. H. Rock, Frederick Staff, Harrison Staley, Leander S. Stewart, Benjamin F. Stratton, George H. Swain, John H. Vance, James E. Wilkinson, William R. Williams, Jabez Wilson, John Wilson, Michael C. Wilson, William E. Wilson, Alfred P. Wright, Henry G. Wright, George W. Wysong, Henry Yetter.

This company was mustered into the State service only, July 12, 1863. Mustered out July 18, 1863.

Company K--From Mechanicsburg and vicinity.

Captain, William M. Sharp. First Lieutenant, George Hasty. Second Lieutenant, Martin W. Ricks. First Sergeant, Sleseman Meeker. Sergeants, Benjamin F. Ricks, John W. Keesling, Hiram Craig, John Van Buskirk. Corporals, Thomas S. Beck, Charles L. Mitchell, Absalom Hankins, Leonard H. Craig.

Privates, James Adams, Simon P. Adamson, George W. Alspaugh, John Baughan, Samuel Bowers, Alexander Bright, Darilus D. Callahan, John M. Callahan, Simon Clein, Evan Compton, Daniel M. Conner, Daniel H. Cook, Enoch Craig, William R. Craig, Peter Crasher, Richard S. Elliott, James Fifer, Charles A. Fleming, James Folkner, Job Ginn, Elwood Gray, Thomas W. Gronendyke, Jacob Ham, Samuel Ham, Daniel Hankins, Samuel Hardin, Lewis Hart, Theodore Hayes, Elijah M. Hendricks, Robert C. Hiatt, Thomas Hinshaw, Hiram Hodson, James Huston, John Judd, John D. Judd, Jenkins Jones, Ferdinand Julius, Calvin F. Keesling, Calvin F. B. Keesling, Eli Keesling, Jacob Lane, Charles Lanham, Elza Lanham, John Lowe, Nixon Lowe, Jacob Luthultz, Joseph P. McConnell, Joseph McKee, John H. McNew, Richard McNew, Oliver H. Modlin, Benjamin Mogle, Elijah Mowrey, Peter Noyer, William H. Prigg, Abner Ratcliff, John Ratcliff, Josiah Raugett, Levi Ricks, Thomas Ricks, William Riley, Joseph W. Robbins, Abner Sloan, Clayton Stanfield, Henry Swain, William Swain, Henry Thompson, Adam W. White, George O. White, Zadoc H. Willis, Martin Wisehart, Reuben Wisehart.

This company was mustered into the State service only, July 12, 1863. Mustered out July 18, 1863.

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTH INFANTRY—MORGAN RAID MINUTE MEN.

Company E—Men from New Lisbon and vicinity, who joined this company at Dublin, Wayne County.

Sergeant, Daniel Hoffacker.

Privates, Peter Archibald, Thomas Bates, George W. Champ, Francis M. Crull, Hiram Gough, Abijah Grose, Charles A. C. Howren, Martin D. Lovett (Moved to Middletown, Henry County, after the Civil War), William Muzzy (Moved to Mount Summit, Henry County, after the Civil War), Enoch H. Nation, Wallace Nation, James L. Tweedy, William H. Van Buskirk.

This company was mustered into the State service only, July 10, 1863. Mustered out July 15, 1863.

ONE HUNDRED AND NINTH INFANTRY—MORGAN RAID MINUTE MEN.

Company C—From Middletown and vicinity.

Captain, Frederick Tykle. First Lieutenant, George W. Shane. Second Lieutenant, Chauncey S. Burr. First Sergeant, James B. Tennell. Sergeants, Weaver Thornburgh, Henry Rader, Henry Luce, Thomas B. Tucker. Corporals, William H. West, Adam Melross, William C. Murphey, James H. Young.

Privates, Aaron B. Albert, Allison B. Bradbury, George W. Brandon, Miles H. Burr, Jesse Carter, Seth Clevenger, Thomas J. Cook, Charles E. Cottrell, David W. Cottrell, Francis M. Cottrell, William W. Cotteral, George Crow, Jacob Fadely, Milton Franklin, Amos Gronendyke, Charles W. Grove, Jeremiah W. Gustin, Isaac F. Harned, Harrison Jackson, Joseph P. Johnson, Joseph Kennedy, Michael Kimmel, William H. Lemon, Benjamin F. Meeker, William M. Moore, David Pence, John E. Phillips, John P. Shoemaker, Henry R. Stewart, Hezekiah Stout, Henry C. Summers, Horace Summers, Joseph A. Swope, John L. Trout, William J. Van Matre, Joseph J. Van Matre, Joseph W. Van Matre, Jacob Warnock, Enoch M. Windsor, William H. Yount, Joseph A. Young.

This company was mustered into the State service only, July 10, 1863. Mustered out July 17, 1863.

ONE HUNDRED AND TENTH INFANTRY—MORGAN RAID MINUTE MEN.

Company A—From New Castle and vicinity.

Captain, Andrew J. Slinger. First Lieutenant, William J. Plummer. Second Lieutenant, Volney Hobson. First Sergeant, Joel S. Murphey. Sergeants, Henry C. Fox, William H. Elliott, Henry H. Fleming, Zigler Davis. Corporals, Isaac Grose, Wesley Snodgrass, Wilson H. Thornburgh, Walton P. Good.

Privates, John W. Alfred, Harvey W. Alexander, Andrew J. Baker, David Bearley, Hamilton Beck, Andrew J. Berry, Charles Borroughs, Joseph Bowers, Martin L. Bowers,

James Boyd, William L. Boyd, Daniel W. Brennenman, Oliver Bufkin, Jordan J. Bundy, Isaac M. Buson, John B. Case, David Cheeseman, James M. Clift, John Coe, Nicholas Cofa, William B. Collins, John W. Cooper, William Corwin, Martin Cox, Henry Davenport, Reason Davis, Jehu T. Elliott (son of Stephen Elliott), Jehu T. Elliott (now of Logansport), Jesse Elliott, John Gibson, John Grisler, Isaac Haguewood, Milton Haguewood, Caleb W. Haley, Thomas L. Haley, Thomas Harley, Daniel Harvey, John R. Harvey, Leander Harvey, William Harvey, Uriah Haskett, Samuel Hazzard,* John Hemley, Henry Herliman, Henry B. Hernley, William Hill, Moses Hoover, Israel G. Johnson, B. B. Jordan, Calvin L. Keesling, Uriah Lott, Abraham Luce, William A. Lynch, Mark McAfee, John McCarty, J. P. McConner, E. K. Magann, James B. Martindale, William S. Martindale, Daniel W. Mason, Joshua H. Mellett, Henry Michael, Eli B. Mooney, Miles E. Murphey, F. H. Newcomb, Charles Nicholson, John Nicholson, Merritt N. Nicholson, Reason Nicholson, James Palmer, Reuben Parrish, Albert J. Peed, James L. Peed, James B. Philabaum, Albert W. Powell, Charles C. Powell, Henry L. Powell, Jacob Redding, Levi Riadon, Daniel Riggie, Michael Sharp, Martin Shepherd, William Shepherd, Alexander R. Shroyer, William H. Simmons, Robert S. Smith, Charles Spencer, Thomas Stafford, Robert Strode, Robert Sydruff, George O. Taylor, A. C. Thomas, Charles Tout, George C. Weaver, William B. Weesner, Walter Wiggins, Yancy Williams, J. R. Williamson, George W. Zimmerman.

This company was mustered into the State service only, July 12, 1863. Mustered out July 15, 1863.

Company B—From New Castle and vicinity.

Captain, George Burton. First Lieutenant, Cornelius M. Moore. Second Lieutenant, Isaac Steele. First Sergeant, Amos E. Pennington. Sergeants, Winford W. Shelley, Harvey F. Brown, William Davis, Henry C. Welborn. Corporals, Henry L. Shopp, Prear Daniel, Thomas J. Brookshire, Weekley M. Stevenson.

Privates, Larkin L. Albertson, Levi M. Black, Robert B. Bowman, Edmund R. Bowman, Frank Brandon, James Brown, Joseph M. Brown, Oliver S. Brown, Charles Bundy, George W. Burk, Asahel Burris, Luther J. Byers, John B. S. Case, Milton F. Clements, Robert Cluggish, Thomas L. Conway, Calvin Coon, Isaac Coon, Wyatt Crandall, Thomas B. Cummings, Henry B. Davenport, John W. Davis, Lewis W. Davis, Stephen Dick, Nathan Elliott, Asbury C. Evans, H. W. Gillespie, Wesley R. Goodwin, Isom Griffin, Samuel Griffin, Andrew Harrold, Benjamin F. Holliday, David Hoover, Leonidas Houck, William House, William S. Julian, Joseph Koons, David Lowe, George Lowe, John McDowell, George F. Macy, Wesley D. Mahan, Joseph O'Harra, Edwin E. Parker, William B. Parker, John R. Peed, Ulysses Pickering, Frank J. Pierce, John Pierce, Elwood Pleas, Elijah M. Pressnall, Benjamin F. Reagan, William C. Reed, James C. Robison, Thomas W. Shearon, Benjamin F. Shelley, Hershley Shopp, J. C. Smith, Robert O. Spell, Alexander Steele, William Stephens, Charles Templeton, Franklin D. Thornburgh, Andrew Tuft, John W. Vance, James A. Walker, William F. Walker, John J. Watkins, William M. Watkins, Nathan Weeks, David Wickersham, Lucian B. Williams, Benjamin A. Wilson, Arthur M. Wooden, Charles Woolters.

This company was mustered into the State service only, July 12, 1863. Mustered out July 15, 1863.

HISTORY OF THE MORGAN RAID REGIMENTS.

Late on the evening of the 8th of July, 1863, intelligence was received at Indianapolis, that a rebel force, estimated to be six thousand cavalry, with four pieces of artillery, under command of General John H. Morgan, had crossed the Ohio River, near Mauckport, and was moving on Corydon, Indiana. Governor Morton at once issued a patriotic call upon the citizens of the State, to leave their various occupations and organize for defense.

Under this call, within the short space of forty eight hours, sixty five thousand men had tendered their services. Of this force, thirteen regiments and one

* Father of the author of this History.

battalion were organized specially for this emergency, and the regiments designated numerically, from One Hundred and Second to One Hundred and Fourteenth, inclusive, the battalion being assigned to the One Hundred and Seventh Regiment.

The One Hundred and Fifth Regiment was composed of seven companies of the Legion, and three of Minute Men. Henry County furnished two companies; Randolph, two; and Union, Putnam, Hancock, Wayne, Clinton and Madison counties, each one company. The companies of the Legion were named as follows: A, Union Guards; B, Union Defenders; D, Liberty Tigers; E, Hancock Guards; F, Abington Home Guards; G, Union Guards; H, Green Township Rangers. The regiment was organized on the 12th of July, 1863, and contained an aggregate of seven hundred and thirteen rank and file, with Kline G. Shryock as Colonel. It at once left Indianapolis for Lawrenceburg. Upon reaching Morris Station, the command disembarked from the cars, and, throwing out pickets, bivouacked for the night. Next morning the march was made to Sunman's Station, where great alarm existed among the citizens, caused by the approach of the enemy. The regiment pushed on to Van Wedden's Station, where the rebels were reported to be, but found that the enemy had left, after destroying the railroad. The regiment joined in the pursuit of Morgan, until near Harrison, Ohio. It then marched to Lawrenceburg. There being a report that Morgan's forces were returning to capture Lawrenceburg, the regiment moved out to check him, and while getting into position indiscriminate firing took place among the men, resulting in killing eight and wounding twenty, none of whom, however, were from Henry County. The regiment returned to Indianapolis on the 18th of July, 1863, and was mustered out.

The One Hundred and Ninth Regiment was composed wholly of Minute Men. Two companies from Coles County, Illinois, offering their services to the Governor, were accepted and assigned to this regiment. Laporte County furnished two companies; Hamilton County two; Miami County two; Randolph and Henry counties, one company each. The regiment was organized on the 10th of July, 1863, with John R. Mahan as Colonel, and contained an aggregate of seven hundred and nine rank and file. It left Indianapolis by rail on the 13th, arriving at Hamilton, Ohio, the next morning. Thence it proceeded to Cincinnati, when, the emergency being passed, the regiment returned to Indianapolis, and on the 17th of July, 1863, was mustered out.

The One Hundred and Tenth Regiment was composed of Minute Men. Henry County furnished two companies; Madison County three; Delaware County two; Cass and Monroe counties, each one company. It was organized on the 12th of July, 1863, with Graham N. Fitch as Colonel, and contained an aggregate of eight hundred and thirty six rank and file. The regiment was not called into the field, and was mustered out of the service at Indianapolis on the 15th of July, 1863.

The "Raid" occurred in July, 1863, when the wheat harvest of the State was at its height, and hands for taking care of and saving the grain were hard to obtain and wages high.

By July 14th, the Confederate raiders had all crossed the State line into Ohio and the "Raid" in Indiana was at an end. The "Raid" in Indiana extended

through the counties of Harrison, Floyd, Washington, Scott, Jefferson, Jennings, Jackson, Ripley and Dearborn.

In 1867, the General Assembly passed an act authorizing a Commission to ascertain the damages done by this raid to citizens of Indiana and their property. which commission reported as follows:

Counties.	No. of Claims Presented.	Amount Claimed.	Amount Allowed.
Harrison	477	\$ 86,551.72	\$ 81,710.90
Floyd	65	30,291.61	11,188.71
Washington	375	100,668.93	85,613.33
Scott	254	45,479.63	42,031.43
Jefferson	180	53,438.17	47,388.31
Jennings	350	63,270.61	59,187.66
Jackson	7	792.50	792.50
Ripley	324	46,638.28	40,609.25
Dearborn	205	70,217.76	43,415.42
Marion	1	50.00	1,661.97
Totals		\$497,399.21	\$413,599.48
The claims allowed are classified as follows:			
Class One, (under orders of United States' officers)			\$ 58,017.51
Class Two, (under orders of State officers)			24,268.80
Class Three, (under order of Confederates)			331,288.17
Class Four, (under orders of unknown)			35.00
Total amount allowed			\$413,599.48

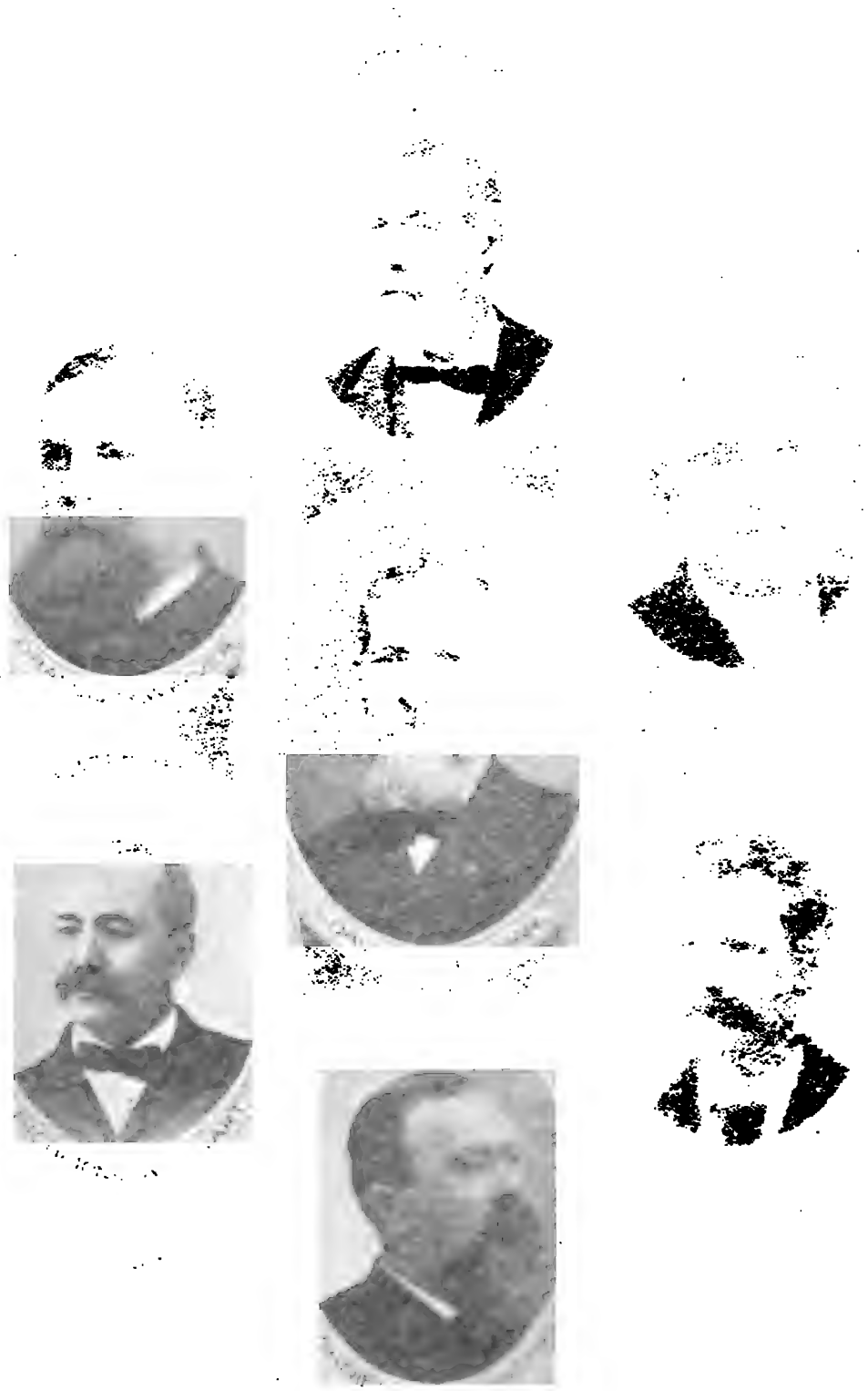
The object of the General Assembly in appointing this commission undoubtedly was to have the claims presented to and paid by the General Government. It is doubtful, however, if the Government has ever assumed any part of the obligation. It certainly never would have paid more than the first item of \$58,017.51, the value of property destroyed, "Under orders of United States' officers." The probabilities are that all of the property destroyed was a total loss to the owners.

This raid was really a benefit to the cause of the Union in the North. It consolidated public sentiment in the States invaded in favor of the Union and Governor Morton took advantage of it to arouse and keep alive the war spirit in Indiana, which had somewhat declined.

THE INDIANA LEGION.

The policy of maintaining, at all times, a well organized militia force, has been amply vindicated in our national history, and the State of Indiana, which was stripping itself, during the Civil War, of soldiers, throwing them across the Ohio River to fill the depleted ranks of the Federal armies, looked to the militia to protect its own southern border, often threatened and several times penetrated by Confederates and guerrillas.

The Indiana Legion or "State Militia" was organized under the act of May 11, 1861. The value of the organization was shown by its services during the Morgan Raid and by its well directed efforts to prevent other disturbances along the southern border of the State. It was not until the Fall of 1861 that any





attempt was made to put the Legion on a war footing. In the meantime, companies had been formed in almost every county of the State, while in those counties bordering on the Ohio River, a number of battalions and regiments had been organized. But the inability of the authorities to arm these forces, caused many of the organizations to disband, a number of their members, however, afterwards enlisting in the volunteer service.

Following the Morgan Raid, Henry B. Carrington, Brigadier General U. S. V., at the request of Governor Morton, re-organized the Indiana Legion, devoting much time to its drill and discipline, and it has been said that his energy and industry and his willingness to assume responsibility told on many occasions, with wonderful effect, and aided in securing for Indiana the proud name she won for the rapidity with which her troops were thrown into the field and for the efficiency of her militia at home.

The Legion kept alive the spirit of patriotism and came to be regarded as a nursery from which the old regiments and batteries of volunteers were recruited and new ones organized. Naturally, the result was not favorable to the permanency of the Legion, but it was of vast importance in securing a ready response to the call for volunteers and enabling the State to promptly fill its quota.

The Legion was organized into companies and regiments with full rosters of officers and was divided into nine brigades. The Fifth Brigade, First Division of the Indiana Legion, was made up of the militia of Blackford, Delaware, Grant, Hancock, Henry, Jay, Madison, Randolph and Wayne Counties. Henry County had five companies in the brigade, viz.: Needmore Rangers, of Mechanicsburg; New Lisbon Indiana State Guards, of New Lisbon; Union Guards, of Knightstown; Middletown Rifles, of Middletown; and the New Castle Guards, of New Castle. The regiments to which these companies belonged were also known and designated as "Morgan Raid Minute Men." A particular description of the companies follows.

UNION GUARDS.

This was a Knightstown company and was practically the same as Company A, 105th Indiana Infantry (Morgan Raid), and for that reason the names of the commissioned officers only are given.

Captain, John M. Hartley, Knightstown. First Lieutenant, Henry Hatch, Knightstown. Second Lieutenant, Harvey B. Barrett, Knightstown.

NEEDMORE RANGERS.

This was a Mechanicsburg company and was practically the same as Company K, 105th Indiana Infantry (Morgan Raid), and for that reason the names of the commissioned officers only are given.

Captain, William M. Sharp, Mechanicsburg; First Lieutenant, John W. Leavell, Mechanicsburg, succeeded by George Hasty, Mechanicsburg; Second Lieutenant, Jesse R. Williams, Mechanicsburg, succeeded by Martin W. Ricks, Mechanicsburg.

NEW LISBON INDIANA STATE GUARDS.

This was a New Lisbon company, a part of which was united with a Wayne

County organization to form Company E, 106th Indiana Infantry (Morgan Raid), and for that reason the names of the commissioned officers only are given.

Captain, Isaac Grose, New Lisbon; First Lieutenant, William W. Swafford, New Lisbon; Second Lieutenant, Joseph B. Williams, New Lisbon.

MIDDLETOWN RIFLES.

This was a Middletown company and was practically the same as Company C, 109th Indiana Infantry (Morgan Raid), and for that reason the names of the commissioned officers only are given.

Captain, Frederick Tykle, Middletown; First Lieutenant, George W. Shane, Middletown; Second Lieutenant, James B. Tennell, Middletown, succeeded by Amos Gronendyke, Middletown, succeeded by Jeremiah W. Gustin, Middletown.

NEW CASTLE GUARDS.

This was a New Castle company and was practically the same as Company B, 110th Indiana Infantry (Morgan Raid), and for that reason the names of the commissioned officers only are given.

Captain, George Burton, New Castle; First Lieutenant, Cornelius M. Moore, New Castle; Second Lieutenant, William C. Reed, New Castle.

CHAPTER XXV.

MISCELLANEOUS ORGANIZATIONS.

ROSTER OF HENRY COUNTY SOLDIERS IN HANCOCK'S CORPS—ROSTER OF HENRY COUNTY SOLDIERS IN UNITED STATES COLORED REGIMENTS—ROSTER OF HENRY COUNTY SOLDIERS AND SAILORS IN THE REGULAR ARMY AND NAVY DURING THE CIVIL WAR AND THE RECONSTRUCTION PERIOD—ROSTER OF HENRY COUNTY SOLDIERS WHO WENT TO OTHER STATES TO ENLIST DURING THE CIVIL WAR—RECAPITULATION OF INFANTRY.

FIRST ARMY CORPS U. S. VETERAN VOLUNTEERS.

COMMONLY CALLED HANCOCK'S CORPS.

Paragraph I, General Orders No. 287, War Department, dated November 28, 1864, under which this "New Volunteer Army Corps" was raised and organized, reads as follows:

"1. That an Army Corps, to consist of not less than twenty thousand infantry, and enlisted for not less than one year, to be designated the First Corps, shall be organized in the District of Columbia, commencing the organization on the first day of December, 1864, and continuing until the first day of January next. The privates to consist only of able-bodied men who have served honorably not less than two years, the officers to be commissioned from such as have honorably served not less than two years."

It was further provided that the veteran soldiers, who served in this corps were, upon muster out, to have all their arms and accoutrements to carry home with them as their own property. These troops served as infantry only.

In the following roster, the name of each man is followed by his postoffice address in Henry County at the time of enlistment. Where the postoffice address is unknown, the name of the county is substituted for it.

FOURTH REGIMENT. COMPANY A.

SERGEANT.

John Goodnoe, Spiceland. Mustered in February 23, 1865. Mustered out March 23, 1866.

PRIVATE.

John M. Alexander, Knightstown. Mustered in March 31, 1865. Mustered out March 30, 1866.

Noah Bayse, Spiceland. Mustered in January 21, 1865. Mustered out January 20, 1866.

Thomas Brannon, Henry County. Mustered in March 1, 1865. Mustered out March 1, 1866.

Samuel Carson, Knightstown. Mustered in February 2, 1865. Mustered out February 1, 1866.

John J. Cole, Knightstown. Mustered in February 2, 1865. Mustered out February 1, 1866.

Hugh D. Dunnington, Henry County. Mustered in February 17, 1865. Mustered out February 16, 1866.

Clarkson Gordon, Spiceland. Mustered in February 2, 1865. Mustered out February 1, 1866.

Patrick Halpin, Knightstown. Mustered in February 10, 1865. Mustered out February 9, 1866.

William Morris, Lewisville. Mustered in February 14, 1865. Mustered out February 13, 1866.

John Pickett, Greensboro. Mustered in March 17, 1865. Mustered out March 16, 1866.

William Sater, Greensboro. Mustered in March 17, 1865. Mustered out March 16, 1866.

FIFTH REGIMENT. COMPANY H.

FIRST SERGEANT.

Samuel B. Stanley, Henry County. Mustered in March 22, 1865. Mustered out March 21, 1866.

PRIVATE.

Jacob Ruth, Henry County. Mustered in March 22, 1865. Mustered out March 21, 1866.

EIGHTH REGIMENT. COMPANY I.

SERGEANT.

Charles L. McRoberts, Knightstown. Mustered in March 23, 1865. Mustered out March 22, 1866.

PRIVATE.

John W. Sherry, Middletown. Mustered in March 23, 1865. Mustered out March 22, 1866.

NINTH REGIMENT. COMPANY E.

CORPORAL.

Eli Eltzroth, Knightstown. Mustered in December 31, 1865. Mustered out February 7, 1866.

PRIVATES.

Harvey B. Chew, Greensboro. Mustered in March 17, 1865. Mustered out March 16, 1866.

William Cracraft, Knightstown. Mustered in February 2, 1865. Mustered out February 1, 1866.

William D. Falls, Henry County. Mustered in March 27, 1865. Mustered out March 26, 1866.

Solomon Gundrum, Henry County. Mustered in March 22, 1865. Mustered out March 21, 1866.

Joseph Gearhead, Henry County. Mustered in March 22, 1865. Mustered out March 21, 1866.

William H. Hanesbrough, Henry County. Mustered in March 1, 1865. Mustered out March 1, 1866.

Willis Videto, Henry County. Mustered in March 23, 1865. Mustered out March 22, 1866.

U. S. COLORED TROOPS.

In the following organizations of colored troops, Henry County was but slightly represented and for that reason the several regiments are given in a condensed form.

The name of each man is followed by his postoffice address at the time of enlistment. In some instances the soldier was not a resident of Henry County, at the time of enlistment, but moved to that county after the Civil War. In such cases the name of the county from which he enlisted is substituted for the postoffice address and that is followed by the place of settlement in Henry County.

EIGHTH INFANTRY.

Zachariah Burden, Greensboro. Private, Company F. Mustered in November 18, 1864. Recruit. Mustered out November 10, 1865.

Dock Dickson, Henry County. Private, Company F. Mustered in November 16, 1864. Recruit. Mustered out November 10, 1865.

William Fletcher, Randolph County. New Castle after the Civil War. Private, Company F. Mustered in March 22, 1865. Recruit. Mustered out November 10, 1865.

John W. Hill, Wayne County. New Castle after the Civil War. Private, Company I. Mustered in March 21, 1865. Recruit. Mustered out November 18, 1865.

George Lucas, Henry County. Private, Company D. Mustered in November 12, 1864. Recruit. Mustered out November 10, 1865.

Jeremiah Moss, Henry County. Private, Company D. Mustered in October 1, 1864. Recruit. Mustered out November 10, 1865.

John Robbins, Blountsville. Private, Company D. Mustered in October 12, 1864. Recruit. Mustered out November 10, 1865.

FOURTEENTH INFANTRY.

David Anderson, Henry County. Private, Company K. Mustered in November 2, 1864. Recruit. Mustered out February 13, 1866.

Isaac Beard, Henry County. Private, Company K. Mustered in October 7, 1864. Recruit. Mustered out February 13, 1866.

Granville S. Furgeson, Henry County. Private, Company K. Mustered in October 7, 1864. Recruit. Mustered out February 13, 1866.

Patrick H. Hansard, Hillsboro, Ohio. Cadiz after the Civil War. Private, Company F. Mustered in February 13, 1865. Recruit. Mustered out February 13, 1866.

William Jenkins, Spiceland. Private, Company K. Mustered in October 10, 1864. Recruit. Mustered out February 13, 1866.

David Sanders, Henry County. Private, Company F. Mustered in October 15, 1864. Recruit. Mustered out February 13, 1866.

William W. Shaffer, Henry County. Private, Company F. Mustered in October 8, 1864. Recruit. Mustered out February 13, 1866.

Isom Thurman, Spiceland. Private, Company F. Mustered in October 15, 1864. Recruit. Mustered out February 13, 1866.

David Trail, Greensboro. Private, Company F. Mustered in October 17, 1864. Recruit. Mustered out February 13, 1866.

TWENTY THIRD INFANTRY.

Simon Ellis, Cadiz. Private, Company E. Mustered in February 13, 1865. Recruit. Mustered out May 22, 1865.

TWENTY EIGHTH INFANTRY.

Isham S. Brookshire, Cadiz. First Sergeant, Company C. Mustered in January 4, 1864. Mustered out November 8, 1865.

James Elliott, Greensboro. Private, Company F. Mustered in March 31, 1864. Mustered out November 8, 1865.

Thomas Lawrence, Spiceland. Private, Company C. Mustered in December 29, 1863. Appointed Corporal. Mustered out November 8, 1865.

David Modlin, Ogden. Private, Company B. Mustered in December 28, 1863. Mustered out November 8, 1865.

Henry Modlin, Ogden. Private, Company C. Mustered in December 29, 1863. Mustered out November 8, 1865.

Sonney Modlin, Ogden. Private, Company B. Mustered in December 28, 1863. Discharged, disability, September 8, 1864.

King Outland, Spiceland. Private, Company A. Mustered in December 24, 1863. Mustered out November 15, 1865.

William A. Ross, Greensboro. Private, Company B. Mustered in December 28, 1863. Discharged, disability, June 30, 1865.

Charles H. B. Thomas, Baltimore, Maryland. Spiceland after the Civil War. Private, Company B. Mustered in August 10, 1864. Transferred to Company E, 23rd U. S. C. T. Mustered out May 22, 1865.

Benjamin F. Trail, Greensboro. Private, Company C. Mustered in December 29, 1863. Appointed Sergeant Major. Killed at Petersburg, Virginia, July 30, 1864.

James Trail, Greensboro. Private, Company C. Mustered in August 10, 1864. Recruit. Died at Corpus Christi, Texas, September 24, 1865.

William Trail, Greensboro. Private, Company I. Mustered in February 20, 1865. Recruit. Mustered out November 8, 1865.

Aaron White, Greensboro. Private, Company D. Mustered in February 20, 1864. Recruit. Mustered out November 8, 1865.

THE REGULAR ARMY AND NAVY IN THE CIVIL WAR.

This includes, not only all soldiers and sailors from Henry County who served during the Civil War, but also those who served immediately after the war, during the reconstruction period.

The name of each officer and man is followed by his postoffice address at the time of enlistment. In some instances the soldier or sailor was not a resident of Henry County at the time of enlistment but moved to that county after the Civil War. In such cases the name of the county from which he enlisted is substituted for his postoffice address and that is followed by the place of settlement in Henry County. The date of muster for the officers is the date they were actually mustered into the service of the United States and not the date of commission.

Jonathan Chalfant, Blountsville. Enlisted in the Navy, as Seaman, December 5, 1864. Served in U. S. S. Grampus, Gazelle and Argosy. Mustered out August 24, 1865.

Frank W. Fitzhugh, Marion County. Knightstown and New Castle after the Civil War. Private, Company A, 11th Infantry U. S. A. Mustered in November 28, 1861. Appointed Corporal, Sergeant and Sergeant Major. Promoted Second Lieutenant. Resigned July 16, 1864.

George W. Hazzard,* appointed to West Point Military Academy from New Castle. Captain, Fourth Artillery U. S. A. Military service fully set out in list of West Point cadets and graduates.

Robert I. Hudelson, Knightstown. Enlisted in the Navy, as Seaman, July 15, 1862. Served at the Siege of Charleston, South Carolina, and on U. S. S. New Ironsides. Mustered out August 4, 1863.

Randolph H. Mellette, New Castle. Enlisted in the Navy, as Seaman, July 11, 1864. Served in U. S. S. Great Western, Prairie Bird, Red Rover and Silver Lake. Mustered out August 23, 1865.

* Uncle of the author of this History.

William Moore, New Castle. Enlisted in the Navy, as Seaman, July 11, 1864. Served in U. S. S. Great Western and Prairie Bird. Died in hospital, at Memphis, Tennessee, January 9, 1865.

William M. Pence, New Castle. Enlisted in the Navy, as Seaman, September 28, 1864. Served in U. S. S. Chillicothe. Mustered out August 7, 1865.

Miles L. Reed, New Castle. Enlisted at Cincinnati, Hamilton County, Ohio. Private, Battery K, First Artillery U. S. A. Mustered in June 11, 1862. Honorably discharged January 23, 1864. Again enlisted in the Navy, as Surgeon's Nurse, January 30, 1864. Served in U. S. S. Ohio and Malvern. Mustered out November 14, 1864.

Andrew Reynolds, Lewisville. Private, Troop G, 6th Cavalry U. S. A. Mustered in March 20, 1866. Mustered out March 20, 1869.

Peter Rifner, Spiceland. Private, Troop G, 6th Cavalry U. S. A. Mustered in March 20, 1866. Mustered out March 20, 1869.

Horace M. Saint, Greensboro. Private, Company H, 3rd Battalion, 16th Infantry U. S. A., reorganized as Company H, 34th Infantry U. S. A. Mustered in August 15, 1866. Discharged, disability, January 15, 1868.

Townsend G. Stevens, Lewisville. Private, Troop G, 6th Cavalry U. S. A. Mustered in March 20, 1866. Died at New Orleans, Louisiana, July 29, 1866.

Daniel Sullivan, New Castle. Enlisted at New Albany, Floyd County, Indiana. Private, Company F, 1st Battalion, 19th Infantry U. S. A. Mustered in February 21, 1862. Died in U. S. General Hospital, Annapolis, Maryland, July 22, 1864.

HENRY COUNTY SOLDIERS WHO WENT TO OTHER STATES TO ENLIST DURING THE CIVIL WAR.

The name of each officer and man is followed by his postoffice address in Henry County, at the time of enlistment, and that is followed by the name of the town, county and state from which he enlisted. In some instances the soldier was a resident of Indiana but not of Henry County, at the time of enlistment, having moved to the county after the Civil War. In such cases the name of his home county is given, immediately after his name, and that is followed by the place of settlement in Henry County and then by the name of the town, county and state from which he enlisted. The date of muster for the officers is the date they were actually mustered into the service of the United States and not the date of commission.

Eugene Barnard, Union County. Greensboro after the Civil War. Enlisted at Hamilton, Butler County, Ohio. Private, Company I, 167th Ohio Infantry. Mustered in May 2, 1864. Mustered out September 8, 1864.

Augustus E. Barrett, Knightstown. Enlisted at Olney, Richland County, Illinois. Private, Company D, 8th Illinois Infantry (three months' service). Mustered in April 20, 1861. Mustered out July 25, 1861. Re-enlisted at Newton, Jasper County, Illinois. First Sergeant, Company D, 8th Illinois Infantry (three years' service). Mustered in July 25, 1861. Promoted Second Lieutenant, September 17, 1862. Mustered out July 24, 1864.

Charles Brenneman, New Castle. Enlisted at New Castle for service in Fremont's Body Guard. Private. Assigned to Company B, Benton Cadets, Missouri Volunteers. Mustered in October 4, 1861. Mustered out January 8, 1862.

Carl Bronnenberg, Middletown. Enlisted at Urbana, Champaign County, Ohio. Private, Company A, 8th Ohio Cavalry. Mustered in January 5, 1864. Transferred to Company M, April 1, 1864. Mustered out July 30, 1865.

Francis M. Brunner, Millville. Enlisted at Columbus, Franklin County, Ohio. Private, Company B, 58th Ohio Infantry. Mustered in November 12, 1861. Veteran. Mustered out January 14, 1865.

Thomas J. Burchett, Wayne County. New Castle after the Civil War. Enlisted at Xenia, Greene County, Ohio. Second Lieutenant, Company H, 74th Ohio Infantry. Mustered in February 11, 1862. Discharged, disability, June 18, 1862.

Lafe J. Burr, Middletown. Enlisted at Cincinnati, Hamilton County, Ohio. Private, Company A, 137th Ohio Infantry. Mustered in May 2, 1864. Detailed as copying clerk at headquarters of General Lew Wallace. Acted as orderly to that general at the battle of Monocacy, Maryland, July 9, 1864. Mustered out August 19, 1864.

Charles L. Calvert, New Castle. Enlisted at New York City. Private, Company F, 165th New York Infantry. Mustered in April 7, 1864. Mustered out August 26, 1865.

William D. Conn, Middletown. Enlisted at Moscow, Muscatine County, Iowa. Captain, Company I, 35th Iowa Infantry. Mustered in September 18, 1862. Mustered out August 10, 1865.

Daniel M. Cooper, Randolph County. New Castle after the Civil War. Enlisted at Hill Grove, Darke County, Ohio. Sergeant, Company I, 11th Ohio Infantry. Mustered in April 20, 1861. Veteran. Appointed First Sergeant, Company K, 87th Ohio Infantry and First Sergeant, Company E, Second Ohio Heavy Artillery. Mustered out August 23, 1865.

William Covey, Lewisville. Enlisted at Polk City, Polk County, Iowa. Private, Company B, 23rd Iowa Infantry. Mustered in August 21, 1862. Mustered out July 26, 1865.

Francis M. Crull, Lewisville. Lived at Dublin, Wayne County, before the Civil War. Enlisted at Davenport, Scott County, Iowa. Private, Company H, Eighth Iowa Infantry. Mustered in September 28, 1861. Discharged July 19, 1862, account of wounds at Shiloh, Tennessee, April 6, 1862.

David F. Davis, New Castle. Enlisted at New Castle for service in Fremont's Body Guard. Private. Assigned to Company B, Benton Cadets, Missouri Volunteers. Mustered in October 4, 1861. Mustered out January 8, 1862.

David Dowell, New Castle. Enlisted at Savannah, Andrews County, Missouri. Private, Company C, 12th Missouri Cavalry. Mustered in October 13, 1863. Captured at Campbellsville, Tennessee, November 24, 1864. Escaped. Mustered out April 9, 1866.

Owen Evans, Spiceland. Enlisted at Fort Snelling, Hennepin County, Minnesota. Corporal, Company A, Second U. S. Sharpshooters. Mustered in September 30, 1861. Appointed First Sergeant. Promoted Second Lieutenant October 14, 1864, and Captain November 28, 1864. Wounded three times. Captured, paroled, exchanged. Mustered out September 22, 1865.

Oliver P. Fort, Knightstown. Enlisted at Denver, Arapahoe County, Colorado. Private, Company K, Second Colorado Cavalry. Mustered in January 27, 1863. Died at Benton Barracks, St. Louis, Missouri, January 12, 1864.

Henry Frazier, Dan Webster. Enlisted at Mount Ayr, Ringgold County, Iowa. Private, Company G, 29th Iowa Infantry. Mustered in November 18, 1862. Mustered out August 10, 1865.

James Frazier, Dan Webster. Enlisted at Mount Ayr, Ringgold County, Iowa. Private, Company G, 29th Iowa Infantry. Mustered in November 11, 1862. Captured at Jenkin's Ferry, Arkansas, April 30, 1864. Held in Confederate prison, Tyler, Texas. Released February 26, 1865. Mustered out May 23, 1865.

Nathan Frazier, Dan Webster. Enlisted at Mount Ayr, Ringgold County, Iowa. Private, Company G, 29th Iowa Infantry. Mustered in February 5, 1864. Mustered out August 16, 1865.

William Frazier, Dan Webster. Enlisted at Mount Ayr, Ringgold County, Iowa. Private, Company G, 29th Iowa Infantry. Mustered in November 11, 1862. Once slightly wounded by bursting shell. Mustered out August 10, 1865.

William Gillgeese, Sulphur Springs. Enlisted at Urbana, Champaign County, Illinois. Wagoner, Company K, 25th Illinois Infantry. Mustered in August 9, 1861. Transferred to Eighth Battery, Wisconsin Light Artillery. Mustered out August 10, 1865.

Ezra Gillingham, Dearborn County. Knightstown after the Civil War. Enlisted at Weisburg, Dearborn County, Indiana. Private, Company I, 21st Regiment, Veteran Reserve Corps. Mustered in September 7, 1861. Mustered out September 12, 1864.

Isaac Goodwin, New Castle. Enlisted at Dayton, Montgomery County, Ohio. Private, Company H, Fourth Ohio Cavalry. Mustered in March 16, 1865. Mustered out July 15, 1865.

James M. Gray, New Castle. Enlisted at New Castle for service in Fremont's Body Guard. Private. Assigned to Company B, Benton Cadets, Missouri Volunteers. Mustered in October 4, 1861. Mustered out January 8, 1862.

Aaron S. Hatfield, Millville. Enlisted at Vandalia, Fayette County, Illinois. Private, Company D, 68th Illinois Infantry. Mustered in June 20, 1862. Mustered out September 26, 1862.

Miles Hendricks, Cadiz. Enlisted at Cincinnati, Hamilton County, Ohio. Private, Company I, 187th Ohio Infantry. Mustered in February 6, 1865. Appointed Sergeant. Mustered out January 20, 1866.

Henry Hoover, Millville. Enlisted at Louisville, Pottawatomie County, Kansas. Private, Company K, 11th Kansas Cavalry. Mustered in September 15, 1862. Wounded at Little Blue, Missouri, October 21, 1864. Mustered out September 13, 1865.

John Hoover, Millville. Enlisted at Louisville, Pottawatomie County, Kansas. Private, Company K, 11th Kansas Cavalry. Mustered in September 15, 1862. Died at Camp Solomon, Missouri, March 13, 1863.

John S. Hoover, New Castle. Enlisted at Centralia, Marion County, Illinois. Private, Company K, 31st Illinois Infantry. Mustered in September 18, 1861. Appointed Quartermaster Sergeant. Promoted First Lieutenant, Company K. For further military record see Chapter IX of this History, entitled "General Officers—Field and Staff."

Nathan Isenhour, Cadiz. Enlisted at Kansas, Edgar County, Illinois. Private, Company K, 34th Illinois Infantry. Mustered in September 7, 1861. Veteran. Appointed Corporal. Mustered out July 12, 1865.

Thomas McDowell, New Castle. Enlisted at Polk City, Polk County, Iowa. Private, Company B, 23rd Iowa Infantry. Mustered in August 21, 1862. Appointed Corporal. Died at Eddyville, Iowa, August 26, 1863, account of wounds at Milliken's Bend, Louisiana, June 7, 1863.

Alexander L. Mason, Knightstown. Enlisted at Muscatine, Muscatine County, Iowa. Captain, Company C, First Iowa Infantry. Mustered in May 14, 1861. Killed at Wilson's Creek, Missouri, August 10, 1861.

John Mayes, Cadiz. Enlisted at Columbus, Franklin County, Ohio. Musician, Band, First Brigade, First Division, 17th Army Corps. Mustered in March 13, 1864. Mustered out July 9, 1865.

Joseph H. Mayes, Cadiz. Enlisted at Columbus, Franklin County, Ohio. Musician, Band, First Brigade, First Division, 17th Army Corps. Mustered in March 31, 1864. Died near Marietta, Georgia, November 2, 1864.

Sam Carey Meek, New Castle. Enlisted at Presidio Barracks, San Francisco, California. Private, Company G, First California Infantry. Mustered in August 10, 1861. Mustered out August 31, 1864. Re-enlisted as private, Company B, First California Infantry. Mustered in March 1, 1865. Mustered out September 15, 1866.

William Mills, New Castle. Enlisted at Independence, Hennepin County, Minnesota. Private, Company D, 6th Minnesota Infantry. Mustered in September 20, 1862. Mustered out August 19, 1865.

William Monticue, Knightstown. Enlisted at Mattoon, Coles County, Illinois. Private, Company A, 123rd Illinois Infantry. Mustered in August 1, 1862. Mustered out June 28, 1865.

Louis P. Moore, Greensboro. Enlisted at Urbana, Champaign County, Illinois. Private, Company K, 67th Illinois Infantry. Mustered in June 13, 1862. Mustered out October 6, 1862.

George E. Mullen, New Castle. Enlisted at Chillicothe, Ross County, Ohio. Private, Company C, 54th Ohio Infantry. Mustered in September 1, 1861. Mustered out September 19, 1864.

Alvin R. Murray, Blountsville. Enlisted at Cincinnati, Hamilton County, Ohio. Private, Company A, 181st Ohio Infantry. Mustered in August 26, 1864. Mustered out July 14, 1865.

John Netz, Ashland. Enlisted at Cincinnati, Hamilton County, Ohio. Private. "Wallace Guards," Ohio Infantry. Mustered in September 2, 1862. Mustered out October 4, 1862. Re-enlisted as private, Company I, Second Ohio Cavalry. Mustered in November 6, 1862. Appointed Wagoner and Corporal. Transferred to V. R. Corps. Mustered out October 10, 1865.

Peter Netz, Ashland. Enlisted at Cincinnati, Hamilton County, Ohio. Private, Company D, Second Ohio Heavy Artillery. Mustered in August 30, 1863. Mustered out August 31, 1865.

Joseph O'Neal, Rush County. Woodville—Middletown after the Civil War. Enlisted at Greenville, Darke County, Ohio. Private, Company F, 40th Ohio Infantry. Mustered in March 10, 1862. Veteran. Appointed Corporal. Wounded at Kenesaw Mountain, Georgia, June 23, 1864. Transferred to Company I, 51st Ohio Infantry. Mustered out October 3, 1865.

Nathaniel W. Parker, Knightstown. Enlisted at Wheeling, Ohio County, West Virginia. Private, Company A, Third West Virginia Cavalry. Mustered in February 22, 1864. Mustered out June 30, 1865.

Robert Parker, Knightstown. Enlisted at Madison, Duane County, Wisconsin. Private, Company F, Eighth Wisconsin Infantry. Mustered in September 17, 1861. Wounded at Farmington, Mississippi, May 9, 1862. Discharged, disability, October 20, 1862.

Abner P. Saint, Greensboro. Enlisted at St. Joseph, Champaign County, Illinois. Private, Company C, 71st Illinois Infantry. Mustered in July 22, 1862. Died at Columbus, Kentucky, August 24, 1862.

Exum Saint, New Castle. Enlisted at Grinnell, Poweshick County, Iowa. First Sergeant, Company E, Fourth Iowa Cavalry. Mustered in November 23, 1861. Promoted Second Lieutenant, First Lieutenant and Captain. Mustered out August 8, 1865.

Henry H. Saint, Greensboro. Enlisted at St. Joseph, Champaign County, Illinois. Private, Company C, 71st Illinois Infantry. Mustered in July 19, 1862. Mustered out October 29, 1862.

William M. Saint, Greensboro. Enlisted at Felicity, Clermont County, Ohio. Private, Company B, 59th Ohio Infantry. Mustered in September 10, 1861. Appointed Sergeant and First Sergeant. Wounded at Chickamauga, Georgia, September 20, 1863. Mustered out November 1, 1864.

John Schildknecht, Millville. Enlisted at Glenwood, Mills County, Iowa. Private, Company B, Fifth Iowa Cavalry. Mustered in September 29, 1861. Veteran. Appointed Corporal. Mustered out June 25, 1865.

Otho H. Scott, Prairie Township, Henry County. Enlisted at London, Madison County, Ohio. Private, Company C, 17th Ohio Infantry. Mustered in April 19, 1861. Mustered out August 15, 1861. Re-enlisted as Private, Company A, 40th Ohio Infantry. Mustered in November 25, 1861. Appointed First Sergeant. Mustered out December 8, 1864.

William F. Shelley, New Castle. Enlisted at New Castle for service in Fremont's Body Guard. Private. Assigned to Company B, Benton Cadets, Missouri Volunteers. Mustered in October 4, 1861. Mustered out January 8, 1862.

Reuben B. Stephenson, New Castle. Enlisted at Des Moines, Polk County, Iowa. Private, Company K, 10th Iowa Infantry. Mustered in March 6, 1862. Veteran. Appointed Corporal and Sergeant. Discharged, disability, June 25, 1865.

Martin Stubblefield, New Castle. Enlisted at New Castle for service in Fremont's Body Guard. Private. Assigned to Company B, Benton Cadets, Missouri Volunteers. Mustered in October 4, 1861. Mustered out January 8, 1862.

George W. Thompson, Cadiz. Enlisted at Young America, Pulaski County, Illinois. Private, Company C, 36th Illinois Infantry. Mustered in September 23, 1861. Veteran. Captured and held in Confederate prison. Mustered out March 15, 1865.

Peter L. Van Matre, Middletown. Enlisted at Monroe, Monroe County, Illinois. Private, Company E, Sixth Illinois Cavalry. Mustered in March 3, 1865. Recruit. Mustered out November 5, 1865.

James H. Welsh, Franklin County. Middletown after the Civil War. Enlisted at Cincinnati, Hamilton County, Ohio. Commissioned Assistant Surgeon U. S. A. March 20, 1865. Assistant Surgeon 185th Ohio Infantry, June, 1865. Assigned as Post Surgeon. Lebanon, Kentucky. Mustered out October 2, 1865.

Milton Williams, Cadiz. Enlisted at Dayton, Montgomery County, Ohio. Private, Company I, 187th Ohio Infantry. Mustered in February 16, 1865. Mustered out January 20, 1866.

George W. Woy, Sulphur Springs. Enlisted at Nashville, Davidson County, Tennessee. First Lieutenant, Company C, First Tennessee Light Artillery. Mustered in March 25, 1865. Promoted Captain. Mustered out August 5, 1865.

INFANTRY IN THE CIVIL WAR.

RECAPITULATION.

Major General U. S. V.....	1
Brigadier General U. S. V.	1
Colonel U. S. V.....	1
Lieutenant Colonel U. S. V.....	2
Major U. S. V.....	5
Captain and Aid de Camp U. S. V.....	1
Captain and Commissary of Subsistence U. S. V.....	2
Inspector General (State of Indiana).....	1
Assistant Quartermaster General (State of Indiana).....	1
Colonel	4
Lieutenant Colonel	6
Major	3
Major and Surgeon	4
Assistant Surgeon	7
Captain and Chaplain	3
Lieutenant and Adjutant.....	6
Lieutenant and Quartermaster	1
Sergeant Major	5
Commissary Sergeant	2
Quartermaster Sergeant	5
Hospital Steward	4
Drum Major	1
Fife Major	1
Principal Musician	10
Regimental Band	20
Captain	53
First Lieutenant	73
Second Lieutenant	68
First Sergeant	46
Sergeant	168
Corporal	292
Musician	49
Wagoner	18
Privates	2648
Total	3512

DEDUCTIONS.

Infantrymen from other counties who moved to Henry County after the Civil War.....	152
Non-resident infantrymen in distinctively Henry County companies.....	213
Duplication of names by reason of promotions and transfers.....	368
Total of infantrymen in the Civil War from Henry County.....	2779

CHAPTER XXVI.

MISCELLANEOUS ORGANIZATIONS CONTINUED.

ROSTER OF SOLDIERS OF OTHER STATES WHO MOVED INTO HENRY COUNTY AFTER THE CIVIL WAR—BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF MAJOR AND SURGEON WILLIAM BROWN MCGAVRAN AND FAMILY—ROSTER OF SOLDIERS WHOSE RECORDS ARE INCOMPLETE IN THIS HISTORY—RECAPITULATION.

SOLDIERS OF OTHER STATES WHO MOVED INTO HENRY COUNTY AFTER THE CIVIL WAR.

The name of each officer and man is followed by his postoffice address at the time of enlistment and that is followed by the name of the place in Henry County, where he settled after the Civil War.

The date of muster for the officers is the date they were actually mustered into the service of the United States and not the date of commission.

Mathew T. Abbott, Muscatine, Muscatine County, Iowa. New Castle after the Civil War. Private, Company A, 35th Iowa Infantry. Mustered in August 29, 1862. Discharged, disability, January 10, 1863.

Joseph W. Abrams, Greenup, Greenup County, Kentucky. Dunreith and Knightstown after the Civil War. Private, Company C, 22nd Kentucky Infantry. Mustered in January 10, 1862. Transferred to Company K, 7th Kentucky Infantry. Veteran. Mustered out August 4, 1865.

Sylvester Abrams, Hamburg, Calhoun County, Illinois. Knightstown after the Civil War. Private, Company E, 18th Missouri Infantry. Mustered in December 1, 1862. Mustered out March 28, 1865.

Perry J. Albright, Piqua, Miami County, Ohio. Minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, stationed at Middletown after the Civil War. Corporal, Company B, 110th Ohio Infantry. Mustered in August 6, 1862. Discharged, account of wounds, February 10, 1865.

William G. Alexander, Greenup, Greenup County, Kentucky. Cadiz after the Civil War. Private, Company F, 54th Kentucky Infantry. Mustered in September 3, 1864. Mustered out September 1, 1865.

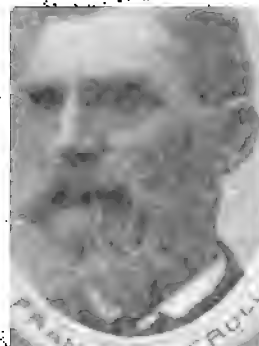
John W. Armicost, Point Pleasant, Clermont County, Ohio. Dudley Township after the Civil War. Private, Company D, 7th Ohio Cavalry. Mustered in August 30, 1862. Mustered out July 3, 1865.

Samuel Arnold, Miamitown, Hamilton County, Ohio. New Castle after the Civil War. Corporal, Company G, 5th Ohio Cavalry. Mustered in September 2, 1861. Appointed Sergeant. Captured at Rienzi, Mississippi, in July, 1863. Held in Belle Isle Prison, Richmond, Virginia. Paroled. Exchanged. Mustered out November 29, 1864.

John Baker, Knoxville, Knox County, Tennessee. Middletown after the Civil War. Private, Company E, First Heavy Artillery, U. S. C. T. Mustered in April 15, 1864. Appointed Corporal. Mustered out March 31, 1866.

John D. Ball, Chillicothe, Livingston County, Missouri. Blountsville after the Civil

CHAS. S. CHESLEY



JOHN T. HILL



CHAPTER XXVI.

MISCELLANEOUS ORGANIZATIONS CONTINUED.

ROSTER OF SOLDIERS OF OTHER STATES WHO MOVED INTO HENRY COUNTY AFTER THE CIVIL WAR—BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF MAJOR AND SURGEON WILLIAM BROWN MCGAVRAN AND FAMILY—ROSTER OF SOLDIERS WHOSE RECORDS ARE INCOMPLETE IN THIS HISTORY—RECAPITULATION.

SOLDIERS OF OTHER STATES WHO MOVED INTO HENRY COUNTY AFTER THE CIVIL WAR.

The name of each officer and man is followed by his postoffice address at the time of enlistment and that is followed by the name of the place in Henry County where he settled after the Civil War.

The date of muster for the officers is the date they were actually mustered into the service of the United States and not the date of commission.

Matthew T. Abbott, Muscatine, Muscatine County, Iowa. New Castle after the Civil War. Private, Company A, 35th Iowa Infantry. Mustered in August 29, 1862. Discharged, disability, January 10, 1863.

Joseph W. Abrams, Greenup, Greenup County, Kentucky. Dunreith and Knightstown after the Civil War. Private, Company C, 22nd Kentucky Infantry. Mustered in January 10, 1862. Transferred to Company K, 7th Kentucky Infantry. Veteran. Mustered out August 4, 1865.

Sylvester Abrams, Hamburg, Calhoun County, Illinois. Knightstown after the Civil War. Private, Company E, 18th Missouri Infantry. Mustered in December 1, 1862. Mustered out March 28, 1865.

Perry J. Albright, Piqua, Miami County, Ohio. Minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, stationed at Middletown after the Civil War. Corporal, Company B, 110th Ohio Infantry. Mustered in August 6, 1862. Discharged, account of wounds, February 10, 1865.

William G. Alexander, Greenup, Greenup County, Kentucky. Cadiz after the Civil War. Private, Company F, 54th Kentucky Infantry. Mustered in September 3, 1864. Mustered out September 1, 1865.

John W. Armistead, Point Pleasant, Clermont County, Ohio. Dudley Township after the Civil War. Private, Company D, 7th Ohio Cavalry. Mustered in August 30, 1862. Mustered out July 3, 1865.

Samuel Arnold, Miamitown, Hamilton County, Ohio. New Castle after the Civil War. Corporal, Company G, 5th Ohio Cavalry. Mustered in September 2, 1861. Appointed Sergeant. Captured at Rienzi, Mississippi, in July, 1863. Held in Belle Isle Prison, Richmond, Virginia. Paroled. Exchanged. Mustered out November 29, 1864.

John Baker, Knoxville, Knox County, Tennessee. Middletown after the Civil War. Private, Company E, First Heavy Artillery, U. S. C. T. Mustered in April 15, 1864. Appointed Corporal. Mustered out March 31, 1866.

John D. Ball, Chillicothe, Livingston County, Missouri. Blountsville after the Civil War.



UNION SOLDIERS.



War. Private, Company D, Second Missouri Cavalry. Mustered in July 26, 1861. Mustered out September 15, 1864.

Phillip N. Barrett, Van Wert, Van Wert County, Ohio. Middletown after the Civil War. Private, Company I, 193rd Ohio Infantry. Mustered in February 21, 1865. Mustered out August 4, 1865.

Thurman H. Beardsley, Poughkeepsie, Dutchess County, New York. New Castle after the Civil War. Private, Company D, 168th New York Infantry. Mustered in October 7, 1862. Mustered out October 31, 1863.

Lafe Bell, Alexander, Campbell County, Kentucky. Middletown after the Civil War. Private, Company F, 53rd Kentucky Infantry. Mustered in October 1, 1864. Appointed Sergeant. Mustered out September 27, 1865.

Samuel H. Bennett, Dayton, Montgomery County, Ohio. Knightstown after the Civil War. Private, Company H, 54th Ohio Infantry. Mustered in September 12, 1864. Mustered out May 28, 1865.

Jacob Bodmer, New York City. Knightstown after the Civil War. Private, Company B, 46th New York Infantry. Mustered in August 5, 1861. Mustered out September 15, 1864.

Esley R. Brandon, Newton, Hamilton County, Ohio. Spiceland after the Civil War. Private, Company B, 71st Ohio Infantry. Mustered in October 7, 1861. Mustered out November 30, 1865.

James W. Brodrick, Greenville, Darke County, Ohio. New Castle after the Civil War. Private, Company C, 11th Ohio Infantry. Mustered in April 17, 1861. Mustered out August 6, 1861.

Francis M. Brown, Dover, Wyndham County, Vermont. Spiceland after the Civil War. Private, Company F, First U. S. Sharpshooters. Mustered in September 1, 1861. Discharged, disability, March 1, 1862.

William Bunnell, Miamiville, Clermont County, Ohio. New Castle after the Civil War. Enlisted at Miamiville for service in Fremont's Body Guard. Assigned to Company D, Benton Cadets, Missouri Volunteers. Mustered in September 25, 1861. Mustered out January 8, 1862. Re-enlisted as Private, Company D, 39th Ohio Infantry. Mustered in July 18, 1864. Mustered out July 9, 1865.

George W. Burke, Greencastle, Franklin County, Pennsylvania. New Castle after the Civil War. Private, Company H, 9th Pennsylvania Infantry. Mustered in April 25, 1861. Appointed Hospital Steward. Mustered out August 1, 1861. Commissioned Assistant Surgeon, 46th Pennsylvania Infantry. Mustered in August 1, 1862. Promoted Surgeon and Brevet Lieutenant Colonel. Mustered out July 16, 1865.

Silas Byram, Greenville, Darke County, Ohio. Middletown after the Civil War. Private, Company K, 34th Ohio Infantry. Mustered in August 10, 1864. Transferred to Company G, 17th Regiment, V. R. Corps. Mustered out September 17, 1864.

Abner Cantrell, Fairmont, Marion County, West Virginia. Cadiz after the Civil War. Private, Company A, Second West Virginia Infantry. Mustered in August 12, 1862. Mustered out July 11, 1865. He is said to have also served in the 4th West Virginia Infantry but the record is incomplete in this History.

Andrew J. Chambers, Osborn, Greene County, Ohio. New Castle after the Civil War. Private, Company D, 113th Ohio Infantry. Mustered in October 23, 1862. Appointed Corporal. Wounded at Chickamauga, Georgia, September 20, 1863. Mustered out July 6, 1865.

Isaac Clevidence, Hagerstown, Washington County, Maryland. Knightstown after the Civil War. Private, Company E, 13th Maryland Infantry. Mustered in February 7, 1865. Discharged, disability, May 29, 1865.

William Cochran, Centerville, Appanoose County, Iowa. Shirley after the Civil War. Private, Company F, 18th Iowa Infantry. Mustered in August 5, 1862. Appointed Corporal. Mustered out July 20, 1865.

Arthur W. Coffin, Ashland, Ashland County, Ohio. New Castle after the Civil War. Musician, Company F, 120th Ohio Infantry. Mustered in September 11, 1862. Discharged, disability, November 29, 1863. Re-enlisted as Musician, Company I, 23rd Ohio Infantry. Mustered in March 8, 1865. Mustered out July 26, 1865.

Thaddeus Coffin, Ashland, Ashland County, Ohio. New Castle after the Civil War. Private, Company G, 23rd Ohio Infantry. Mustered in July 7, 1861. Veteran. Transferred to Regimental Band with rank as Sergeant. Mustered out July 7, 1865.

Patrick Conner, Delaware, Delaware County, Ohio. Mooreland after the Civil War. Private, Company K, 66th Ohio Infantry. Mustered in February 26, 1864. Mustered out September 4, 1864.

William J. C. Crandall, Kingston, Roane County, Tennessee. New Lisbon after the Civil War. Private, Company G, First Tennessee Infantry. Mustered in August 9, 1861. Appointed Sergeant. Promoted First Lieutenant and Captain. Mustered out September 17, 1864.

Amos Crawford, Oquawka, Henderson County, Illinois. Knightstown after the Civil War. Private, Company C, 91st Illinois Infantry. Mustered in August 14, 1862. Appointed Sergeant. Mustered out July 12, 1865.

William A. Cutler, Chicago, Cook County, Illinois. Knightstown after the Civil War. Private, Company C, 145th Illinois Infantry. Mustered in May 7, 1864. Mustered out September 23, 1864.

Richard B. Decker, Wantage, Sussex County, New Jersey. Lewisville after the Civil War. Private, Battery B, First New Jersey Light Artillery. Mustered in December 29, 1863. Transferred to Battery D, same regiment. Discharged, disability, April 2, 1864.

Leander S. Denius, Grattis, Preble County, Ohio. New Castle after the Civil War. Regimental Band, 35th Ohio Infantry. Mustered in August 7, 1861. Mustered out September 10, 1862. Commissioned Captain, Company G, 156th Ohio Infantry. Mustered in May 15, 1864. Mustered out September 1, 1864.

Abraham De Witt, Hodgenville, Larue County, Kentucky. Knightstown after the Civil War. Private, Company D, 37th Kentucky Infantry. Mustered in October 24, 1863. Mustered out December 29, 1864.

John W. Dill, Talleyrand, Keokuk County, Iowa. New Castle after the Civil War. Private, Company I, 40th Iowa Infantry. Mustered in August 12, 1862. Discharged, disability, May 26, 1863.

William E. Dodd, Fairmont, Marion County, West Virginia. Prairie Township after the Civil War. Private, Company F, 7th West Virginia Infantry. Mustered in April 1, 1865. Mustered out July 4, 1865.

James H. Dowling, New York City. Cadiz after the Civil War. Private, Company C, 71st New York Infantry. Mustered in July 9, 1861. Veteran. Mustered out July 5, 1865.

John Dutton, Hanover, Columbiana County, Ohio. Middletown after the Civil War. Private, Third Ohio Independent Battery. Mustered in January 14, 1862. Mustered out August 29, 1864.

James P. Ewing, Athens, Athens County, Ohio. New Castle after the Civil War. Private, Company B, 18th Ohio Infantry. Mustered in February 27, 1864. Mustered out October 23, 1865.

James H. E. Feezer, Frederick, Frederick County, Maryland. New Castle after the Civil War. Private, Company I, First Maryland Potomac Home Brigade Infantry. Mustered in October 22, 1861. Appointed Corporal. Mustered out December 9, 1864.

Iredell R. Frazier, Ashborough, Randolph County, North Carolina. New Castle after the Civil War. Private, Company G, Third Maryland Cavalry. Mustered in September 24, 1863. Captured and held in Camp Ford, Texas, from June 9, 1864, to May 24, 1865. Released. Mustered out September 7, 1865.

Charles N. Gibbs, Oxford, Butler County, Ohio. New Lisbon after the Civil War. Second Lieutenant, Company B, 69th Ohio Infantry. Mustered in October 12, 1861. Promoted Captain. Resigned October 15, 1862.

Isaac R. Gillmore, Alton, Madison County, Illinois. Blountsville after the Civil War. Private, Company I, 30th Illinois Infantry. Mustered in October 24, 1864. Mustered out July 8, 1865.

William C. Goudy, Hayesville, Ashland County, Ohio. New Castle after the Civil War. Private, Company I, 32d Ohio Infantry. Mustered in August 8, 1861. Veteran.

Captured with his regiment at the surrender by General Miles of Harper's Ferry, Virginia, September 15, 1862. Paroled. Exchanged. Mustered out July 20, 1865.

David A. Graham, Fairmont, Marion County, West Virginia. Blue River Township after the Civil War. Private, Battery F, First West Virginia Light Artillery. Mustered in August 8, 1861. Mustered out September 19, 1864.

Andrew J. Griner, Hamilton, Butler County, Ohio. Spiceland after the Civil War. Private, Company D, Second Ohio Heavy Artillery. Mustered in September 20, 1864. Mustered out June 16, 1865.

Israel H. Grunden, Decatur, Macon County, Illinois. Greensboro and Knightstown after the Civil War. Private, Company F, 2nd Illinois Cavalry. Mustered in August 16, 1864. Transferred to Company H as Consolidated. Mustered out November 22, 1865.

Richard Hartman, Carrollton, Carroll County, Kentucky. New Castle after the Civil War. Private, Company D, 109th U. S. C. T. Mustered in January 14, 1864. Mustered out February 6, 1866.

Charles W. Harvey, Lebanon, Warren County, Ohio. New Castle after the Civil War. First Sergeant, Company D, 79th Ohio Infantry. Mustered in August 9, 1862. Discharged, disability, December 29, 1862.

Asa W. Hatch, Springfield, Clarke County, Ohio. New Castle after the Civil War. Private, Company F, Second Ohio Infantry. Mustered in April 17, 1861. Mustered out July 31, 1861. Commissioned Second Lieutenant, Company E, 152nd Ohio Infantry. Mustered in May 2, 1864. Mustered out September 2, 1864.

James T. J. Hazelrigg, Carlisle, Nicholas County, Kentucky. New Lisbon after the Civil War. Private, Company D, Fourth Kentucky Infantry. Mustered in August 7, 1861. Veteran. Appointed Sergeant. Captured and held in Andersonville Prison, Georgia. Released February, 1865. Mustered out August 18, 1865.

Hickok Heman, Berlin, Erie County, Ohio. Greensboro after the Civil War. Private, Company B, Third Ohio Cavalry. Mustered in July 15, 1861. Appointed Corporal and Sergeant. Mustered out September 3, 1865.

Martin L. Henneigh, Indiana, Indiana County, Pennsylvania. New Castle after the Civil War. Private, Company B, 74th Pennsylvania Infantry. Mustered in March 13, 1865. Mustered out August 29, 1865.

Henry W. Higley, St. Louis, Missouri. Middletown after the Civil War. Private, Company G, Third Missouri Cavalry. Mustered in October 2, 1862. Mustered out November 1, 1864.

John Hill, Boston, Suffolk County, Massachusetts. Cadiz after the Civil War. Private, Company G, 55th Massachusetts Infantry. Mustered in November 10, 1862. Mustered out April 10, 1865.

William G. Hillock, Wooster, Wayne County, Ohio. New Castle after the Civil War. Private, Company E, Fifth Ohio Cavalry. Mustered in February 17, 1865. Mustered out October 30, 1865.

Samuel M. Hockersmith, Morning Sun, Preble County, Ohio. New Castle after the Civil War. Private, Company D, 47th Ohio Infantry. Mustered in August 15, 1862. Appointed Corporal. Mustered out May 31, 1865.

Jacob Holsinger, Covington, Miami County, Ohio. Sulphur Springs after the Civil War. Sergeant, Company G, 110th Ohio Infantry. Mustered in August 22, 1862. Wounded at Cedar Creek, Virginia, October 19, 1864. Mustered out June 22, 1865.

Abram B. Hopper, Cincinnati, Hamilton County, Ohio. Middletown after the Civil War. Private, Company G, 39th Ohio Infantry. Mustered in July 31, 1861. Mustered out August 12, 1864.

Alonzo Howard, Auburn, Cayuga County, New York. Knightstown after the Civil War. Private, Company L, 16th New York Heavy Artillery. Mustered in December 18, 1863. Transferred to Company L, First New York Mounted Infantry, May 26, 1864, and to Company D, July 21, 1865. Transferred to Company D, Fourth New York Cavalry. September 6, 1865. Mustered out November 29, 1865.

John H. Ike, Huntsville, Madison County, Alabama. New Castle after the Civil War. Private, Company E, 71st Ohio Infantry. Mustered in January 18, 1862. Mustered out January 18, 1865.

James W. Irving, Vassalboro, Kennebec County, Maine. New Castle after the Civil War. Private, Company H, 3rd Maine Infantry. Mustered in June 4, 1861. Discharged, disability, May 30, 1862. Re-enlisted as Saddler, Company C, 2nd Maine Cavalry. Mustered in December 3, 1863. Mustered out December 6, 1865.

William H. Jacobs, Gallipolis, Gallia County, Ohio. Liberty Township near New Lisbon after the Civil War. Private, Company A, 91st Ohio Infantry. Mustered in December 22, 1862. Mustered out June 24, 1865.

Milton P. Julian, Rushville, Schuyler County, Illinois. Henry County after the Civil War. Private, Company D, 115th Illinois Infantry. Mustered in December 22, 1863. Captured October 13, 1864. Held in Andersonville Prison, Georgia, until April, 1865. Discharged, disability, July 19, 1865.

John Justice, Grayson, Carter County, Kentucky. Ogden after the Civil War. Corporal, Company K, 40th Kentucky Infantry. Mustered in December 29, 1863. Mustered out December 30, 1864.

George Kamphere, Louisville, Jefferson County, Kentucky. New Castle after the Civil War. Private, Company I, 13th Heavy Artillery U. S. C. T. Mustered in April 5, 1865. Mustered out November 18, 1865.

Levi Kiser, Hamilton, Butler County, Ohio. Knightstown after the Civil War. Private, Company C, 35th Ohio Infantry. Mustered in August 20, 1861. Mustered out August 26, 1864.

David T. King, Decatur, Macon County, Illinois. New Castle after the Civil War. Bugler, Company I, 7th Illinois Cavalry. Mustered in September 3, 1861. Appointed Chief Bugler. Discharged, disability, November 23, 1862.

John Kirby, Beverly, Washington County, Ohio. Mount Summit after the Civil War. Private, Company E, 92nd Ohio Infantry. Mustered in August 7, 1862. Transferred to Company H. Wounded near Chattanooga, Tennessee, September, 1863. Mustered out June 15, 1865.

Allen M. Kirk, St. Clairsville, Belmont County, Ohio. Spiceland after the Civil War. Private, Company B, 98th Ohio Infantry. Mustered in August 2, 1862. Discharged, disability, September 25, 1862.

Jefferson Lamb, Richmond, Madison County, Kentucky. Spiceland and Raysville after the Civil War. Private, Company K, 48th Kentucky Infantry. Mustered in July 16, 1863. Mustered out December 16, 1864.

Alfred D. W. Leavens, Brooklyn, Lee County, Illinois. Middletown after the Civil War. Private, Company K, Eighth Illinois Cavalry. Mustered in October 10, 1862. Assisted in the search for Booth after the assassination of President Lincoln. Mustered out July 17, 1865.

Isaac C. Lemmon, New Carlisle, Clarke County, Ohio. Knightstown after the Civil War. Private, Company I, 71st Ohio Infantry. Mustered in February 12, 1862. Appointed Corporal. Mustered out February 17, 1864.

Michael Longnecker, Covington, Miami County, Ohio. Prairie Township near Springport after the Civil War. Private, Company B, 11th Ohio Infantry. Mustered in May 10, 1861. Mustered out August 10, 1861. Re-enlisted as Private, Company B, 94th Ohio Infantry. Mustered in August 7, 1862. Captured near Lexington, Kentucky, September 1, 1862. Exchanged. Mustered out June 13, 1865.

Dwight C. Loucks, Jamestown, Chautauqua County, New York. Spiceland and Greensboro after the Civil War. Corporal, Company H, 112th New York Infantry. Mustered in August 10, 1862. Absent on furlough, at muster out of his company, June 30, 1865.

William B. McGavran, Scio, Harrison County, Ohio. Knightstown after the Civil War. Major and Surgeon, 26th Ohio Infantry. Mustered in March 12, 1863. Detailed Surgeon for Wagner's Brigade, Wood's Division, Army of the Cumberland. Captured at Chickamauga, Georgia, September 20, 1863. Held in Libby Prison, Richmond, Virginia, until November 24, 1863. Exchanged. Resigned September 19, 1864. Soon re-entered the service being assigned to duty at the prison for Confederates, Camp Douglas, near Chicago, Illinois. Finally mustered out June, 1865.

Peter McKenzie, West Union, Adams County, Ohio. Middletown after the Civil War. Private, Company E, 91st Ohio Infantry. Mustered in August 6, 1862. Discharged, disability, March 30, 1863.

Calvin B. McKinney, Fairmont, Marion County, West Virginia. Prairie Township near Luray after the Civil War. Private, Company C, 17th West Virginia Infantry. Mustered in August 22, 1864. Mustered out June 30, 1865.

Gilbert McNaught, New York City. New Castle after the Civil War. Private, Company E, 50th New York Engineers. Mustered in September 1, 1864. Mustered out June 13, 1865.

John McNurney, Westport, Jackson County, Missouri. Knightstown after the Civil War. Private, Company A, Major Berry's Battalion Missouri Cavalry. Mustered in August 21, 1861. Mustered out January 13, 1862. Re-enlisted at St. Joseph, Buchanan County, Missouri. Corporal, Company L, First Missouri Cavalry. Mustered in March 11, 1862. Mustered out March 14, 1865.

Thomas L. Malsbary, Blue Ash, Hamilton County, Ohio. Liberty Township near New Castle after the Civil War. Private, Company K, 138th Ohio Infantry. Mustered in May 2, 1864. Mustered out September 1, 1864.

John W. Mayes, Westboro, Clinton County, Ohio. Knightstown after the Civil War. Private, Company E, 47th Ohio Infantry. Mustered in June 15, 1861. Discharged, disability, October 14, 1862.

Peter Michels, Miamitown, Hamilton County, Ohio. New Castle after the Civil War. Private, Company K, 72nd Ohio Infantry. Mustered in November 20, 1861. Veteran. Appointed Sergeant. Mustered out September 11, 1865.

Wilson C. Middaugh, Coldwater, Branch County, Michigan. New Castle after the Civil War. Private, Company C, First Michigan Infantry. Mustered in May 1, 1861. Mustered out August 7, 1861. Re-enlisted as First Sergeant, Company M, Eighth Michigan Cavalry. Mustered in May 2, 1863. Discharged, disability, January 17, 1864.

David T. Miller, Salem, Salem County, New Jersey. Middletown after the Civil War. Private, Company I, Ninth New Jersey Infantry. Mustered in December 29, 1863. Wounded at Petersburg, Virginia, July 30, 1864. Mustered out August 5, 1865.

Joshua C. Moore, Oxford, Butler County, Ohio. Lewisville after the Civil War. Private, Company E, 13th Ohio Cavalry. Mustered in March 9, 1864. Mustered out June 7, 1865.

Jacob Morehead, New Orleans, Orleans County, Louisiana. Raysville after the Civil War. Private, Company C, 75th U. S. C. T. Mustered in December 23, 1862. Wounded at Port Hudson, Louisiana. Mustered out January 16, 1864. This soldier is also said to have served fourteen months between 1870 and 1875 in Troop L, 9th Cavalry U. S. A., and to have been discharged for disability. Record is incomplete in this History.

William H. Morgan, Mattoon, Coles County, Illinois. Middletown after the Civil War. Sergeant, Company E, 38th Illinois Infantry. Mustered in August 21, 1861. Transferred to U. S. Signal Corps, November 27, 1863. Mustered out August 20, 1864.

Thomas Morton, Eaton, Preble County, Ohio. Middletown after the Civil War. Private, Company C, 20th Ohio Infantry. Mustered in April 27, 1861. Promoted Captain and Colonel. Mustered out August 18, 1861. Re-entered the service as Colonel, 81st Ohio Infantry, August 19, 1861. Resigned July 30, 1864.

William H. Nelson, Oxford, Butler County, Ohio. Middletown after the Civil War. Private, Company E, 69th Ohio Infantry. Mustered in November 29, 1861. Mustered out March 12, 1863. Re-enlisted as Private, Company M, 13th Ohio Cavalry. Mustered in March 20, 1865. Mustered out July 4, 1865. Also said to have served in the 135th Ohio Infantry, but the record as to such service is incomplete in this History.

John J. Noftsinger, Tranquillity, Adams County, Ohio. Middletown after the Civil War. Private, Company K, 188th Ohio Infantry. Mustered in February 11, 1865. Mustered out September 21, 1865.

Rhoderick D. Norviel, Bellefontaine, Logan County, Ohio. Mount Summit after the Civil War. First Sergeant, Company K, 132nd Ohio Infantry. Mustered in May 13, 1864. Mustered out September 2, 1864.

La Fayette Ogborn, Duquoin, Perry County, Illinois. Knightstown after the Civil War. Corporal, Company G, 12th Illinois Cavalry. Mustered in August 1, 1861. Mustered out August 1, 1864.

John Palmer, Trenton, Mercer County, New Jersey. New Castle after the Civil War. Enlisted in U. S. Navy, August 29, 1861. Served in U. S. S. Cincinnati and Louisville. Mustered out December 20, 1862. Re-enlisted as Private, Company B, 34th New Jersey Infantry. Mustered in September 3, 1864. Appointed Corporal and Sergeant. Mustered out July 6, 1865.

Edward Peyton, Hamilton, Butler County, Ohio. New Lisbon after the Civil War. Private, Company I, 74th Ohio Infantry. Mustered in September 25, 1861. Discharged, disability, December 12, 1862.

James Phillips, Hamilton, Butler County, Ohio. Lewisville after the Civil War. Private, Company D, Second Ohio Heavy Artillery. Mustered in August 10, 1863. Mustered out August 23, 1865.

Clinton Potter, Eaton, Preble County, Ohio. Lewisville after the Civil War. Private, Company D, 20th Ohio Infantry. Mustered in April 21, 1861. Mustered out August 21, 1861.

Henry Pry, Portsmouth, Scioto County, Ohio. New Castle after the Civil War. Private, Company E, 33rd Ohio Infantry. Mustered in September 3, 1861. Wounded. Captured and held in Libby Prison, Richmond, Virginia, for six months. Exchanged. Mustered out October 17, 1864.

Daniel C. Reece, Jamestown, Guilford County, North Carolina. Spiceland after the Civil War. Private, Company B, Third North Carolina Infantry. Mustered in June 28, 1864. Mustered out August 6, 1865.

Henry C. Reece, Jamestown, Guilford County, North Carolina. Spiceland after the Civil War. Private, Company B, Third North Carolina Infantry. Mustered in June 28, 1864. Mustered out August 6, 1865.

John H. C. Rice, Middletown, Frederick County, Maryland. New Lisbon after the Civil War. Private, Company G, Seventh Maryland Infantry. Mustered in August 20, 1862. Mustered out May 31, 1865.

Obed C. Rife, Greenville, Darke County, Ohio. New Castle after the Civil War. Private, Company D, 152nd Ohio Infantry. Mustered in May 21, 1864. Mustered out September 2, 1864.

Caleb J. Roberson, Kernersville, Forsythe County, North Carolina. Mt. Summit after the Civil War. Sergeant, Company I, First Infantry U. S. A. Mustered in May 25, 1864. Mustered out May 21, 1866.

George B. Robson, Oxford, Butler County, Ohio. Knightstown and New Castle after the Civil War. Private, Company A, 86th Ohio Infantry. Mustered in June 3, 1862. Mustered out September 25, 1862. Re-enlisted as Private, Company B, 69th Ohio Infantry. Mustered in March 3, 1864. Appointed Corporal and Sergeant. Mustered out July 25, 1865.

Leonidas Rodgers, Springfield, Clarke County, Ohio. New Castle after the Civil War. Private, Company C, 16th Ohio Infantry. Mustered in April 23, 1861. Mustered out August 18, 1861. Re-enlisted in Regimental Band, 13th Missouri Infantry. Mustered in November 5, 1861. Discharged, disability, June 13, 1862. Re-enlisted as Private, Company E, 152nd Ohio Infantry. Mustered in May 2, 1864. Mustered out September 2, 1864.

William H. H. Rohrbach, Middletown, Frederick County, Maryland. Sulphur Springs after the Civil War. Private, Company E, First Maryland-Potomac Home Brigade Infantry. Mustered in September 12, 1861. Appointed Corporal and Sergeant. Mustered out October 1, 1864.

W. J. Ross, Fairmont, Marion County, West Virginia. Prairie Township near Luray after the Civil War. Private, Company C, 17th West Virginia Infantry. Mustered in August 29, 1864. Mustered out June 30, 1865.

Jesse R. Schofield, Hamilton, Butler County, Ohio. Knightstown after the Civil War. Private, Company F, 69th Ohio Infantry. Mustered in October 12, 1861. Mustered out October 28, 1862.

Russell B. Sharp, Marysville, Union County, Ohio. Middletown after the Civil War. Private, Company F, 66th Ohio Infantry. Mustered in December 15, 1861. Veteran. Mustered out July 15, 1865.

Frederick Sherrod, Erie, Erie County, Pennsylvania. Knightstown after the Civil War. Private, Company M, 102nd Pennsylvania Infantry. Mustered in March 31, 1865. Honorably discharged May 4, 1865.

Robert Simmons, Mt. Washington, Bullitt County, Kentucky. Spiceland after the Civil War. Private, Company H, 125th U. S. C. T. Mustered in April 25, 1865. Appointed Corporal, Sergeant and Sergeant Major. Mustered out October 31, 1867.

Frederick Slade, Van Wert, Van Wert County, Ohio. New Castle after the Civil War. Private, Company F, 64th Ohio Infantry. Mustered in October 12, 1861. Discharged, disability, February 24, 1863.

Joseph Smith, Cincinnati, Hamilton County, Ohio. Ashland and near New Castle after the Civil War. Private, Fifth Independent Battery, Ohio Light Artillery. Mustered in August 27, 1862. Mustered out June 19, 1865.

Thomas M. Smith, Frankfort, Frankfort County, Kentucky. Knightstown after the Civil War. Private, Company G, 12th Kentucky Infantry. Mustered in October 15, 1861. Mustered out December 31, 1863.

Joseph Smorzka, Cincinnati, Hamilton County, Ohio. Ogden after the Civil War. Private, Company F, Fifth Ohio Infantry. Mustered in June 24, 1861. Appointed Corporal. Discharged, disability, February 22, 1862.

Freeland H. C. Stafford, Lancaster, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. Spiceland after the Civil War. Private, Company F, 50th Pennsylvania Volunteer Militia (State Service). Mustered in July 2, 1863. Mustered out August 15, 1863.

Henry H. Stevens, Sullivan, Moultrie County, Illinois. New Castle after the Civil War. Private, Company A, 62nd Illinois Infantry. Mustered in November 11, 1864. Transferred to Company D, 62nd Regiment re-organized. Mustered out November 9, 1865.

Robert Stuart, Yelvington, Daviess County, Kentucky. Spiceland after the Civil War. Assistant Surgeon, Second Kentucky Cavalry. Mustered in February 15, 1862. Resigned June 20, 1863.

James W. Swain, Eaton, Preble County, Ohio. New Castle after the Civil War. Private, Company B, 81st Ohio Infantry. Mustered in August 28, 1862. Mustered out June 23, 1865.

William K. Sweet, Greenville, Darke County, Ohio. Springport after the Civil War. Corporal, Company G, 40th Ohio Infantry. Mustered in September 12, 1861. Mustered out December 31, 1863. Re-enlisted as Private, Company K, 51st Ohio Infantry. Mustered in January 1, 1864. Mustered out October 3, 1865.

Daniel A. Tawney, Pataskala, Licking County, Ohio. New Castle after the Civil War. Captain and Chaplain, 179th Ohio Infantry. Mustered in January 14, 1865. Mustered out June 17, 1865.

James Taylor, West Union, Adams County, Ohio. New Castle after the Civil War. Private, Company B, 33rd Ohio Infantry. Mustered in August 21, 1861. Mustered out August 23, 1864.

Moab Turner, Broylesville, Washington County, Tennessee. Henry Township near New Castle after the Civil War. Private, Company I, Fourth Tennessee Infantry re-organized as First Tennessee Cavalry. Mustered in September 21, 1862. Captured near Cumberland Gap, Tennessee, September, 1862. Held in Confederate prison until January 1, 1863. Exchanged. Captured again in Atlanta Campaign, June 20, 1864. Held in Andersonville Prison, Georgia, and Florence Prison, South Carolina. Released in March, 1865. Mustered out June 5, 1865.

Daniel Ulmer, Lancaster, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. Kennard after the Civil War. Private, Company I, 79th Pennsylvania Infantry. Mustered in October 2, 1861. Wounded at Perryville, Kentucky, October 8, 1862. Mustered out October 3, 1864.

George W. Upp, Leesburgh, Highland County, Ohio. Middletown and Mechanicsburg after the Civil War. Private, Company E, First Ohio Heavy Artillery. Mustered in July 23, 1863. Mustered out July 25, 1865.

Daniel Van Fleet, Washington Township, Morris County, New Jersey. Blountsville after the Civil War. Private, Company C, 27th New Jersey Infantry. Mustered in September 19, 1862. Appointed Corporal. Mustered out July 2, 1863.

Theodore R. Vaughan, Goshen, Clermont County, Ohio. New Castle after the Civil War. Private, Company G, 89th Ohio Infantry. Mustered in August 22, 1862. Detached at Headquarters Military Division of Mississippi. Mustered out June 1, 1865.

Holman W. Waldron, Buckfield, Oxford County, Maine. New Castle after the Civil War. Corporal, Company C, 23rd Maine Infantry. Mustered in September 29, 1862. Appointed Sergeant. Mustered out July 15, 1863. Re-enlisted as Private, Company E, 32nd Maine Infantry. Mustered in April 2, 1864. Appointed Corporal. Wounded. Mustered out December 1, 1864.

James F. Watson, Uniontown, Belmont County, Ohio. Lewisville and Dunreith after the Civil War. Corporal, Company B, 98th Ohio Infantry. Mustered in August 5, 1862. Appointed Hospital Steward, November 25, 1862. Promoted Second Lieutenant, Company C, August 29, 1864. First Lieutenant, November 10, 1864, but not mustered. Mustered out for promotion, January, 1865. Captain, Company D, 63rd U. S. C. T., March 4, 1865. Transferred to Company G. Mustered out January 9, 1866.

Cornelius C. Weaver, Shawneetown, Gallatin County, Illinois. New Lisbon after the Civil War. First Lieutenant, Company B, 18th Illinois Infantry. Mustered in May 11, 1861. Promoted Captain. Mustered out June 11, 1864.

Asa M. Weston, Cincinnati, Hamilton County, Ohio. New Castle after the Civil War. Private, Company K, 50th Ohio Infantry. Mustered in August 11, 1862. Appointed Sergeant and Sergeant Major. Promoted Second Lieutenant, Company E, April 22, 1865. Mustered out June 25, 1865.

Johnson A. White, Jackson, Jackson County, Ohio. Spiceland after the Civil War. Private, Company E, 87th Ohio Infantry. Mustered in June 2, 1862. Mustered out October 3, 1862.

James L. Willis, Cedarville, Greene County, Ohio. Straughn after the Civil War. Private, Company H, 23rd Ohio Infantry. Mustered in April 19, 1861. Veteran. Appointed Corporal and Sergeant. Wounded at Antietam, Maryland, and Lynchburg, Virginia. Mustered out June 26, 1865.

Robert H. Wilson, Eaton, Preble County, Ohio. Middletown after the Civil War. Private, Company C, 156th Ohio Infantry. Mustered in May 2, 1864. Mustered out September 1, 1864.

John R. Winkler, Lebanon, Marion County, Kentucky. Spiceland after the Civil War. Private, Company C, Eighth Kentucky Infantry. Mustered in October 23, 1861. Mustered out November 17, 1864.

David Wrightsman, Springfield, Clarke County, Ohio. New Castle after the Civil War. Private, Company A, 79th Ohio Infantry. Mustered in September 6, 1864. Transferred to Company D, 73rd Ohio Infantry. Mustered out July 20, 1865.

John Wysong, Pyrmont, Montgomery County, Ohio. Knightstown after the Civil War. Private, Company I, 71st Ohio Infantry. Mustered in December 20, 1861. Mustered out September 8, 1862.



William B. McGavran



William B. McGavran

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF WILLIAM BROWN MCGAVRAN, M. D.

MAJOR AND SURGEON, 26TH INFANTRY REGIMENT, OHIO VOLUNTEERS; PHYSICIAN
AND SURGEON IN KNIGHTSTOWN AFTER THE CIVIL WAR.

William Brown McGavran was born October 25, 1828, near Carrollton, the county seat of Carroll County, Ohio. His parents were Thomas and Margaret (Brown) McGavran, who were old settlers of Carroll County. To them were born four children, of whom the subject of this sketch was the eldest. During the latter's boyhood days he attended the schools of Carrollton, where he obtained a solid, fundamental education. At the age of nineteen years, he commenced the study of medicine under the tutelage of Dr. John S. Hunter, with whom he continued to study until he was twenty two years of age, when he began attendance at the Cleveland Medical College, Cleveland, Ohio, in 1851-2. After leaving the College, he commenced the practice of medicine at New Rumley, Harrison County, Ohio, about eight miles from Cadiz, the county seat of that county. Dr. McGavran remained at New Rumley for a period of two years and then moved to Kilgore, Carroll County, Ohio, about ten miles from his old home, and there continued in the active practice of his profession until called to enter the service of his country during the late Civil War. Impelled by a stern sense of duty, he abandoned the quiet life of the country physician to exercise his art amid the scenes of civil strife. He was appointed and commissioned Assistant Surgeon of the 26th Ohio Infantry, March 12, 1863, and immediately joined his regiment at Murfreesboro, Tennessee. He afterwards, May 11, 1863, received his commission as Surgeon of the same regiment. At this period the 26th Ohio Infantry was attached to General George D. Wagner's brigade, Wood's division, Crittenden's corps, Army of the Cumberland. Other regiments belonging to this brigade were the 40th and 57th Indiana Infantry, the 13th Michigan Infantry and the 100th Illinois Infantry.

Dr. McGavran served throughout the Tullahoma Campaign and the Campaign to Chattanooga, and was with his regiment on the 19th and 20th of September, during the bloody battle of Chickamauga. When the Federal troops, on the night of September 20, were driven back to Chattanooga, Dr. McGavran remained on the battlefield, then in possession of the victorious Confederates, to administer needed relief to the wounded of his brigade and division. He remained on the field until October 1, in charge of the hospital tent and about one hundred Federal soldiers. About this time the Confederates sent the wounded to Chattanooga on parole and Dr. McGavran was sent to Richmond, Virginia, as a prisoner of war. Along with others he was confined in a box car, on the journey, and after reaching Richmond was sent to Libby Prison, where he remained until November 24, when he and several other surgeons were exchanged. After his release from the Confederate prison, Dr. McGavran went to Fortress Monroe and thence to Washington City and thence home on furlough. After an absence of three months and a half, in all, he rejoined his regiment at Chattanooga, January 4, 1864.

Dr. McGavran participated in the campaign through Northern Georgia to

Atlanta and during much of the time was Acting Brigade Surgeon. At Resaca, Georgia, on the 14th day of May, 1864, he gave medical and surgical aid and attention to the late Colonel George W. Lennard, of the 57th Indiana Infantry, after the latter was wounded, and he was with Colonel Lennard when he died. To Dr. McGavran and other comrades, the death of the brave and gallant Lennard was a severe shock. During this campaign, Dr. McGavran participated in all the marches, skirmishes and battles of his regiment until the fall of Atlanta, the Confederate stronghold in Georgia, September 2, 1864. At that point, on account of failing health, he was furloughed home. After remaining at home for a time, his health had not improved and he resigned from the army, September 19, 1864. Soon afterwards, at the special request of the Surgeon General of the Army, he went to Chicago, Illinois, as one of the physicians and surgeons at Camp Douglas, where a large number of Confederate prisoners were confined. Here Dr. McGavran had charge and control of two wards and remained on this duty until June, 1865. The end of the war had come and he resigned and went to Scio, Harrison County, Ohio, where his family had made their home during his absence at the front.

In September, 1865, after the close of the Civil War, Dr. McGavran moved to Knightstown, Indiana, where he has since continued to reside. He was for several years superintendent of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home, near Knightstown, and for a number of years was examining surgeon for the Bureau of Pensions with his office located at Knightstown. He continued the practice of medicine and surgery until 1895 when he retired from the active pursuit of his chosen profession in which he had gained honor and distinction.

Dr. McGavran has, during his whole life, been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and an earnest and hearty worker in the interests of that large denomination. For a period of thirty years, he has been a member of Knightstown Lodge, No. 99, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, also a member of the the Grand Lodge and the Grand Encampment, of Indiana, of the same order. He is a member of the Jerry B. Mason Post, No. 168, Grand Army of the Republic, Knightstown, of which he is a past commander and of which, for many years, both before and since being commander, he has been Post Chaplain.

Dr. McGavran has been twice married. First, to Ann Eliza Deming of Scio, Harrison County, Ohio, March 25, 1852. She died at Knightstown, March 1, 1886. Second, to Mrs. Rachel M. Niblock *nee* Rutan at Carrollton, Carroll County, Ohio, January 25, 1888.

Dr. and Mrs. McGavran are pioneer workers in the Winona Lake Assembly, located near Warsaw, Indiana, where they have a cottage and spend their Summers. They were the first persons from Knightstown to become identified with that delightful Christian Summer resort.

Ohio has sent many noble sons and daughters to Henry County, where, identified in spirit and feeling with their fellow citizens, they have been valuable factors in the up-building of the community, but none have exerted greater moral or material influence than Dr. McGavran. Full of years and esteemed by the community in which the best part of his life has been passed, he now rests content with the honor and dignity of a successful life.

INCOMPLETE.

It has been found impossible to verify the records of the following named soldiers. All facts as to their service, so far as known, are given, but the records necessarily remain incomplete in this History.

Cary Campbell, Ohio. Lewisville after the Civil War. Said to have served in the 4th Ohio Cavalry. Record is incomplete in this History.

Joseph S. Davis, Fairmont, Marion County, West Virginia. Prairie Township, near Springport, after the Civil War. Said to have served in the 7th West Virginia Infantry. Record is incomplete in this History.

A. S. Deeter, Ohio. Cadiz after the Civil War. Said to have served in the 45th Ohio Infantry. Record is incomplete in this History.

Courtland Doan, Henry County after the Civil War. Said to have served three years in the 101st Indiana Infantry. Record is incomplete in this History.

Andrew J. Fleming, Fairmont, Marion County, West Virginia. Luray after the Civil War. Said to have served in the 7th West Virginia Infantry. Record is incomplete in this History.

John M. Goar, New Castle. Record is incomplete in this History.

Samuel Hartman, Ohio. Lewisville after the Civil War. Said to have served in an Ohio regiment. Record is incomplete in this History.

David Houck. Went into the army from Prairie Township in the last year of the Civil War and served thirteen months but careful inquiry fails to locate his company and regiment. Soon after discharge, he enlisted in the regular army and served three years. Enlisted again for a term of three years. He then enlisted for five years in Company I, 13th Infantry, U. S. A. After serving four years and ten months in that company he died of yellow fever at New Orleans, Louisiana, September 2, 1878. Record is incomplete in this History.

Charles H. Howe, Buffalo, Erie County, New York. Lewisville after the Civil War. Said to have served in a New York regiment. Record is incomplete in this History.

Elihu Lee, Kentucky. Spiceland after the Civil War. Said to have served as Private, Company E, 14th Kentucky Infantry, from August, 1862, to March, 1865. Record is incomplete in this History.

Isaac H. Miller, Johnsville, Montgomery County, Ohio. Middletown after the Civil War. Said to have served in the 112th Ohio Infantry and to have been discharged therefrom because of wounds at Antietam, Maryland. Said to have enlisted again in the 131st Ohio Infantry and to have been mustered out in August, 1864. Record is incomplete in this History.

John W. Mulford, Ohio. Henry County after the Civil War. Said to have served in Company I, First Ohio Infantry. Record is incomplete in this History.

Amaziah B. Patterson, Fairmont, Marion County, West Virginia. Prairie Township after the Civil War. Said to have served in the 7th West Virginia Infantry. Record is incomplete in this History.

Elias Phelps, Greensboro. Went to Iowa and enlisted in an Iowa regiment, probably at Keokuk, but his service is not now ascertainable. Record is incomplete in this History.

William Shockey, Ohio. Cadiz after the Civil War. Said to have served as a private, Company D, 43rd Ohio Infantry. Mustered in September 12, 1864. Mustered out June 16, 1865. Record is incomplete in this History.

William C. Sloan, Knoxville, Knox County, Tennessee. Middletown after the Civil War. Said to have served as a Private, Company H, 1st Tennessee Infantry. Record is incomplete in this History.

Benjamin F. Symons. A young man who went into the army during the Civil War from Dudley Township. He is said to have died near Memphis, Tennessee. Careful inquiry, however, fails to locate his company and regiment or the place and date of his death. Record is incomplete in this History.

Dock Thomas, Ohio. Lewisville after the Civil War. Said to have served in an Ohio regiment. Record is incomplete in this History.

Marquis de La Fayette Watkins, New Castle. Enlisted in the Winter of 1864-5, probably in January, 1865. Reported to the provost marshal at Richmond, Indiana, and was mustered into the service of the United States and drew his uniform, preparatory to being sent to rendezvous at Indianapolis, but was taken sick and at once returned to the home of his widowed mother, three miles south of New Castle, where he remained unable to again report. He died February 22, 1865, and is buried in South Mound Cemetery, New Castle. Record is incomplete in this History.

Spiceland G. A. R. Post. In the roster of this Post appear the names of the following soldiers whose record is incomplete in this History, namely: William H. Chance, James J. Lewis, Willard H. Loring, Amos Ray. A minute examination of Terrell's Report fails to disclose their names and careful inquiry in and around Spiceland shows that they were unknown there before or during the Civil War. They are doubtless soldiers of other States who moved to Henry County after the war.

RECAPITULATION.

Colonel	2
Lieutenant Colonel	1
Major and Surgeon	2
Assistant Surgeon	2
Captain and Chaplain	1
Sergeant Major	2
Hospital Steward	2
Chief Bugler	1
Regimental Band	3
Captain	6
First Lieutenant	3
Second Lieutenant	4
First Sergeant	3
Sergeant	17
Corporal	24
Bugler	1
Musician	2
Saddler	1
Privates	121
Incomplete	23
Total	221

DEDUCTIONS.

Duplication of names by reason of promotions and transfers.....	48
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Total of soldiers of other States in the Civil War who moved to Henry County after the war173

CHAPTER XXVII.

UNITED STATES MILITARY AND NAVAL ACADEMIES.

HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY, WEST POINT, NEW YORK—
HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES NAVAL ACADEMY, ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND
—HENRY COUNTY REPRESENTATIVES IN THE MILITARY ACADEMY—BIO-
GRAPHICAL SKETCHES OF CAPTAIN GEORGE WHITFIELD HAZZARD AND FAM-
ILY—CADET WILLIAM RALPH HENRY AND FAMILY—CADET JOHN EDWIN
HOLLAND AND FAMILY—MAJOR OMAR BUNDY—CADET CHARLES LA FAYETTE
CALVERT AND FAMILY—LIEUTENANT LUTHER SCOTT WELBORN AND FAMILY
—HENRY COUNTY REPRESENTATIVES IN THE NAVAL ACADEMY—BIOGRAPHI-
CAL SKETCHES OF CADET COURTLAND CUSHING CLEMENTS AND FAMILY—
LIEUTENANT WILLIAM HENRY ELLIOTT AND FAMILY—RECAPITULATION.

The United States Military Academy is a school for the practical and theoret-ical training of Cadets for the military service of the United States. Upon completing its course satisfactorily, Cadets are eligible for promotion and commission as second lieutenants in any arm or corps of the Army in which there may be a vacancy, the duties of which they may have been judged competent to perform.

The occupation of West Point as a military post took place January 20, 1778, and has been continuous since that date. As early as October 1, 1776, Congress passed a resolution appointing a committee to prepare a plan for "A Military Academy at the Army." The result was the resolution of June 20, 1777, providing for a Corps of Invalids "to serve as a military school for young gentlemen previous to their being appointed to marching regiments." The Invalid Corps was organized in July, 1777, and in 1781, at the request of Washington, was marched from Philadelphia to form part of the garrison at West Point, where an engineer school, a laboratory, and a library had been established in three separate buildings. In 1783, after the cessation of hostilities, Washington, having been called upon for his views as to the peace establishment, laid the matter of a Military Academy before his officers at Newburgh. He referred to it again in his message on December 3, 1793. The law of May 9, 1794, authorized the organization of a Corps of Artillerists and Engineers with two Cadets to a company, thus creating the new grade of "Cadet" in the American Army. A school for the Artillerists and Engineers and for the Cadets attached to them was established, on the recommendation of Washington, by order, at West Point, in 1794. The destruction of its buildings by fire in 1796, however, caused its suspension. On July 20, 1801, the Secretary of War directed that all the Cadets of the Corps of Artillerists should report at West Point for instruction and on September 1, 1801, a school was opened with four army officers and a civilian as administrators and instructors.

Washington was firmly convinced of the necessity of establishing a Military

Academy, and it was due to his efforts, and those of other patriots of the Revolution, that the Academy was created by Act of Congress approved March 16, 1802. The Act authorized the President to organize and establish a Corps of Engineers to consist of five officers and ten Cadets and provided that it should be stationed at West Point; in the State of New York, and should constitute a Military Academy. The Academy, with ten Cadets, was formally opened July 4, the year of the Act.

Acts of Congress, in 1802 and 1808, authorized 40 Cadets from the Artillery, 100 from the Infantry, 16 from the Dragoons, and 20 from the Riflemen; but few of these were appointed, and no provision was made for them at the Academy. In 1810, the Academy was deprived of nearly all means of instruction, and officers and Cadets had difficulty in obtaining their pay. During most of the year 1811, and a part of 1812, although war was imminent, academic instruction was practically abandoned. In March, 1812, the Academy was without a single instructor. Up to and including this time, 88 Cadets had been graduated; they had entered without mental or physical examination, at all ages from 12 to 34, and at any time of the year.

By Act of Congress of April 29, 1812, the Academy was reorganized. The provisions of this Act have furnished the general principles upon which the Military Academy has since been conducted and controlled; a more adequate corps of professors was authorized; a maximum of 250 Cadets was fixed; and the age and the mental requisites for admission were prescribed.

In 1817, under the provisions of the Act of 1812, and the able superintendency of Major Sylvanus Thayer, Corps of Engineers, the present era in the Academy's history began.

Until 1843, a prescribed residence was not a legal qualification for appointment, but the selection of one Cadet from each Congressional district had grown to be customary. In this year the custom became the law, Congress prescribing that the Corps of Cadets should consist of one from each Congressional district, one from each Territory, one from the District of Columbia, and ten from the United States at large, to be appointed by the President.

By Acts of Congress approved June 6, 1900, and June 28, 1902, the Corps of Cadets as now constituted consists of one from each Congressional district, one from each Territory, one from the District of Columbia, two from each State at large, and forty from the United States at large, all to be appointed by the President and, with the exception of the forty appointed from the United States at large, to be actual residents of the Congressional or Territorial districts, or of the District of Columbia, or of the States, respectively, from which they are appointed. Under these Acts, and under the apportionment of Members of Congress according to the 12th Census, the maximum number of Cadets is 521.

The total number of graduates from 1802 to 1905, inclusive, is 4,452.

The following named representatives of Henry County families have been admitted as Cadets to the Academy.

GEORGE WHITFIELD HAZZARD.

George Whitfield Hazzard was appointed to the United States Military Academy, West Point, New York, entering the Academy, July 1, 1843, where

he remained until July 1, 1847, when he was graduated fifth in his class and promoted in the army to

SECOND LIEUTENANT, 4TH ARTILLERY, JULY 1, 1847.

Served: in the War with Mexico, 1847-48, at Camargo; on frontier duty at posts on and scouting along the Rio Grande, 1848-49; in garrison at Baton Rouge, Louisiana, 1850,—Fort Washington, Maryland, 1850-52,—

(FIRST LIEUTENANT, 4TH ARTILLERY, MARCH 31, 1850.)

as Aid de Camp to Brevet Brigadier General Walbach, and Acting Assistant Adjutant General, 3rd Military Department, August 1, 1852, to October 8, 1853, at Baltimore, Maryland; in garrison at Fort Hamilton, New York, 1853-54.—and Fort Brown, Texas, 1854-55; as Adjutant, 4th Artillery, April 13, 1855, to December 14, 1857,—at Baltimore, Maryland, 1855-56,—and in Florida Hostilities against the Seminole Indians, 1856-57; on frontier duty at Fort Leavenworth, during the Kansas Disturbances, 1857-58,—Fort Laramie, Dakota, 1858-59,—and on Exploration and Descent of Platte River from Fort Laramie to

(CAPTAIN, 4TH ARTILLERY, JULY 6, 1859.)

its mouth, 1859; on leave of absence, 1859-61, and in garrison at Fort McHenry, Maryland, 1861.

Served during the Rebellion of the Seceding States, 1861-62: in command of Regiment in Kentucky, October, 1861, to March, 1862; in the Defenses of (COLONEL, 37TH INDIANA VOLUNTEERS, OCTOBER 17, 1861, TO FEBRUARY 15, 1862,) Washington, commanding Company, March 22-31, 1862; and in the Virginia Peninsular Campaign (Army of the Potomac), April to June, 1862, being engaged in the Siege of Yorktown, April 13 to May 4, 1862,—Battle of Fair Oaks, June 1, 1862,—Battle of Peach Orchard, June 29, 1862,—Battle of Savage Station, June 29, 1862,—and Battle of White Oak Swamp, June 30, 1862, where he was mortally wounded.

Died of Wounds, August 14, 1862, at Baltimore, Maryland.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

The Hazzard family of Indiana came, originally from Sussex County, Delaware. In the early 'thirties, the family began to emigrate to Indiana. First came David Hazzard, who settled at Laurel, in Franklin County. Another brother, Henry, stopped at Cambridge City, Wayne County. Samuel Hazzard, the father of the author of this History, settled in New Castle in 1835, where he afterwards married Vienna, daughter of Asahel and Catharine Woodward. These three brothers were merchants of their respective towns. George W. Hazzard, the youngest brother of the family, was making his home with Samuel Hazzard in New Castle when, in 1843, he was appointed a cadet at the United States Military Academy. There was another brother named William, a Methodist minister, who remained in Delaware. All of these brothers were natives of Seaford, Sussex County, Delaware. Their grandfather, Captain Cord Hazzard, served in the Revolution, and their father, George Hazzard, was a soldier in the War of 1812-15.

George W. Hazzard was born in Delaware, August 31, 1825, and died at the Maryland Infirmary, Baltimore, Maryland, August 14, 1862, of wounds received at the battle of White Oak Swamp, Virginia, June 30, 1862. He is buried in

the Cathedral Cemetery, Baltimore, Maryland. He married Mary Eleanor Elder of Baltimore. They had two children and his widow and one child still survive him, being residents of Washington City. In 1861 he accompanied President-elect Lincoln from Springfield to Washington City.

WILLIAM RALPH HENRY.

The best account that can be given of the appointment of William Ralph Henry, as a cadet, to the United States Military Academy, West Point, New York, and of his subsequent tragic death, is found in a letter, received by the author of this History, from Brigadier General A. L. Miles, United States Army, Superintendent of the Academy, which is as follows:

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY,
WEST POINT, NEW YORK, June 9, 1905.

MR. GEORGE HAZZARD, New Castle, Indiana.

My Dear Sir:—In reply to your letter of the 6th instant, inquiring about certain appointees to the Military Academy from Henry County, Indiana, I beg to say that William R. Henry was admitted to the Academy on July 1, 1847, aged nineteen years and three months. He was appointed from New Castle, Henry County, Indiana, on the recommendation of Congressman Caleb B. Smith. The records carry him as having been born in Virginia and as having died August 23, 1849, crossing Lake Erie to Buffalo, New York, while he was returning from his furlough. The following quotation from a letter addressed to Captain H. Brewerton, Superintendent of the Military Academy, and signed by H. Garrard, dated Buffalo, August 24, 1849, tells all that is known of his disappearance:

"Captain Brewerton.

"Dear Sir:—It is with much sorrow that I am compelled to write to you concerning the disappearance of Cadet Henry.

"Mr. Henry and myself were on board the steamboat Queen City, crossing from Sandusky City to Buffalo. Last night just before retiring he requested me to awake him on our arrival at Buffalo. I went to his state room, on reaching this place, this morning, but his berth was empty, although all the clothes he had worn the previous day were as he had placed them on going to bed.

"I remained together with Mr. Norris on board until every possible search and inquiry had been made, but as yet nothing has been discovered concerning his fate. Mr. Henry's trunk is in charge of James C. Harrison, Agent Reed's Line, Buffalo, New York.

"I have the honor to be

Your obedient servant.

H. GARRARD."

Believe me

Very truly yours,

A. L. MILES,

Brigadier General U. S. Army, Superintendent.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

In 1834 there emigrated from Morgantown, Monongalia County, West Virginia, to New Castle, Henry County, Indiana, a man, who, for twenty years, was a prominent figure in the affairs of the county, Colonel Ralph Berkshire. In Virginia he had been a Colonel of Militia and for several years was a member of

the House of Delegates in the Virginia Legislature. There came to New Castle, with Colonel Berkshire, his son-in-law, William G. Henry, and his family. The two opened a dry goods store in New Castle, in a frame building which stood on the north side of the public square. The venture was continued for less than two years and was not a success. After this Colonel Berkshire turned his attention to the law and to politics. He was an ardent Whig and as such was elected, at the August election in 1839, to the lower house of the Indiana Legislature. His colleague from Henry County was Robert M. Cooper. Both sat in the twenty fourth regular session of 1839-40, which convened on the first Monday in December, 1839. Colonel Berkshire was afterwards elected Probate Judge of the county, serving the full term of seven years, from August 14, 1843, being preceded by Samuel Hoover and succeeded by Milton Wayman, who held the office at the time it was abolished by the present constitution, which became effective, November 1, 1851.

Berkshire died in 1854, at his home in New Castle, which stood on the ground now occupied by the handsome residence of Theodore R. Vaughan, diagonally across the street from the Presbyterian Church. His remains are interred in the old cemetery in New Castle. His wife also died in New Castle and is buried in the old cemetery.

After the failure of the mercantile enterprise above mentioned, William G. Henry, who was a highly educated man and polished gentleman, and who had also been in the Virginia Legislature, turned his attention to teaching, his first school being in the old Henry County Seminary, in the Winter of 1836-37. He had among his pupils, Martin L. Bundy, Luther C. Mellett, James T. Moore and Reason Powers. In the Winter of 1838-39, he taught school in Liberty Township, near the home of the late Samuel D. Wells, and during this period, died in New Castle, and was buried in the old cemetery. He left, surviving him, his widow and four children, namely: Charles, William R., Marshall G. and Cornelia. His widow in 1842 married Thaddeus Owens, who was at one time a considerable figure in New Castle. He came from Dearborn County, Indiana, in 1834 and for several years kept hotel on what is now known as the Citizens' State Bank corner. He went from New Castle to Cambridge City and thence to Hagerstown, keeping hotel in each place. He died and was buried in Hagerstown.

When Colonel Ralph Berkshire and wife, accompanied by William G. Henry and family, came to New Castle, they brought with them the first piano ever seen in that place.

William Ralph Henry was born in Morgantown, West Virginia, in 1828, and as stated, came to Henry County, with his parents. His grandfather, being an influential Whig and a warm supporter of Caleb B. Smith, secured his appointment to the United States Military Academy. At the end of two years spent in the Academy, he came home on furlough and while in New Castle, chancing one night to sleep in the old frame hotel, which stood where the Bundy House now stands, he was found, the next morning, in a room distant from the one to which he had been assigned. Incidents of similar character showed him to be a somnambulist and his death, as related in the letter of General Miles, must doubtless be ascribed to this fact. The author acknowledges himself to be indebted to Judge Martin L. Bundy for the biographical information above set forth.

JOHN EDWIN HOLLAND.

John Edwin Holland was appointed to the United States Military Academy, West Point, New York, from New Castle, Indiana, on the recommendation of Congressman David Kilgore, entering the Academy, July 1, 1860, where he remained until February 3, 1861, when he resigned. The cause of his resignation was his belief that civil war was imminent and his determination to become an active participant therein. Before entering the volunteer service, however, he rendered valuable aid to the companies being organized in Henry County, because of his military knowledge, gained while at the Academy.

He entered the army in Company C, 36th Indiana Infantry, and was mustered into the service of the United States, as Second Lieutenant, September 16, 1861. Promoted First Lieutenant and mustered as such, August 3, 1863. Transferred to the Signal Corps, September 18, 1863. Honorably discharged, July 4, 1864.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

The Hollands came originally from Guilford County, North Carolina, to Butler County, Ohio, settling near Oxford, and from there the family moved to Union County, Indiana. The county records relating to transfers of land show that the family came to Henry County, in the Fall of 1830, locating in Dudley Township, in the extreme southeastern part of the county. The old family record in possession of Mrs. Mary Waddell, of Straughn, a daughter of Henry Holland, shows the following:

Reverend Joshua Holland, son of Laban Holland and Rebecca, his wife; born December 25, 1774; died February 10, 1850.

Nancy Jones, daughter of William and Mary Jones; born about the year 1784; died October 24, 1874.

The two were married in Guilford County, North Carolina, July 17, 1808, by the Reverend Moses Crume. Both are buried in the Holland Cemetery, in Dudley Township, near Straughn. Their children were as follows: John Wesley, born June 24, 1809; Laban, born October 4, 1810; Polly, born January 20, 1812; married to Stanford Waddell, January 10, 1833; Joshua, born November 29, 1813; Asbury, born March 20, 1815; died August 19, 1856; William Hunt, born May 14, 1818; Henry, born May 19, 1820; died March 28, 1900; buried in Holland Cemetery; David, born February 16, 1822; died October 5, 1850; Elijah, born August 27, 1824; died at the residence of his brother, Henry Holland, in Dudley Township, September 24, 1863; buried in Holland Cemetery; Nancy, born August 8, 1827; died November 8, 1851; Lemuel, born March 15, 1829; died April 1, 1852; one child died in infancy.

Of the above named, special mention may be made of Henry, Elijah and Joshua Holland, second. Henry Holland was for many years a farmer and honored citizen of Henry County, living near the Holland Cemetery, in Dudley Township, where he is well remembered; Elijah Holland was for a number of years a resident of New Castle, being associated with his brother Joshua, in the general mercantile business, and, during the Civil War, was connected with the Paymasters' Department, under Major Martin L. Bundy, but he was compelled to relinquish the latter service on account of ill health.

JOSHUA HOLLAND (SECOND) AND FAMILY.

Joshua Holland (second) and Nancy Ramsey were married June 6, 1838, by the Reverend D. V. Smock. The Ramsey family were from Crawford County, Pennsylvania, near Geneva. When Joshua Holland was fourteen years of age, he was apprenticed at Liberty, Union County, Indiana, to learn the trade of a cabinet maker, serving, altogether, nearly five years. After this he worked at his trade, as a journeyman, for two years and then clerked in different stores in Knightstown, for six years. His long and honorable business career began in Knightstown.

The first account of him in the public affairs of Henry County is as postmaster at Knightstown, serving from March 25, 1835, to April 6, 1837. In 1840-41 he was County Collector. This was an elective office, which existed in Indiana from 1822 to 1840, and it was the Collector's duty to travel over the county, collect the taxes and deposit the proceeds with the County Treasurer, who up to 1841 was selected by the County Commissioners. At that time the office became elective and Joshua Holland was elected, serving as Treasurer for the then term of three years, from 1841 to 1844. He was thus the last County Collector and the first elected Treasurer of Henry County. This office brought him from Knightstown to New Castle, where he continued to reside until his death.

When his term as Treasurer had expired, he engaged in mercantile business, having for his partner, Robert Woods, of Knightstown, under the firm name of Woods and Holland. Their store was on the north side of the Court House square. This partnership continued until 1850, when Mr. Holland succeeded to the business and moved his store into the south room of the Murphey Block, just then completed, where he remained in business until after the Civil War, when he built and occupied the store room now used by Vaughan and Company. He continued there until 1873, when he retired from active business. In 1883-85 Joshua Holland served as County Commissioner, which was his last public office and which may be said to have marked the termination of his long and active business and official career.

John Edwin Holland, son of Joshua and Nancy (Ramsey) Holland, is a well remembered young man of New Castle. He was educated in the public schools of the town and trained to the mercantile business in his father's store. After his discharge from the army in 1864, he took a position under his old commander, Major Isaac Kinley, in the office of the Provost Marshal for the district at Richmond, where he rendered efficient service in securing and forwarding recruits to the army and in discharging other important duties. While holding this position, he was united in marriage, at Richmond, on May 22, 1865, with Virginia Caroline Wiggins, born June 21, 1842, daughter of William and Emma (Pyle) Wiggins. The war being over he returned to New Castle and joined his father in business, but his health rapidly failed and he died April 8, 1867. His wife had died on March 17, 1867, and his remains were buried by her side in Earlham Cemetery, Richmond, Indiana.

Joshua Holland's family record, now in the possession of his niece, Mrs. Florence (Grubbs) Starr, of Richmond, Indiana, shows the following: Joshua Holland, born at Oxford, Ohio, November 29, 1813; died April 20, 1894; Nancy

Ramsey, born October 19, 1815; died February 28, 1897. The two were married June 6, 1838. The children were: John Edwin, born April 5, 1841; died April 8, 1867; Mary Elizabeth, born December 14, 1843; died April 18, 1870; Alice Ione, born September 1, 1845; married to William Clinton Murphey, November 29, 1866; died December 22, 1869; William Clinton Murphey, husband of Ione, born January 7, 1842; died July 21, 1898; William Henry, born September 22, 1847; died August 28, 1869; Anna Eliza, born December 31, 1849; died February 27, 1872; Anna Florence Murphey, only grandchild of Joshua and Nancy Holland, was born October 12, 1867; died February 22, 1885. All of the above, except John E. Holland and his wife, are buried in South Mound Cemetery, New Castle.

CHARLES LA FAYETTE CALVERT.

Charles La Fayette Calvert was appointed to the United States Military Academy, West Point, New York, from New Castle, Indiana, as the successor of John E. Holland, on the recommendation of Congressman David Kilgore, entering the Academy, July 1, 1861, where he remained until February 19, 1864, when he resigned to enter the army in the volunteer service, in the Civil War. He enlisted in New York City, in Company F, 165th New York Infantry, and was mustered into the service of the United States, as a private, April 7, 1864. He was mustered out August 26, 1865. He served with his regiment in the Department of the Gulf. He was stationed for a time at New Orleans, Louisiana, and afterwards, when the regiment came North, he was on duty in New York Harbor. His object in entering the volunteer service was to take an active part in the war, which he saw was coming to a close, expecting to get a commission in the volunteers, and then at the close of the war, to be transferred to the regular army. In this, unfortunately, he did not succeed. Cadet Calvert was a born soldier and had he remained at West Point and graduated, or had he succeeded in getting his commission in the volunteers and then a transfer to the regular army, at the close of the war, he would undoubtedly have had a long and honorable military career.

In the Summer of 1863, when he was at home on furlough, the Morgan Raid occurred and during this time, Cadet Calvert served as a volunteer aid on the staff of Brigadier General Henry B. Carrington, commanding the troops at Indianapolis.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

James Calvert, born May 15, 1808, and Amanda Washington Clift, born August 11, 1811, were married in Mason County, Kentucky, October 31, 1833. Wilson Clift, a brother of Amanda W., was about this time engaged in hauling bacon from New Castle, Indiana, to Cincinnati, Ohio, and there in February, 1834, the newly married couple met him and made the trip with him in his wagon to Henry County, where they settled on eighty acres of land on Flat-rock, near New Castle. Later they left the farm and moved to the latter place. In 1840 they moved to Anderson, Indiana, where Mr. Calvert engaged in mercantile business until 1846, when he sold out and returned to New Castle, where he bought of Bushrod W. Scott the frame hotel, afterwards known as the Calvert House, which stood on the corner now occupied by the Citizens' State Bank.



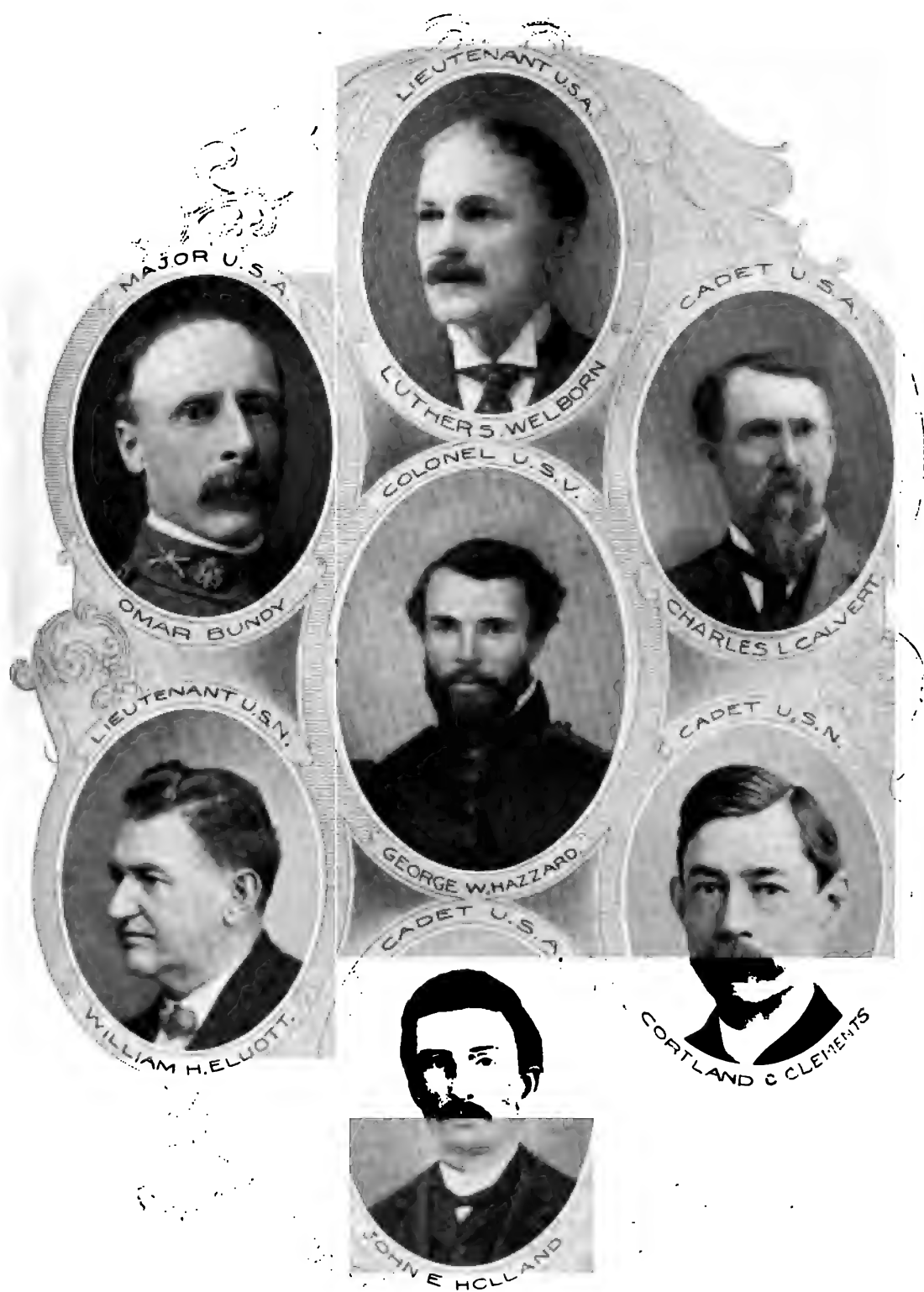
ADAM ALFRED

J. E. A. ROBERTS AND A. J. M. SMITH

July. The first company was appointed to the United States Fifth Infantry, Fort Barré, New Orleans, under New Castle, Indiana, as the successor to the Illinois regiment. The appointment of Congressman David Kilgore, chief of the Illinois militia, to the office of adjutant-general, which he remained until February 19, 1864, when he resigned to enter the army in the volunteer service, in the Civil War. He enlisted in New York City in the Twenty-fourth New York Infantry, and was wounded at Vicksburg, Mississippi, returned to the United States as a private, April 7, 1864. He was honorably discharged, August 1864. He served with his regiment in the Department of the Gulf. He was stationed for a time in New Orleans, Louisiana, and afterwards at the regimental headquarters. He was on duty in New York Harbor. His desire to enter the volunteer service was to take an active part in the war, which was not possible, as he was preparing to go to a commission in the volunteers, and instead of that he was being transferred to the regular army. In a somewhat accidental manner, Chief Calvert was a born soldier and had a military education. He had graduated, and had he succeeded in getting his commission in the volunteers, and then a transfer to the regular army, at the outbreak of the rebellion, might have had a long and honorable military career. When Secretary of War, then he was at home on furlough, the Morgan & Campbell and from this time Chief Calvert served as a volunteer aid on staff to the adjutant-general, Major B. Harrington, commanding the troops in the city.

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James "Jimmie" born 1808, and Amanda Washington Child, August 1808, were married in Union County, Kentucky, October 11, 1830. Amanda Child, daughter of Amanda W., was about this time engaged in a business from New Castle, Indiana, to Cincinnati, Ohio, and there in Feb. 1831, the newly married couple met her and made the trip with her. They returned to Union County, settled on eighty acres on the south side of the river, and lived on the farm and moved to the



ANNAPOLIS AND WEST POINT.



After a few years, he sold this hotel and moved to his farm, two miles northwest of New Castle, adjoining the county farm, now owned, in large part, by Joseph M. Brown. A few years later, he rented his farm and returned to New Castle, where he leased and kept the hotel, which had formerly been his, but which had, in the meantime, become the property of George W. Lennard. Here he remained until about the breaking out of the Civil War, when he again returned to his farm, where he continued to live until 1867, when he exchanged the farm with Charles Slatter for property in Indianapolis. He moved to the Capital City and resided there and elsewhere on a near-by farm until his death, July 24, 1879, at the age of seventy one years. He is buried in the old Cemetery, New Castle. His wife died, January 18, 1890, in her seventy eighth year, at Lebanon, Boone County, Indiana, where she is buried.

Charles La Fayette Calvert, son of James and Amanda W. (Clift) Calvert, was born in Anderson, Indiana, September 2, 1840. There were five other children, named respectively: James Nelson, Henry Clay, Redmond, Caroline V. and John H.

The above biographical facts were obtained from Charles L. Calvert, who is now a resident and prominent business man of Liberal, Seward County, Kansas.

OMAR BUNDY.

Omar Bundy was appointed to the United States Military Academy, West Point, New York, on the recommendation of Congressman Milton S. Robinson, entering the Academy, July 1, 1879, where he remained until June 13, 1883, when he was graduated fiftieth in his class and promoted in the army to

SECOND LIEUTENANT, 2ND INFANTRY, JUNE 13, 1883.

Served: On Frontier duty at Fort Lapwai, Idaho, October 2, 1883, to June 9.

(TRANSFERRED TO 3RD INFANTRY, MAY 13, 1884.)

1884,—and Fort Missoula, Montana, to August 18, 1885; under instruction at the Infantry and Cavalry School of Application, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, September 1, 1885, to July 1, 1887; and on Frontier duty at Fort Missoula, Montana, to May 21, 1888,—and Fort Meade, South Dakota, to March, 1891.

(FIRST LIEUTENANT, 3RD INFANTRY, MAY 26, 1890.)

Served: In the Campaign against Sioux Indians in South Dakota during the Winter of 1890-91; at Fort Snelling, Minnesota, from 1891 to 1898, where he performed the duties of Regimental and Post Quartermaster from April, 1895, to April, 1898.—At the outbreak of the Spanish-American War

(CAPTAIN, 6TH INFANTRY, APRIL 26, 1898.)

(CAPTAIN AND COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTANCE, U. S. VOLUNTEERS,
MAY 12, 1898—DECLINED.)

he went with his regiment to Mobile, Alabama, and to Cuba; took part in battle of El Caney, Cuba, July 1, 1898, and was present at the siege of Santiago; in Cuba to July 11, 1898.—On recruiting service at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, to March

7, 1899.—Garrison Duty at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, to May 17, 1899.—En route to and in the Philippine Islands to June 21, 1902.

(REGIMENTAL QUARTERMASTER, MARCH 10, 1899, TO AUGUST 31, 1899.)

With Company on the field on the Island of Negros, Philippine Islands, from September 1, 1899, to July 31, 1900. Acting Inspector General, Department of the Visayas, August 1, 1900, to September 1, 1901. Provost Marshal, Iloilo, Philippine Islands, September 1, 1901, to May 19, 1902, on which date his regiment embarked for the United States. Garrison duty at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, from July 2, 1902. Assistant Instructor, Department of Law,

(MAJOR, 6TH INFANTRY, JULY 12, 1904.)

at the Infantry and Cavalry School, September 1, 1902, to September 1, 1904. Commanding Second Battalion, 6th Infantry, from September 1, 1904, to ———. Sailed from San Francisco with his regiment for duty in the Philippine Islands, March 1, 1905. Now in the Islands.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

In the chapter in this History, entitled "General Officers," there is published a full biographical sketch of Judge Martin L. Bundy, Major and Paymaster U. S. V. and Brevet Lieutenant Colonel U. S. V., and incidentally that of his family. To that sketch is attached biographical reference to his son, Omar Bundy, above named, and reference is thereto made for all biographical information necessary to be supplied in regard to Omar Bundy, whose complete record at the United States Military Academy and in the Regular Army, is above set forth.

LUTHER SCOTT WELBORN.

Luther Scott Welborn was appointed to the United States Military Academy, West Point, New York, on the recommendation of Congressman Milton S. Robinson, entering the Academy, July 1, 1875, where he remained until June 13, 1879, when he was graduated sixteenth in a large class and promoted in the army to

SECOND LIEUTENANT, 5TH CAVALRY, JUNE 13, 1879.

Served: on Frontier duty at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyoming, September 30 to October 1, 1879—Ute Expedition, to March 21, 1880—Fort Laramie, Wyoming, and Scouting, to May 22, 1882—and Fort McKinney, Wyoming (leave of absence, November 16, 1882, to March 13, 1883), to August 2, 1883; at the Military Academy as Assistant Professor of Mathematics, August 28, 1883, to October 2, 1884; on sick leave of absence, to April 27, 1885; on Frontier duty at Fort Reno, Indian Territory, to August 19, 1885,—Fort Supply, Indian Territory, to January 13, 1886; and on sick leave of absence, awaiting retirement.

(FIRST LIEUTENANT, 5TH CAVALRY, APRIL 21, 1887).

Retired from active service, for disability in the line of duty, April 17, 1891.
Residence, Knightstown, Indiana.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

The Welborn family was among the early immigrants who came to Indiana from North Carolina. Joshua Welborn, the head of the family, was born in Guilford County, North Carolina, July 6, 1800. Phoebe (Healey) Welborn, his wife, was also a native of the same county, where she was born June 6, 1802. She was the sister of Jesse H. Healey, the first sheriff of Henry County. The Healeys came first to Indiana in 1818, settling in Wayne County, near Richmond. In the Spring of 1821, before the organization of the County of Henry, they settled near the present townsite of New Castle. Jesse H. Healey took an active part in the organization of the county and became the first sheriff as above noted.

Owing to the favorable reports sent by Jesse to his sister in North Carolina, as to the opportunities afforded by the new county, and to their desire to escape from the environments of slavery, Joshua Welborn and his wife and two children came to Richmond in September, 1822, and in the Spring of 1823 settled in Henry County, first near the present town of New Castle and afterwards, in the southwestern part of the county, where the family has ever since played an important part.

Joshua and Phoebe (Healey) Welborn were married September 22, 1818, and were the parents of twelve children, namely: Jesse, Peter C., William J., Joel, Oliver H., Shelby R., Marion E., Martin Van Buren, Irene Ellen, Joshua T. C., Amanda and Henry C. The two oldest children were born in North Carolina but all of the others are natives of Henry County. Joshua Welborn died November 23, 1878, and Phoebe (Healey) Welborn, his wife, died October 18, 1886, and both lie buried in the Old Cemetery, at Knightstown. The only survivors of this numerous family are Jesse, who is now living in Anderson, Indiana, at the advanced age of more than ninety years, and Joshua T. C. Welborn.

Joshua T. C. Welborn was a soldier of the Civil War in Company F, 11th Indiana Infantry and in Company F, 84th Indiana Infantry, reaching the rank of Captain in the latter. Shelby R. Welborn and Henry C. Welborn were also soldiers of the Civil War, the former in Company B, 42nd Indiana Infantry, and the latter in Company A, 139th Indiana Infantry. The military services of each of the above named are fully set forth in their respective regiments, as published in this History.

Peter Clinard Welborn, the second son, born in Guilford County, North Carolina, December 11, 1821, and brought to Henry County by his parents, when about a year old, was the father of Luther Scott Welborn. In after life, he became a man of affairs and an important factor in business at Knightstown and vicinity, as a farmer, stock raiser and general trader. He died April 10, 1896, and is buried in Glencove Cemetery, near Knightstown.

On February 20, 1845, he was united in marriage with Jane Eliza, daughter of Jesse and Anna Scott, by the Reverend William Lynn. The Scott family came from Rockingham County, Virginia, and were early settlers in the northern part of Rush County, Indiana, living on the south side of the State Road, one mile south of the present town of Dunreith. Peter Clinard and Jane Eliza (Scott) Welborn were the parents of the following named children: Mary Frances, now Mrs. J. Lee Furgason, of Knightstown; William Clements; Jessie

Ann, now widow of Professor Charles Hewitt, of Knightstown; Augusta Virginia, now Mrs. Alpheus O. Morris, of Knightstown; Luther Scott; Nannie Narcissa, now Mrs. William L. Manson, of Boston, Massachusetts; and Charles Eugene, now of Kansas City, Missouri.

Luther Scott Welborn was born in Spiceland, Henry County, Indiana, November 14, 1856, and was appointed a cadet at the United States Military Academy, as above stated. On October 22, 1903, he was united in marriage with Luna Belle Confare, daughter of Ephraim and Angelina Confare, of Indianapolis, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Reverend Lewis Brown. Ephraim Confare was a Henry County soldier in the Civil War, who attained the rank of Captain of Artillery. His military service is fully set out in connection with the Second Indiana Battery of Light Artillery, published elsewhere in this History.

THE UNITED STATES NAVAL ACADEMY.

Prior to 1845 the training of boys for officers of the line in the United States Navy was practical rather than theoretical. Midshipmen, many of them of tender age, were appointed from civil life and sent to sea, usually in groups on board of the larger ships. Some facilities for study and mental improvement were afforded, but stress was laid upon knowledge of seamanship in its various forms, from sailing a frigate down to the insignificant feat of splicing a ropeyarn.

In the year above named the "Naval School" was established at Annapolis, Maryland, on land occupied by Fort Severn, where students were admitted as midshipmen or acting midshipmen, each according to the term of his previous service. The length of the course of study was five years in the beginning, the first and fifth at the school, the intervening three at sea, but it was changed from time to time, apparently in an experimental way, until March 3, 1873, when it was fixed by law at six years, four at the Academy, two at sea, and has so continued. Likewise, the age limit of admission, at first between "fourteen and eighteen" years, was changed in 1889 to "fifteen and twenty," and in January, 1904, to "sixteen and twenty" years. The official title of the students has also run the gamut of changes—Acting Midshipman, Cadet Midshipman, Naval Cadet and finally, again in 1902, it was fixed at Midshipman.

In 1849 the name of the institution was changed from "Naval School" to "United States Naval Academy." the corps of instructors was enlarged, the course of study extended and a system of separate departments adopted, to be followed a year later by other changes and extensions, as recommended by the board of examiners, inaugurating a system which has been continued, with some slight modifications, to the present time.

In the beginning candidates for admission to the Naval Academy were named by the Senators, Representatives and Delegates, one for each. The increase of Congressional representation, due to the admission of new States and the growth of population, aided by the decadent condition into which the Navy was permitted to fall after the Civil War, resulted in a surplus of officers of the line, and various means were resorted to to dispose of the graduates from the Academy.

The halcyon days of the navies of the world were when wind was the

motive power and the handling of a ship under sail the criterion of the accomplished officer. The introduction of steam as an auxiliary force was looked upon with contempt by old officers of the line, but it was not to be frowned down, and won out, so that, today, no man-of-war is fitted for sailing, but all are mere fighting machines. This transformation has brought about a material change in the personnel of the Navy, and has helped to solve the problem of over-production at the Academy.

In 1866, 1871, 1872 and 1873 classes of cadet engineers were admitted to the Academy and graduated at the end of a two-year course. A class admitted in 1874 was given a four-year course. By an act of Congress approved August 5, 1882, it was provided that from those cadets completing the six-year course, appointments should be made each year to fill vacancies in the lower grades in the Line, Engineer and Marine Corps, and the surplus of graduates be given one year's sea pay and honorably discharged. The Act of Congress, approved March 2, 1889, provided for a division of the cadets then commencing their fourth year into two divisions, one for the Line and Marine Corps, the other for the Engineer Corps, and directed a course of study fitted to each. In 1899 the Engineer Corps was transferred to the Line, and thus ended a long and bitter fight for recognition by the Engineer Corps.

Meantime the rapid growth of the Navy made apparent the need of more officers. In 1900 the appointment of cadets every four years instead of every six was authorized; in 1902 an Act of Congress provided, in addition to the naval cadets already authorized, that the President should appoint five midshipmen (the title being changed by the same act) and two from each State, upon the recommendation of the Senators. Again in 1903 the law was amended to permit the appointment of two midshipmen by each Senator, Representative and Delegate in Congress, two from the District of Columbia, and five each year at large, to continue in force until June 30, 1913. The same act provided for the appointment of one midshipman from Porto Rico.

In May, 1861, the Academy was moved to Newport, Rhode Island, where the midshipmen were quartered in the Atlantic House and on board the frigates "Constitution" and "Santee," moored alongside Goat Island in the harbor. It was taken back to Annapolis in the Summer of 1865, where it has since remained.

Until 1868 most of the buildings of the Academy were very old, many of them dating back to the early part of the nineteenth century, and the accommodations were inadequate and unsuitable. The Spanish War forced attention to the needs of the institution upon Congress and a liberal plan of rebuilding the Academy was adopted. An expenditure of \$8,000,000 was authorized, and the result will be the production of the finest naval institution of learning in the world.

The course of study and instruction is very much more elaborate and advanced than the term Academy would imply. It is as comprehensive as that of any university or college in the country, in fact approximates that of many post-graduate technical schools. The following representatives of Henry County families have been admitted as cadets to the Academy:

COURTLAND CUSHING CLEMENTS.

Courtland Cushing Clements was appointed Acting Midshipman, at the United States Naval Academy, Annapolis, Maryland, September 27, 1860, on the

recommendation of David Kilgore, then representing the Fifth District in Congress, of which district, Henry County was then a part. He remained at the Naval Academy, at Annapolis, Maryland, and at Newport, Rhode Island, until May, 1863, when he resigned on account of failing health and injury to his eyesight. While at the Academy, he stood very high in his classes and maintained a high reputation for efficiency and discipline, in all matters pertaining to a naval career. It has always been a matter of regret in Henry County that young Clements' health did not permit him to finish his course at the Academy and graduate as an officer in the United States Navy, in which he would undoubtedly have had a brilliant career.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

Courtland Cushing Clements, son of the late James Morris and Catharine (Ferris) Clements, was born at Blooming Grove, Franklin County, Indiana, March 26, 1843. His father was a native of Caroline County, Maryland, where he was born March 2, 1805. In 1812 he moved with his parents to Warren County, Ohio, where he resided until 1826, when he moved with his parents to Blooming Grove.

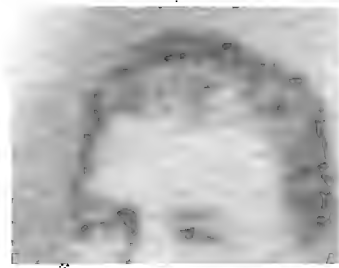
On December 2, 1830, James M. Clements was married to Hester Slaughter. To this union were born four children, all of whom died in infancy, except a daughter, Tamzen V., so named for her maternal grandmother. This lady afterwards came to Henry County with her parents, where she married Theodore Newman, of Richmond, Indiana. She was born September 25, 1831, and died March 7, 1904.

After the death of his first wife, Hester (Slaughter) Clements, James M. Clements was married in Franklin County, October 10, 1841, to Catharine Ferris, who was the sister of the late James S. Ferris and of Dr. Samuel Ferris, the latter, a well remembered physician of New Castle. This lady was born August 23, 1815, and died December 22, 1880. To this last union were born two sons, Courtland Cushing and Milton Ferris Clements.

In 1857 James M. Clements, with his wife, daughter and two sons, moved from Franklin County to New Castle, where he continued to reside until his death, which occurred June 29, 1880. Both himself and wife are buried in South Mound Cemetery, New Castle. He was a Civil Engineer by occupation and was held in such high esteem by the people of Henry County, that he was elected County Surveyor, for five consecutive terms, serving from November 6, 1860, to November 6, 1870.

Courtland Cushing Clements, after his resignation from the Naval Academy, returned to his home in New Castle, and not long afterwards went to Denver, Colorado Territory, where for two years he acted as Receiver of the United States Land Office, for that territory. He was then appointed, by President Andrew Johnson, Register of the United States Land Office, for the Territory of Utah, and moved to Salt Lake City. In August, 1869, President Grant appointed him Surveyor General of Utah Territory, which office he held for four years.

After finishing his official career in Utah, he remained for a time in the West, subsequently, however, returning East and locating, first at New Castle, then at Richmond, Indiana, and finally at Washington, District of Columbia, where he



Miss Pratt

now resides and where he is engaged in the practice of the law, giving especial attention to land and mining cases. His experience in Colorado and Utah gave him an intimate knowledge of that class of business and has secured him a highly successful and remunerative practice. Milton Ferris Clements, his only brother, had soon followed Mr. Clements to the West, living first in Colorado, then in Utah and now is a resident of the State of Washington.

At New Castle, Indiana, August 26, 1868, Courtland Cushing Clements was married to Ella, daughter of General William and Mrs. Rebecca Grose. The fruits of this union were Laura Rebecca, Courtland Cushing, junior, Ella Grose, Corinne C., George Chilcott, William Grose, Guy Clement and Catharine.

WILLIAM HENRY ELLIOTT.

William Henry Elliott, son of the late Judge Jehu T. and Hannah S. Elliott, was born at New Castle, Indiana, July 4, 1844. Elsewhere in this history is published a biographical sketch of his father and incidentally of his family, and to that reference is made for all the facts that should be supplied.

At the age of about sixteen years, he conceived a desire for a military career and sought appointment as a cadet to the United States Military Academy, at West Point, New York. It happened, however, that the Honorable David Kilgore, Representative in Congress from the Fifth District, was able to tender him the choice of appointment to either the Military or Naval Academy. He chose the latter, and on February 23, 1861, was appointed an Acting Midshipman in the United States Navy, by the Honorable Isaac Toucey, Secretary of the Navy, and was ordered to report at Annapolis, Maryland, for examination in the following September.

In the meantime the Civil War came on, and as a matter of precaution the Naval Academy was temporarily removed to Newport, Rhode Island, where Mr. Elliott reported as directed, passed the required examinations and on September 27, 1861, entered upon his naval career as Acting Midshipman on board the historic frigate *Constitution*.

During the Summers of the four years' course at the Academy, the several classes to which Mr. Elliott belonged, cruised in search of Confederate privateers and assisted in the blockade of the Confederate ports, serving in succession on board the frigates *Macedonian* and *Santee*, the sloops *John Adams* and *Marion*, the gunboats *Winnipeg* and *Marblehead* and the yacht *America*.

Mr. Elliott passed his final examinations and graduated as a Midshipman, September 25, 1865, and in the following December was ordered for duty on board the U. S. S. *Rhode Island*, flagship of the North Atlantic squadron, which vessel cruised through the West Indies and along the Atlantic coast as far north as Halifax, Nova Scotia.

On December 1, 1866, he was promoted to the grade of Ensign, was detached from the *Rhode Island* and ordered to the gunboat *Huron*, as ordnance and navigation officer, and sailed for Brazil. Soon after arrival at Rio de Janeiro in April, 1867, he was ordered ashore to apprehend deserters, and in defending himself against the attack of a desperado, he was compelled to use his firearms and was charged with violation of the sovereignty of the country. He at once

surrendered himself to the authorities and demanded trial. He remained under detention eight months, was twice tried for his life, each time being promptly acquitted by a jury, and in December, 1867, was set at liberty.

During the period of his incarceration, he was several times offered a free and unconditional pardon by the emperor, Dom Pedro II, but declined freedom upon any other terms than a verdict of innocence. The stand taken by Ensign Elliott, in support of his duty as an officer ordered to go armed, even in a foreign country, was commended by students of international law and his experience has been handed down to the officers of the Navy as an approved tradition.

Soon after his release and return to duty, Ensign Elliott was transferred to the U. S. S. Quinnebaug, which vessel, after a short stay at Montevideo, Uruguay, sailed to Capetown, South Africa, cruising thence up the west coast of the continent in search of evidence of slave traffic. Returning to Rio de Janeiro in the Fall, Ensign Elliott found his commission as Master, of the date March 12, 1868, and orders to return to the States on the U. S. S. Shamokin, awaiting him.

Reaching home the latter part of December, he was immediately ordered to duty at the naval station, Mound City, Illinois, where he remained a year, except a short period of time in August, 1869, when he was engaged in taking a fleet of five monitors down the Mississippi River to New Orleans, in which service he contracted a serious illness that hung to him for two years and caused a change in his life plans.

On March 26, 1869, Master Elliott was commissioned a Lieutenant by President Grant, and in the following December was ordered to duty on board the double turreted monitor Terror, at Boston; participated in the Peabody funeral pageant at Portland, Maine, and continued to serve until April 20, 1870, when, on account of the discouraging symptoms of the illness above referred to, he felt compelled to hearken to the importunities of his family and accordingly resigned his commission, but retained his affection for the Navy and his shipmates.

Returning to his home at New Castle and finally recovering his health, Mr. Elliott took up the study of the law and, upon being admitted to the bar, entered upon the practice of the profession in partnership with his father, Judge Jehu T. Elliott, and continued alone after the death of the latter in February, 1876, until, after a short experience as editor of the New Castle Courier, in 1877, he concluded that journalism best suited his taste and inclination, and arranged accordingly for the purchase of the Courier, to the publication of which he devoted his time and energies during the succeeding twenty one years.

When the war with Spain came on in 1898, Mr. Elliott, conceiving that the conflict would rest most heavily on the Navy, considered it his duty to do what he might to aid that branch of the service. He went to Washington and tendered his services to Secretary Long, and on May 11, 1898, he was re-appointed a Lieutenant and ordered to join the collier Leonidas, as executive officer, at New York, and continued in that capacity throughout the war. The Leonidas followed the fleet to Key West, Santiago and Guantanamo Bay, and was about to sail with other vessels designated for the coast of Spain, when the war came to a close. On October 31, 1898, Lieutenant Elliott received his honorable discharge with the thanks of President McKinley.

Lieutenant Elliott returned to his home from Cuba in ill health and suffered

an attack of fever. He recovered, however, in time to represent Captain Harry Taylor, Commander of the Battleship Indiana, at the ceremony of presenting the battle flag of that ship and a rapid-fire gun, captured at Santiago, Cuba, to the State of Indiana.

It was Mr. Elliott's purpose to resume the management of the Courier, but before he had arranged to do so, he was offered an appointment in connection with the organization of the postal service of Porto Rico. He at first declined the honor, but went to Washington in response to a telegram from Senator Fairbanks, and upon arrival there was kindly, yet firmly informed by President McKinley that he had been selected for that service and was expected to accept. He agreed to go for one year. He was thereupon appointed to the newly created position of Director General of Posts of Porto Rico, and was duly empowered, by order of the President, to establish and administer the Department of Posts, wholly independent of the Military Government then in existence.

Mr. Elliott landed at San Juan, Porto Rico, February 22, 1899, and on the following day assumed charge of the postal service and proceeded to organize that department. He found the surroundings so different from what he had anticipated, and his work so very interesting, that he concluded to remain longer than the year, and accordingly, in September following, moved his family to San Juan.

By operation of the law providing a civil government for Porto Rico, the Department of Posts lapsed on April 30, 1900. The effect of the new law was not discovered at Washington until April 26th, on which date Mr. Elliott was informed by cable that he should be prepared to turn over the affairs of his department on May 1st, and on that day, the reports and remittances of every one of the seventy six postoffices of the island were in without an error or the loss of one cent.

Of the postal service in Porto Rico, under the direction of Mr. Elliott, Postmaster General Smith, in his annual report for 1900, was pleased to say: "The management of the service while thus conducted was efficient and the results as satisfactory as the means available would permit. A signal and acknowledged advance in the whole administration of the mails followed, and the integrity both of its direction and of its individual contact with the people was demonstrated under the most searching scrutiny, and when the act went into effect, May 1, 1900, the island service, though distinct, had been so conformed to our methods that it merged into our system without disturbance or embarrassment."

Mr. Elliott proceeded to make preparations to return to his home in New Castle, but one day he received a cablegram from Senator Fairbanks, informing him that the President had determined to appoint him Commissioner of the Interior for Porto Rico. Conceiving that whoever accepted such a position, at that formative period in the affairs of the island, should do so with the intention of serving a full term of four years, he hesitated, but finally accepted with that determination in mind.

He was appointed and confirmed as Commissioner, June 5, 1900, and entered upon the discharge of the duties of the position on June 15th. As Commissioner, he was a member of the Executive Council, a body charged with special powers in relation to sundry matters, and which constitutes the Senate of the Legislative

Assembly. As the head of the Department of the Interior, he had charge of all public lands and buildings, the construction, maintenance and repair of roads, the supervision of all franchises, the management of the health interests and telegraph system, and control of docks and harbors. An average of twelve hundred employes were under his direction and the expenditures of the department were seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars per annum.

Much progress was made during the four years of Mr. Elliott's administration of the Department of the Interior, and his work was very interesting. But there came a time when he realized that he must leave it and return to his home. When his term expired in June, 1904, he was tendered, but felt compelled to decline, a promotion. As the President, however, did not wish to appoint his successor at that time, and as it suited Mr. Elliott's plans, he continued to serve until December 1, 1904. His resignation was accepted by the President in the following gracious letter:

WHITE HOUSE, WASHINGTON, November 17, 1904.

My dear Commissioner Elliott:—In accepting your resignation, I wish to express my hearty acknowledgement of the honorable and faithful service you have rendered in the Island of Porto Rico. I regret that you feel obliged to leave.

With best wishes, I am,

Sincerely yours,

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

Hon. W. H. Elliott, New Castle, Indiana.

In the meantime Mr. Elliott had returned to New Castle, installed his family in the old homestead and resumed his relation as manager of the New Castle Courier, in association with his son, George A. Elliott.

Mr. Elliott was joined in marriage, January 12, 1869, with Catharine Powell, daughter of Simon T. and Elizabeth Powell. An extended sketch of Mr. Powell and incidentally of his family appears elsewhere in this history. Mrs. Elliott died July 5, 1875, without issue. On October 20, 1876, Mr. Elliott was joined in marriage with Emma Eleanor Conner, daughter of Levi L. and Lucinda (Rogers) Conner, and granddaughter of Ezekiel and Eleanor Rogers. Mr. Rogers was a pioneer settler in the Sugar Grove neighborhood, west of New Castle. The issue of the marriage with Miss Conner were: George Armentrout, born March 25, 1878; Hannah Tos, born January 10, 1880; Jean, born October 5, 1885, and Ruth, born December 31, 1891.

GEORGE ARMENTROUT ELLIOTT AND SISTERS.

George A. Elliott, the son above mentioned, graduated from the New Castle High School in 1897, and attended the Indiana State University at Bloomington. He joined his father in Porto Rico in June, 1899, and acted as secretary to the Director General of Posts until May 1, 1900, when he was appointed secretary to the Commissioner of the Interior of Porto Rico, and continued in that relation until October 1, 1902, when he resigned and returned to New Castle. Meantime, on May 24, 1900, he was married to Lillian, daughter of J. E. and Antis Blair (Willis) Smith, of New Castle. He is now joint owner, with his father, and assistant manager of the New Castle Courier.

Miss H. Tos Elliott graduated from the New Castle High School in 1899, and

entered the New England Conservatory of Music in 1900. Returning to Porto Rico in 1902, she was employed as supervisor of music in the public schools of Ponce one year and was then transferred to San Juan, where she served in the same capacity another year.

Miss Jean Elliott graduated from the Girls' High School of Boston in 1902, where Mrs. Elliott had spent the past year with her three daughters for better educational advantages. Miss Jean returned to Porto Rico in 1902 and was immediately employed as teacher of English in the Ponce de Leon graded school at San Juan, and continued in that relation for two years, her school in the meantime winning a silk banner awarded to the school showing the greatest progress in English. She is now a student at the State University, Bloomington.

ANCESTRY OF MRS. WILLIAM H. (CONNOR) ELLIOTT.

The paternal ancestors of Mrs. Emma Eleanor (Connor) Elliott came from Virginia and settled first in Fayette County, Indiana, moving later to Howard County, and from there in 1850 her father, Levi L. Connor, came to Henry County. Through lapse of time it is impossible to give more detailed information about her paternal ancestry.

Of her maternal ancestors, more definite information is obtainable. Her maternal grandparents were Ezekiel and Eleanor (Hinshaw) Rogers, pioneers of Henry County. Ezekiel Rogers was born in Nova Scotia, September 11, 1801, and when a child was taken by his parents to North Carolina, where the family lived in Franklin, Iredell and Surrey counties. On September 11, 1823, in the "Old North State," Ezekiel Rogers married Eleanor Hinshaw, and in 1828 emigrated with his family to Wayne County, Indiana. In 1833 he moved to Henry County, where he entered, cleared and improved a farm, two and a half miles west of New Castle. He continued to reside on this farm until his death, November 12, 1883. It is worthy of note that he lived continuously on this land, which he entered from the Government, until his death. His widow who was born in Surrey County, North Carolina, December 7, 1799, died at the old home, July 16, 1885. They are both buried in Sugar Grove Cemetery, west of New Castle.

Ezekiel and Eleanor (Hinshaw) Rogers were the parents of eleven children, namely: William A., born April 30, 1824; died at Baton Rouge, Louisiana, April 28, 1865, while serving as a private in Company E, Ninth Indiana Cavalry; he is buried in grave number 1,201, in the National Cemetery at Baton Rouge; he was married to Rachel Draper and they were the parents of Adolph Rogers, of New Castle. Edward M., born October 26, 1825; married Lavina Dyson; died at New Castle and is buried in South Mound Cemetery. Harriet, afterwards Mrs. John Scott Connor, born June 21, 1827; died October 16, 1862; Elizabeth, afterwards Mrs. Zepheniah Leonard, born April 21, 1829; died at Logansport, Indiana. All of the foregoing were born in North Carolina. Lucinda, afterwards Mrs. Levi L. Connor, born May 29, 1831; died April 9, 1883; Joseph B., born March 15, 1833; married to Phoebe Hunt; died March 12, 1863, while a soldier in Company C, 36th Indiana Infantry. Catharine, now Mrs. Moses Bowers, born November 26, 1834; married to Moses Bowers, April 2, 1863, and resides two miles west and within sight of New Castle. Mr. Bowers was a soldier in the Civil War, serving in

Company F, 57th Indiana Infantry. Mary, afterwards Mrs. Clayton Osborne, born June 4, 1837; died April 26, 1888; George W., born February 23, 1839; never married; died February 9, 1864, while a soldier in Company C, 36th Indiana Infantry; Lydia, born May 30, 1841; never married; died June 21, 1862; John C., a farmer living two miles west of New Castle, born February 20, 1844; married Elmira Irwin, May 21, 1872; she died February 12, 1886, and he married Abigail Turner, April 20, 1890. Of the above, described as deceased, Harriet, Joseph B., Mary, George W., and Lydia are buried in Sugar Grove Cemetery.

Ezekiel Rogers came of a strong and sturdy stock and his own physical strength well fitted him for the struggle of life. He and his estimable companion began their married life with but few material possessions, but by industry, frugality, proper economy and good management, they were able to provide well for their large family and to accumulate sufficient for later years. Mr. Rogers was a man of sterling worth and integrity and was held in the highest esteem as citizen, friend and neighbor. He and his wife were devout Christians, members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and constant in attendance upon divine service, from which they derived great joy and comfort. In their old age, they put their duty to God ahead of all other earthly obligations and although not bigoted in their belief, they found their greatest solace in the study of religion and religious subjects. They did their full duty in the Civil War, sending three sons into the army, never to return. The precise military service of each of these soldiers will be found set forth in this History in their respective regimental and company rosters, and the records of their deaths and burials will be found in the chapter entitled the "Roll of Honor."

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CHAPTER XXVIII.

LOSS OF THE SULTANA.

HISTORY OF THE SULTANA DISASTER—CAHABA PRISON, ALABAMA—HENRY COUNTY SOLDIERS ON BOARD THE ILL-FATED VESSEL—SKETCH OF HIRAM ALLISON—JOHN FRANKLIN CHENOWETH—JAMES M. FLETCHER—THOMAS JEFFERSON GINN—WILLIAM C. HOOBER—THOMAS LABOYTEAUX—ENOCH THOMPSON NATION—THORNTON TOLIVER WATKINS—PERSONAL NARRATIVES OF ROBERT WESLEY GILBREATH—LEWIS JOHNSON—ANDREW JACKSON McCORMACK—WILLIAM HENRY PEACOCK.

The Steamer Sultana was built at Cincinnati, Ohio, January, 1863, and was registered at 1,719 tons. She was a regular St. Louis and New Orleans packet, and left the latter port on her fatal trip, April 21, 1865, arriving at Vicksburg, Mississippi, with about two hundred passengers and crew on board. She remained there little more than one day, repairing one of her boilers and receiving on board 1,965 Federal soldiers and thirty five officers, just released from the Confederate prisons at Cahaba, Alabama, Macon and Andersonville, Georgia, and belonging to the States of Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Tennessee and West Virginia. Besides these there were two companies of infantry, under arms, making a grand total of 2,300 souls on board. There were also a number of horses and mules and over one hundred hogsheads of sugar, the latter being in the hold of the boat and serving as ballast.

Leaving Helena, the boat arrived at Memphis, Tennessee, about seven o'clock p. m., of the 26th of April. Here the sugar was unloaded, many of the exchanged prisoners helping the crew, thus making a little money for themselves. Sometime in the evening, probably well towards midnight, the boat steamed across the river to the coal bins or barges and, after taking on her supply of coal, started on, up the river, to Cairo, Illinois. All was quiet and peaceful, many of the soldiers, no doubt, after their long, unwilling fast in Confederate prisons, were dreaming of home and the good things in store for them there, but alas! those beautiful visions were dissipated by a terrific explosion. About two o'clock in the morning of the 27th, as the boat was passing through a group of islands known as the "Old Hen and Chickens," and while about opposite Tagleman's Landing, she burst one of her boilers and almost immediately caught fire, for the fragments of the boiler had cut the cabin and the hurricane deck in two and the splintered pieces had fallen, many of them, back upon the burning coal fires that were now left exposed. The light, dry wood of the cabins burned like tinder and it was but a short time ere the boat was wrapped in flames, burning to the water's edge and sinking. Hundreds were forced into the water and drowned







in squads, those who could swim being unable to free themselves from those who could not and consequently perishing with them.

One thing favorable for the men was the fact that there was a little wind, hence the bow of the boat, having no cabin above it, would face the wind until the cabin was burned off the stern, then the boat gradually swung around, the unburned part of the boat above the water acting as a sail while that below acted as a rudder, and finally drove the men into the water. A part of the crowd was driven at a time, thus giving many of those who could swim or had secured fragments of the wreck an opportunity to escape. But there was one thing that was unfavorable, and that was the pitchy darkness of the night. It was raining a little, or had been, and occasional glimpses of timber were all that could be seen, even when the flames were the brightest, consequently the men did not know what direction to take. Another thing that added greatly to the loss of life is the fact that the river at this place is three miles wide, and at the time of the accident was very high and had overflowed its banks, and many, doubtless, perished after reaching the timber, being unable to climb a tree or crawl upon a log and thus get out of the water.

Among the passengers on board were twelve ladies, most of them belonging to the Christian or Sanitary Commission. One of these ladies, with more than ordinary courage, when the flames at last drove all the men from the boat, seeing them fighting like demons in the water in the mad endeavor to save their lives, actually destroying each other by their wild actions, talked to them, urging them to be men, and finally succeeded in getting them quieted down. The flames now began to lap around her with their fiery tongues. The men pleaded and urged her to jump into the water and thus save herself, but she refused, saying: "I might lose my presence of mind and be the means of the death of some of you." And so, rather than run the risk of becoming the cause of death of a single person, she folded her arms quietly over her bosom and burned, a voluntary martyr to the men she had so lately quieted.

It was claimed at the time of the explosion that the same had been purposely caused to destroy the lives of the Union soldiers aboard the vessel, but official investigation showed that this was not the case. The boilers of the *Sultana* had been constructed for the upper Mississippi River trade and had afterwards been put in a boat running on the lower Mississippi to New Orleans. The lower part of the river being muddy caused sediment to sink in the boilers and the boilers became leaky; this added to the fact that the boilers were too light and the vessel loaded to nearly her double capacity, were, in brief, the causes of the explosion. The vessel had been in continuous use and no opportunity given to clean the boilers.

CONFEDERATE PRISON, CAHABA, ALABAMA.

It is a coincidence that the Henry County soldiers on the *Sultana*, both the lost and saved, were all confined in the same Confederate prison at Cahaba, Alabama; they were all released at the same time; with other released prisoners, they went across the country to Vicksburg, Mississippi, together; and then, still in company, they boarded the steamer *Sultana*, which afterwards exploded its boilers and sent so many souls into eternity.

Cahaba was the first capital of Alabama, situate on the Alabama River, in Dallas County, six miles from the present city of Selma, in that State. No vestige of Alabama's first seat of government now remains. During the Civil War, an old brick cotton shed at Cahaba was turned into a prison for Federal soldiers, and was commonly called "Castle Morgan," after the daring raider of that name.

It is stated that the density of the population of this prison was greater than that of Andersonville and the mortality fully as great. The restricted accommodations, however, prevented such a large gathering of prisoners here, as at Andersonville. The greatest number confined in Cahaba, at any one time, was less than three thousand, whereas, at Andersonville, at the time of the greatest mortality, there were thirty two thousand. A sketch of each Henry County soldier who was aboard the steamer Sultana, when it was destroyed, is appended.

HIRAM ALLISON.

SURVIVOR.

This soldier lived in Delaware County, just north of the village of Luray, in Henry County, which was at that time the common centre for the surrounding country. When the 9th Indiana Cavalry was recruited and organized, he enlisted with many others from the neighborhood of Luray, in Company G, and was mustered into the service of the United States, as a private, January 21, 1864. He was a faithful, conscientious soldier and received deserved recognition, while in the service, by being appointed a corporal of his company. He was mustered out of the service June 17, 1865. He was a survivor of the Sultana disaster. When the explosion occurred, he was on the hurricane deck, near the wheel house. When he recovered from the shock of the explosion, he wrenched a piece of timber from its fastening and lowered it into the water, where it was seized by a drowning comrade, and he was obliged to let go. Among the hundreds of struggling men, he fought for pieces of the debris. He finally secured a floating board to which he clung and from which he was rescued some seven miles down the river. After his rescue, he returned to his home in Delaware County, where he continued to reside until his death, November 28, 1902. Mr. Allison was a respected and influential citizen of his community, in the welfare of which he was always interested. His remains are buried in Beech Grove Cemetery, Muncie, Indiana.

Surviving him are his widow, Mrs. Elizabeth Allison, and four children, namely: Mrs. John Parrott, of Albany; Mrs. Alfred Aoleux, of Swissville, Pennsylvania, and Myrtle and Cassius Allison, who lived with their parents.

JOHN FRANKLIN CHENOWETH.

LOST.

Stephen K. Chenoweth came to Henry County from Ohio and Casandra Perfect came, with her parents, from Marion County, West Virginia. Both settled in Prairie Township, Henry County, where they were married February 11, 1841, the ceremony being performed by William H. Williams, a Justice of the Peace.

They were the parents of five children, three boys and two girls. When the Civil War began, John Franklin Chenoweth, the oldest son, born January 5, 1844, enlisted in Company F, 57th Indiana Infantry, and was mustered into the service of the United States, as a private, November 18, 1861. He was a faithful soldier, veteranized with the regiment and came home on veteran furlough, this being his first visit to his parents, at the old home, since his enlistment in the army. He was slightly wounded in the Atlanta Campaign.

At the battle of Franklin, Tennessee, November 30, 1864, he was captured and taken to Cahaba Prison, Alabama, where he remained a prisoner until March, 1865, when he was released. With others of his comrades, he was sent to Vicksburg, Mississippi, and there going on board the Sultana, became one of the more than seventeen hundred victims of the explosion of the boilers of that vessel. His body was never recovered.

JAMES M. FLETCHER.

LOST.

James M. Fletcher did not enlist from Henry County, but as Company A, 57th Indiana Infantry, to which he belonged, was a distinctively Henry County organization, in the roster of which his name and service are fully set out elsewhere in this History, it is fitting to make mention of this soldier. When the war began, he and his brother, John W. Fletcher, were residents of Hancock County, Indiana, near the postoffice of Willow Branch. Both enlisted and served as privates in the company and regiment above named. At Kenesaw Mountain, Georgia, June 18, 1864, James M. Fletcher was captured and held in a Confederate prison, presumably until March, 1865, when he was released in time to reach Vicksburg, Mississippi, and go aboard the Sultana. When the boilers of the steamer exploded, he went down to death in the waters of the Mississippi and his body has never been recovered. The author of this History has made diligent effort to procure more satisfactory information regarding the life of this gallant young soldier, but without success.

ROBERT WESLEY GILBREATH.

SURVIVOR.

Robert Wesley Gilbreath is the son of Jesse and Sarah (Burcham) Gilbreath. His father was born August 14, 1808, and died December 29, 1876. His mother was born June 19, 1808, and died August 15, 1879. The family came to Indiana from North Carolina, in 1851, first settling at Greensboro, Henry County, and afterwards moving to Raysville, Knightstown and Carthage, the last named place in Rush County. For thirty years, Robert W. Gilbreath and wife resided in Indianapolis but they now make Charlottesville, Hancock County, their home.

Robert Wesley Gilbreath was born in North Carolina, July 10, 1844, and on January 19, 1870, married Emily A. White. They have three children, namely: Raymond; Beatrice, now Mrs. Dittrich, of Indianapolis, and Paul W. The two sons live with the parents. Robert had three brothers, John S., born in North Carolina, February 23, 1833, and Joseph F., born September 18, 1846. Both were

soldiers in the Civil War, the first named in the 19th Indiana Battery and the last named in Company G, 16th Indiana Infantry. Their respective military records will be found elsewhere in this History in connection with those military organizations. Thomas W. Gilbreath, the oldest of the brothers, was born in North Carolina, May 22, 1831, and died December 22, 1861.

Robert Wesley Gilbreath enlisted in Company E, 9th Indiana Cavalry, and was mustered as a private, December 19, 1863. On December 1, 1864, he and others of his regiment were captured near Franklin, Tennessee, and taken eventually to Cahaba Prison, Alabama, where he was kept confined until March, 1865, when he was released on parole and sent to Vicksburg, Mississippi. He was mustered out of the service, August 7, 1865.

His story of privations and dangers courageously endured, culminating in the Sultana holocaust, is best told in his own words. He says:

"After our capture, we were taken to Columbia, just below Franklin, and confined in an old fort, for two weeks. The snow was knee deep and crusted so hard, one could walk anywhere without sinking through. There was no water for bathing or cooking and hardly enough fit to satisfy thirst. When we left the old fort, the backs of our coats and trousers were burned off from standing close to the fire to keep warm. We were marched afoot for more than two hundred miles to Corinth, Mississippi, before we were put on a train. At Cherokee Station, we camped for the night in a 'lob-lolly' of a place and in the morning, many of the boys were frozen to the ground. Arriving at Cahaba, everything was taken from us except our clothing. About March 1st, the prison was flooded by the Alabama River and the water in the prison became from three to four feet deep. How the privations of that prison were endured and life remain is still a mystery. Cahaba was in fact 'Starvation Point.' Those who had them, traded their suspenders and the buttons of their clothing, for food. I did not have a button—not a single button—on my clothes, when released, but used, instead, pins made of wood."

"Paroled and sent to Vicksburg, we there awaited transportation northward and home. On April 25, 1865, we boarded the Sultana and everything went smoothly until we reached Memphis. There two hundred and fifty hogsheads of sugar were unloaded, many soldiers assisting the crew, thus earning a little money, a fair supper and, for those who wanted it, all the whiskey they could drink. From there still northward the steamer ploughed her way through the night, her living freight wrapped in slumber and no noise, except the steady puffing of the engines, disturbed the sleepers. About two o'clock in the morning of April 27th, the widely chronicled explosion took place. For a moment, the darkness of the night was intensified and then came the screams and groans of the injured."

"Andy McCormack, Thomas Laboyteaux and myself were sleeping together on the hurricane deck, about half way between the pilot house and the bow of the boat, dreaming of home and friends. The first thing I knew of the explosion, I was standing on my feet, looking right down into the boiler room. The whole of the vessel, amidship, was torn in pieces; fire quickly followed the explosion and the red glare of the flames disclosed a scene of terror and tragedy. My first thought was, 'How can we save ourselves?' Andy McCormack was sleeping

soundly and only partly aroused by the explosion, he asked, 'Where is my blanket?' I told him I didn't think he would ever need a blanket again and that we would be lucky to escape with our lives. Andy turned around and started away. I moved to the bow of the boat and saw dozens of men jumping into the river. So many were taking to the water that I feared to follow, lest I should be dragged down by the clutch of some drowning victim. Looking about, I seized a large rope and slid to the lower deck, where I stood until the fierce heat drove me over the side. I threw a door into the water and on that floated two or three miles, but strugglers in the water kept grasping the door and turning it over so that I abandoned it and swam down the river alone, until I overtook some fifteen or eighteen men on a gang plank, whom I joined. Their combined weight sank them to their necks in the water and the gang plank, constantly turning, threw many under the water, never to reappear. The river, from the boat to Memphis, was full of struggling men and dead bodies. Myself and a sergeant of a Michigan regiment caught some driftwood and tried to raft ourselves ashore, but the men were so excited, we could do nothing. When we came around the bend and saw Memphis, we knew where we were. We drifted past the landing which was crowded with people from the city. Opposite Fort Pickering, two men in a skiff rowed out to within twenty or thirty feet of us, but feared to approach nearer, lest the men, in a scramble for safety, should overturn the boat. The Michigan sergeant and myself (I was a good swimmer) swam to the skiff and were taken ashore."

"Numbed by the cold and exposure, we could hardly walk. Our rescuers took us up the steep bank of the river into the Fort and gave each of us a half pint of whiskey, supplied us with breakfast and lent us clothing, until such time as we could be outfitted by the Government, which was done on the following day, at the hospital to which we were removed from Fort Pickering. From the hospital, we were taken to the Soldiers' Home where we remained until taken aboard the U. S. Mail boat, bound for Cairo, Illinois. Thence we went by rail to Mattoon, Illinois, where the citizens tendered us a reception. From Mattoon, we went to Indianapolis and thence scattered to our homes. This home-coming was to me, as, no doubt, it was to all, the happiest moment of my life."

THOMAS JEFFERSON GINN.

SURVIVOR.

Thomas Jefferson Ginn belonged to the well known family of that name, which before and during the Civil War, was so numerous in and around the village of Cadiz. He was the son of James and Margaret (Youngman) Ginn and was born August 17, 1833.

When the Civil War began, he was living near Mechanicsburg, from which place he enlisted in Company F, 57th Indiana Infantry, and was mustered into the service of the United States, as a private, November 18, 1861. He served with his regiment continuously, veteranized and came home on veteran furlough. At the battle of Franklin, Tennessee, November 30, 1864, he was captured and held in Cahaba Prison, Alabama, until March, 1865. Ginn was a Sultana survivor, but the details of his miraculous escape from death by drowning are not now obtainable.

The war being over, he returned to his home in Harrison Township and for many years followed his trade as a carpenter. On December 30, 1874, he was married to Elizabeth, daughter of Josiah and Anna McCormack, of the well known family of that name in Harrison Township. He died December 17, 1900, and is buried in Mechanicsburg Cemetery. His widow survives him and makes her home at Middletown. The author has desired to give a more detailed statement as to this soldier, but has sought for material to that end without success.

WILLIAM C. HOOBER.

LOST.

On December 18, 1842, in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, David M. Hooper and Fannie Baker were united in marriage. The Hoopers were of German ancestry and Henry County has received many valuable accessions from this element of the old Keystone State. Hooper and his wife came to Henry County in 1844 and settled in the northern part of Prairie Township, where they ever afterwards lived and raised a large family. The father was born January 1, 1820, and died July 2, 1899. The mother was born January 18, 1823, and died July 1, 1900. Both are buried in Buck Creek Cemetery, Monroe Township, Delaware County, Indiana.

That the family was patriotic is attested by the service of its only two sons who were old enough to go into the army, during the Civil War. John B. Hooper enlisted from Luray in Company I, 69th Indiana Infantry, and was mustered into the service of the United States, as a private, August 19, 1862. He served with the regiment until mustered out at the end of the war, July 5, 1865.

William C. Hooper, born November 2, 1847, assisted in recruiting in Prairie Township for Company G, 9th Indiana Cavalry, and was mustered into the service of the United States, as a private in that company, January 21, 1864. At Sulphur Branch Trestle, Alabama, September 25, 1864, he was captured, along with Lewis Johnson, William H. Peacock and other comrades, and held in the Confederate prison, Cahaba, Alabama, until March, 1865, when he and other prisoners of war were released on parole. The facts attending his capture and the privations endured in the Confederate prison are substantially the same as set out in the personal recollections of the two comrades of his company, Lewis Johnson and William H. Peacock, published in this chapter. Hooper, Johnson and Peacock, all went into the same company and regiment in the army and they went from the same neighborhood in Prairie Township. In fact, they had grown up as boys together. They all boarded the Sultana at Vicksburg, Mississippi, and started with glad hearts on the voyage up the river towards Cairo, Illinois, and thence home. But when the fatal explosion occurred, William C. Hooper, not so fortunate as his two comrades, went down to a watery grave. His body was not recovered.

LEWIS JOHNSON.

SURVIVOR.

Lewis Johnson was born in Prairie Township, Henry County, Indiana, near the village of Luray, November 27, 1845. His parents were John and Charlotte.

Johnson, who came to Henry County in the pioneer days from Muskingum County, Ohio. John Johnson, the father, was a native of Virginia.

When the war came, he was too young to enter the army but December 15, 1863, he enlisted in Company G, 9th Indiana Cavalry, and was mustered into the service of the United States, as a private, January 21, 1864. The regiment served with the Army of the Cumberland under General George H. Thomas.

On September 25, 1864, during the severe engagement at Sulphur Spring Trestle, Alabama, Mr. Johnson, with many others of his regiment, was captured by the Confederates under General Forrest and imprisoned at Cahaba, Alabama, where they were kept until March, 1865. During his confinement there, Mr. Johnson experienced the terrible privations which were so often the lot of unhappy prisoners. Insufficient and unwholesome food was doled out, usually coarse corn meal and occasionally meat, said to be beef, but which Mr. Johnson says was probably mule meat, "tough, hard to masticate and difficult to digest."

When the prisoners at Cahaba were released in March, 1865, they were not exchanged but were simply paroled and sent to Vicksburg, Mississippi, where they remained in parole camp, until sent on board the steamer Sultana, April 25, 1865, pulling out at once for Memphis, Cairo and home.

On board the steamer, everything went along smoothly until the early morning of April 27th, when the terrible explosion occurred. Mr. Johnson, narrating his experience, says:

"At the time I was lying right in front of the wheelhouse, on the hurricane deck, sound asleep. Aroused by the explosion and taking in the situation as best I could, it was evident that the boat was doomed. I picked up some boards and carried them to the edge of the boat, where I stripped off my clothes, but the flames were already upon me and I was burned about the back and shoulders. Naked as I was, except for a handkerchief tied about my neck, I jumped into the water and sank. On coming to the surface, I struck out with all my strength for the Arkansas shore and finally reached the timber. I, with eight other persons, got on one of a number of logs that were floating about, where we maintained our holds until rescued by boats. The Indiana Sanitary Commission at once took us in hand. I was supplied with a blanket, which I wrapped around me, and was given hot stimulants. We were landed at Memphis and taken to Gayoso Hospital in carriages sent to the wharf for that purpose. After several days spent in the hospital recovering from exhaustion, we were put aboard the United States Mail boat and taken to Cairo, Illinois, thence by rail to Indianapolis, and from there I hurried to my Henry County home, where I remained until final discharge, June 17, 1865. The horrors of that awful catastrophe are indelibly stamped upon my memory."

After his discharge from the army, Mr. Johnson remained on his father's farm and worked for him until his marriage which took place October 18, 1868, his wife being a daughter of David M. Hooper. They were the parents of eight children, six of whom are still living. His wife died January 23, 1899. Mr. Johnson is now a prosperous farmer living in Delaware County, three miles west of Muncie.

Silas Johnson, a brother of Lewis, was also a soldier of the Civil War, who served three enlistments. He was mustered into the service of the United States

as a private in Company K, 57th Indiana Infantry, November 14, 1862, and was mustered out August 14, 1863. He again enlisted in Company B, 134th Indiana Infantry and was mustered into the service of the United States, as a private, May 24, 1864, and was mustered out September 14, 1864. His final enlistment was in Company B, 147th Indiana Infantry. He was mustered into the service of the United States, as a Sergeant, January 25, 1865, and was mustered out August 4, 1865.

THOMAS LABOYTEAUX.

LOST.

Thomas Laboyteaux was the son of Peter and Anna Laboyteaux, old settlers of Henry County, east of New Castle. Peter is buried in the Batson Cemetery, Liberty Township, and Anna, his wife, in the cemetery near Greentown, Howard County, Indiana. The family came to Henry County from near Hamilton, Ohio.

Thomas was born July 4, 1836, and was married April 12, 1860, to Ellen M., daughter of Imla and Susan Cooper, of the well known Cooper family, of Harrison Township. Imla was one of four Cooper brothers, Caleb, Imla, William and John, who, in the early 'thirties, emigrated, with their families, from near Cadiz, Harrison County, Ohio, to the western part of Henry County, Indiana, from which fact comes the name of Harrison Township and the town of Cadiz. From their first settlement in the county to the present time, the family has played an important part in the commercial, social, political and religious affairs of Harrison Township.

Thomas Laboyteaux was a farmer, near Cadiz. In the Winter of 1863-4, when Captain Volney Hobson was organizing what became Company E, 9th Indiana Cavalry, Laboyteaux joined the company and was mustered into the service of the United States, as a private, January 8, 1864. He was a faithful and efficient soldier and, voicing the sentiment of his surviving comrades, he was brave and daring. He was captured near Franklin, Tennessee, December 1, 1864, along with Robert W. Gilbreath and Andrew J. McCormack, Sultana survivors, and all were held, as prisoners of war, in Cahaba Prison, Alabama, until March, 1865, when they were released on parole and sent to Vicksburg, Mississippi, where they remained until they boarded the doomed Sultana, homeward bound. Laboyteaux, less fortunate than his companions, was lost and his body never recovered.

When Private Laboyteaux went into the army, he left his family, consisting of his wife and two children, living in Cadiz. The children were Agnes, born February 10, 1861, and Leonora, born September 24, 1864. Mrs. Laboyteaux has ever since her husband's death retained his name, residing continuously with her daughters, in Cadiz, where the family is universally respected and esteemed.

ANDREW JACKSON McCORMACK.

SURVIVOR.

Andrew Jackson McCormack was born June 26, 1846, on the farm of his parents, Melon and Mary McCormack, near Cadiz, Henry County, Indiana. He had three brothers in the Civil War, for one of whom, John R. McCormack Post,

No. 403, G. A. R., Cadiz, was named. In the biographical sketch of John Rowdy McCormack, attached to the history of that Post, published elsewhere in this history, will be found further reference to the parents and to the military services of his brothers.

Andrew J. McCormack enlisted in the army in 1863, in Company E, 9th Indiana Cavalry, and was mustered into the service of the United States, as a private, January 8, 1864. The regiment served with the Army of the Cumberland and was engaged in the military operations against the advance of General Hood's Confederate forces towards Nashville, Tennessee.

In an affair with the enemy, near Franklin, Tennessee, December 1, 1864, he was taken prisoner, along with several comrades of his company. They were captured by the 6th Texas Rangers and taken to Corinth, Mississippi, and thence transferred to a Confederate prison at Meridian, Mississippi, and from there to Cahaba, Alabama, where they arrived in January, 1865. Here was a noted Confederate prison, known during the war as "Castle Morgan." Here they were confined until March, 1865, when Mr. McCormack, along with the other prisoners, was paroled and sent to Vicksburg, Mississippi, where he remained in parole camp, until the arrival of the steamer Sultana, April 25, 1865, when he embarked in that ill fated vessel for the journey northward and home.

At Memphis he helped unload the vessel's cargo of sugar and received seventy-five cents for his labor, and this was all the money he had, having received none since the time of his capture. Leaving Memphis, the soldiers were resting in fancied security, but disaster and death were already closing in upon them. Mr. McCormack says:

"About eight miles north of Memphis, the explosion occurred. All was excitement and confusion. I was on the hurricane deck asleep, but aroused by the explosion and gathering my senses, my first thought was of safety. I started towards the bow of the boat but the crowd was too great and I turned and started for the stern. Amidship of the vessel, I was driven back by the flames. Thus hemmed in I climbed to the top of the wheel house and from there jumped into the river and began swimming down stream. I was a good swimmer and after a time, I began to make for the shore on my right, but could not stem the swift current. About four miles below the wreck, I found some twenty five men holding onto a gang plank and I joined them. Some of them, becoming chilled by the water and losing their strength, could no longer hold on but sank beneath the waters. Floating in this way, we passed the city of Memphis but, about a mile below that city, three canoes found us and we were rescued by willing hands. From the wreck to the point of rescue was about ten miles and we were in the water about four hours.

"We were taken to Memphis and cared for there in the general hospital. After two or three days' rest, we were put on board the United States Mail boat and taken to Cairo, Illinois; thence we were transferred to Indianapolis, and from there I went as soon as possible to Knightstown and then home to Cadiz, where I was received as one from the dead. After a few weeks of rest, I reported in person to the Adjutant General at Indianapolis and was furloughed back home, where I remained until final discharge, September 11, 1865. I never saw my regiment again after my capture. From about two months before my capture until my final

discharge from the army, I drew no pay, but upon discharge, I received for pay and allowances three hundred dollars.

"There were two other boys from Cadiz aboard the Sultana, Thomas Laboyteaux, a member of my company, who was drowned, and Thomas J. Ginn, of Company F, 57th Indiana Infantry, who escaped. There were other men of my regiment aboard the boat but, with the exception of Robert W. Gilbreath, I did not know them nor did I meet them prior to nor after the disaster. It was a fearful experience, never to be forgotten, to which neither pen nor brush can do justice."

In May, 1866, Andrew J. McCormack was united in marriage with Catharine Haggy and to them have been born eight children, five of whom are now living. Mr. McCormack is a carpenter and contractor, living at Cadiz.

ENOCH THOMPSON NATION.

LOST.

The Nation family has been, for a long series of years, identified with the history of Dudley Township, Henry County. The history of the family in Henry County is nearly as old as the county itself. Enoch Nation, the father of Enoch Thompson, was born in Tennessee, September 18, 1804, and died February 15, 1879. The mother, Sophia Thompson, was born in Virginia, March 16, 1807, and died May 12, 1876. They were married in Henry County, Indiana, on December 29, 1825, the ceremony being performed by Elisha Long, Associate Justice, and both are buried in the Leakey Graveyard, north of New Lisbon.

The family was earnest and active in its support of the Government, during the Civil War. Six sons of Enoch Nation marched under the banner of the Union. Sampson served in a Kansas regiment; David was Captain of Company B, 69th Indiana Infantry; William, a private in Company C, 5th Indiana Cavalry; James Rariden, a Sergeant in Company A, 8th Indiana Infantry (three years), afterwards became Captain of Company G, 9th Indiana Cavalry, and Major of the regiment; Seth was a private in Company A, 8th Indiana Infantry (three years); and Enoch Thompson, who lost his life by the explosion of the boiler of the Sultana, and whose body was never recovered.

William Nation, brother of Enoch and the uncle of the above named soldiers, sent two sons into the army, namely: Wallace, who lost his life in front of Atlanta, while serving in the 20th Indiana Battery, and Enoch H., who served in the Indiana Legion and with the State troops, in the Morgan Raid.

All of the above named soldiers, except Sampson and David, are properly accredited to Henry County, and their records will be found appropriately set out in this History under their respective organizations. The record of Sampson in the Kansas regiment is not obtainable; David went into the army in command of a company, from Delaware County. He was for a time a resident of New Castle, where he was editor of the New Castle Courier, and will be remembered by many Henry County people. He was the husband of the Carrie Nation who achieved notoriety in the State of Kansas by her strenuous advocacy of the temperance cause.

Enoch Thompson Nation, who was born January 31, 1845, enlisted as a private in Company G, 9th Indiana Cavalry, of which his brother, James R., was

PRIVATE CO.



DANIEL W. CONSTOCK

PRIVATE CO. G

PRIVATE CO. G

WILLIAM

In May, 1866, Andrew J. McCormack was united in marriage with Eliza Haggy and to them have been born eight children, five of whom are now living. Mr. McCormack is a carpenter and contractor, living at Cadiz.

ENOCH THOMPSON NATION.

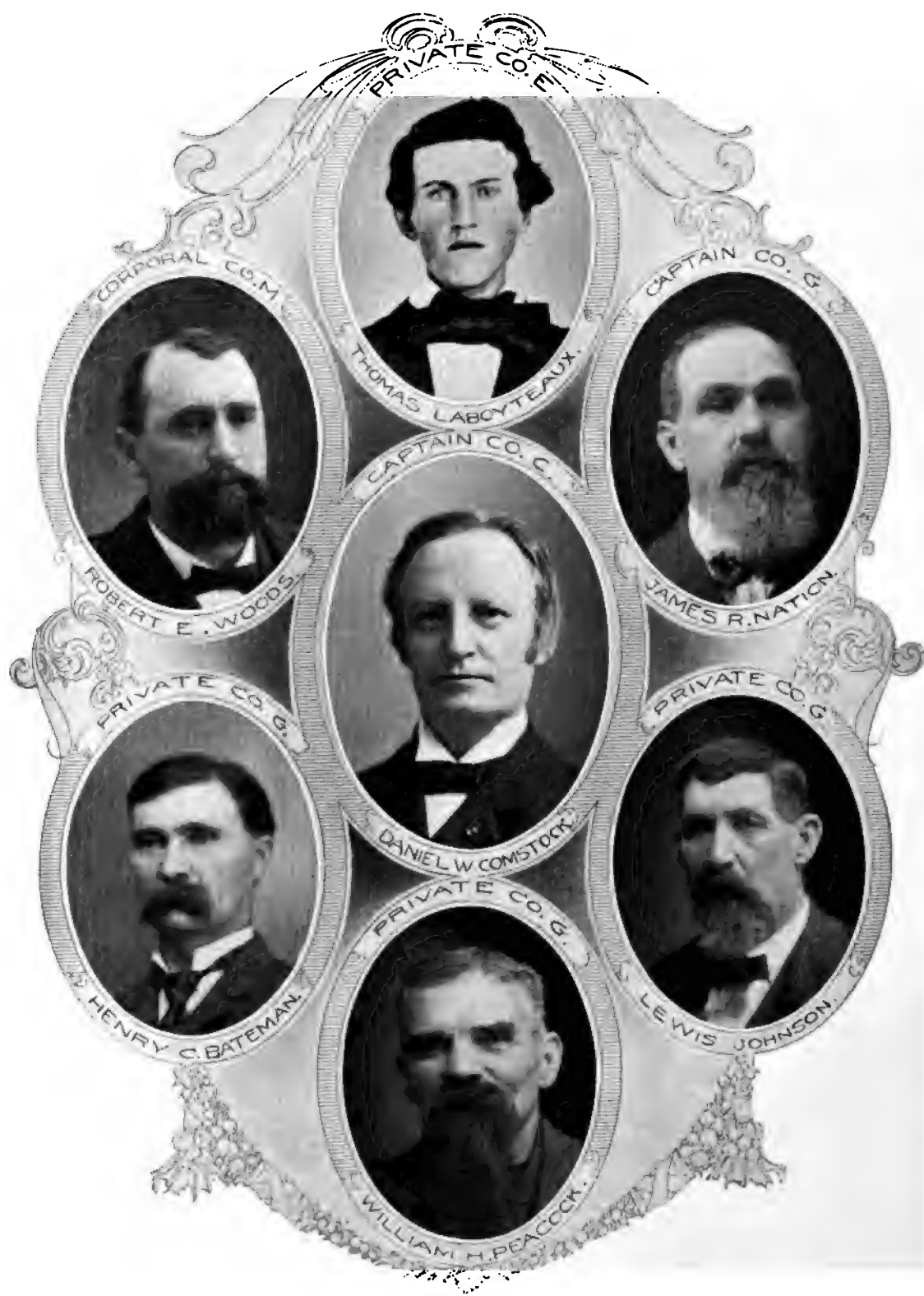
LOST.

The Nation family has been, for a long series of years, identified with the history of Dudley Township, Henry County. The history of the family in this County is nearly as old as the county itself. Enoch Nation, the father of the family, was born in Tennessee, September 18, 1804, and died February 18, 1870. His mother, Sophia Thompson, was born in Virginia, March 1, 1800, and died May 12, 1870. They were married in Henry County, Tennessee, September 20, 1825, the ceremony being performed by Elisha Voege, a Baptist minister, and both are buried in the Leakey Graveyard, north of New Hope.

The family was earnest and active in its support of the Government during the Civil War. Six sons of Enoch Nation marched under the Union flag. Sampson served in a Kansas regiment; David was Captain of Company G, 66th Indiana Infantry; William, a private in Company C, 5th Indiana Infantry; James Rariden, a Sergeant in Company A, 8th Indiana Infantry (three months later became Captain of Company G, 9th Indiana Cavalry, and of the regiment); Seth was a private in Company A, 8th Indiana Infantry (four years), and Enoch Thompson, who lost his life by the explosion of the gun in the Auburn, and whose body was never recovered.

William Nation, brother of Enoch and the uncle of the above named soldiers, sent five sons into the army, namely, Walter, who lost his life in Indiana, while serving in the 26th Indiana Battery, and Jacob, who was killed in the Indian Legion and with the Star Troops in the Mingo Road.

At the outbreak of the Civil War, several soldiers, namely, Sampson, David, and Jacob, fled to Henry County, and died here, and will be found appropriately buried in the history under their respective organizations. The record of the Civil War, as given in the following pages, is a true and accurate record of the lives of the Nation family.



9th INDIANA CAVALRY.



Captain, and was mustered into the service of the United States January 21, 1864. He was taken prisoner at Sulphur Branch Trestle, Alabama, September 25, 1864, along with William C. Hooper, Lewis Johnson, William H. Peacock and other members of the company. With his above named comrades he was taken to Cahaba Prison, Alabama; he was released with them at the same time, going thence to Vicksburg, Mississippi. As was perfectly natural, the members of Company G, 9th Indiana Cavalry, who had been captured together and had suffered together in Cahaba, were bound by the closest ties, while at Vicksburg, awaiting transportation north, and after they had boarded the Sultana. They were a merry band of comrades homeward bound, when the awful explosion occurred which sent young Nation to his grave beneath the waters of the turbulent Mississippi.

WILLIAM HENRY PEACOCK.

SURVIVOR.

William Henry Peacock was born in Tyler County, Virginia, May 28, 1845. His parents were Elijah and Mary (Wright) Peacock. They came to Indiana in 1846, settling near the village of Luray in Prairie Township, Henry County. He spent his youth on a farm and remained with his parents until he was seventeen years old, when he enlisted December 15, 1863, in Company G, 9th Indiana Cavalry, and was mustered into the service of the United States, as a private, January 21, 1864. Later he was appointed a Corporal of his company. He was captured at Sulphur Branch Trestle, Alabama, September 25, 1864, and was confined in the Confederate prison at Cahaba, Alabama, until March, 1865. During his captivity, he suffered from privations of a most aggravated character. The food especially was of a scanty and unsanitary character, the daily ration consisting of one quart of coarse corn meal, ground cob and all. When captured, he was in robust health and weighed one hundred and ninety seven pounds; when released, his weight was eighty one pounds, and his health so shattered that he did not fully recover until long after the war.

When released from Cahaba on parole, he was sent to Vicksburg, Mississippi, where he remained until the arrival of the steamboat Sultana, on which he and many hundreds of other paroled soldiers embarked April 25, 1865, homeward bound. The vessel reached Memphis, Tennessee, on the evening of April 26th. Leaving there later in the same evening, the boat was gliding smoothly through the waters of the Mississippi, when without warning, she was shaken from stem to stern by the explosion of her boiler and immediately burst into flames.

Mr. Peacock, in his vivid recollections of the event, says:

"When the explosion occurred, I was on that part of the boat where the officers' berths were located, called the 'Texas,' in front of the pilot house. There were four of my comrades with me, but of the five, I alone was saved. The others perished by fire or were drowned in the icy waters of the river. Enoch Nation and myself, when the explosion took place, fell back on the boat together and were covered with the flying debris. Freeing ourselves from this, we started to find some escape from the impending doom. Enoch went into the flames and was never heard of afterwards. I climbed to the wheel house, which was torn and wrecked, and there, picking up a piece or two of timber, I plunged with them into the river.

I started down stream, struggling and battling with the waves, until some distance below Memphis, where I was rescued and taken to the hospital in that city. When rescued, I was entirely naked, except for a pair of drawers, one stocking and a handkerchief around my neck. The explosion was a terrible fatality and the impression made upon my mind by its sufferings and horrors can never be effaced.

"April 30, 1865, I left Memphis by boat for Cairo, Illinois, and thence I went by rail to Indianapolis. There I was furloughed home, but afterwards returned to Indianapolis, where I received my full pay and allowances and my final discharge from the army, June 25, 1865."

On July 25, 1868, Mr. Peacock was united in marriage with Martha A. Reynolds and to this union have been born three children, namely: Mary E., James R., and John C. Mrs. Peacock was the daughter of Breckenridge Reynolds, a native of Virginia, who was a large land owner, being at one time the possessor of over one thousand acres. Mention of him will be found elsewhere in this History.

Mr. Peacock is now a highly prosperous farmer, whose fine country home is a mile or two from Cowan, Delaware County, Indiana. His home and hospitality are noted in Delaware County and himself esteemed by his friends and neighbors. His farm consists of one hundred and eighty acres of fertile and highly cultivated land. Politically, he is an uncompromising Republican.

THORNTON TOLIVER WATKINS.

LOST.

For many years prior to the Civil War, there lived, four miles south of New Castle, in Henry Township, a family named Watkins, well known and universally respected for their industry and probity of character. The father and mother of this family were Armistead and Nancy (Thornton) Watkins. They had a large family, consisting of eleven children, all of whom were boys, well remembered for many notable characteristics, and each the possessor of a double name. It was a remarkable though usual custom in that neighborhood, in the schools and elsewhere in the community, to always refer to each of them by his full double name. The names of these boys, given in the order of their births, were as follows: George Thomas, John James, William Morris, Francis Marion, Marquis de La Fayette, Thornton Toliver, Mahlon Smith, Augustus Wilson, Aurelius Leonard, Benjamin Franklin and Alverenas Pentecost.

When the Civil War came, Francis Marion was the first of the boys to enter the army. His record as a soldier is fully set forth in the roster of Company F, 57th Indiana Infantry. He was wounded and died from the effects thereof, all of which together with his present place of burial appears in the "Roll of Honor," in this History.

William Morris joined the army, serving first in the State troops, Company B, 110th Indiana Infantry (Morgan Raid), and afterwards in Company G, 17th Indiana Infantry.

Marquis de La Fayette attempted to go to the front as a soldier; went to Richmond, Indiana, where he was accepted and mustered in by the Provost

Marshal, drew his uniform, and was ordered to report at Camp Carrington, Indianapolis, for assignment to a regiment. He came home on his way to Indianapolis but never succeeded in getting further, as he was taken sick and died. His remains are buried in South Mound Cemetery. His name appears in this History in the "Incomplete list."

The military record of Thornton Toliver Watkins shows that he enlisted at New Castle, as a recruit, in Company F, 57th Indiana Infantry, and was mustered into the service of the United States, as a private, April 6, 1864. He was taken prisoner at the battle of Franklin, Tennessee, November 30, 1864, and was held in Cahaba Prison, Alabama, until March, 1865, when he was released on parole and sent to Vicksburg, Mississippi, where with other released prisoners, he became a passenger on the Sultana and was lost in the explosion. It is from the foregoing facts that his record is made up, as it appears in the "Roll of Honor." His brother, William Morris Watkins, now connected with the Soldiers' Home, at Marion, Indiana, however, writes to the author of this History, as follows:

"I have never believed that brother Thornton Toliver was on the Sultana. Some one heard some one else say, they had seen him on the boat at Vicksburg, but there was no record, only rumor. I corresponded with all the organized societies along the river. He was at Andersonville and escaped but was recaptured and taken to Meridian, Mississippi, where he again made his escape. At a point fourteen miles north of Jackson, Mississippi, he and his partner, each wrote a letter home and exchanged the letters. The comrade, Merrill, by name, I believe, succeeded in getting through the lines and we got the letter. In it he wrote that he would try to get to the Mississippi. This was the last from him. Months after the close of the war, a letter came directed to him from a man, who had befriended him, asking after him and saying he had heard that he had been ambushed and killed."

CHAPTER XXIX.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC—DEPARTMENT OF INDIANA—GRAND ARMY POSTS.

BRIEF HISTORY OF THE GRAND ARMY—ROSTER OF COMMANDERS-IN-CHIEF—CONDITION OF THE GRAND ARMY SHOWN IN THE LAST ANNUAL REPORT—MEMBERSHIP SINCE 1878—LOSSES IN MEMBERSHIP SINCE 1890—DEPARTMENT OF INDIANA—ROSTER OF DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS—CONDITION OF THE DEPARTMENT OF INDIANA—FIRST GRAND ARMY ORGANIZATION IN INDIANA—ORGANIZATION AND ROSTER OF DAVID N. KIMBALL POST, No. 204, BLOUNTSVILLE—BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF SERGEANT DAVID NEWTON KIMBALL AND FAMILY—ORGANIZATION AND ROSTER OF GEORGE W. LENNARD POST, No. 143, NEW CASTLE—BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF COLONEL GEORGE WASHINGTON LENNARD AND FAMILY.

All who have read the history of America are aware of the fact that the people of the United States are more given to the cultivation of the arts of peace, than to the science of war, hence they wage no wars of aggression or conquest, but only take up arms in defense of their liberties or for the enforcement of the laws.

Our standing army is but little greater in point of numbers than the body-guard of some of the crowned sovereigns of Europe. Our domestic and foreign difficulties are settled, if possible, by legislation or arbitration, but when the exigencies demand that force be resorted to, the Government calls upon the people, and our volunteer soldiery are ready to respond, and have never been found wanting at the battle's front.

The experience common to the volunteer in the camp, the march, the battle, the hospital and the prison pen, knit them together in so close a bond of brotherhood and comradeship, that the soldier who survives is wont to continue these close relations for the benefit of the living and in memory of the dead. From this sentiment sprang the order of Cincinnatus after the Revolution, the society of Mexican Veterans after the war with Mexico, and the Loyal Legion and the Grand Army of the Republic after the Civil war.

The first expression of the possible formation of an organization composed of Union soldiers and sailors after they should have suppressed the Rebellion and returned to their homes, was made by Dr. Benjamin F. Stephenson, surgeon of the 14th Illinois Infantry, to some brother officers at their camp in Mississippi, during Sherman's retreat from Meridian to Vicksburg in February, 1864.

After the close of the war, Dr. Stephenson returned to the practice of his profession at Springfield, Illinois, and at once set to work to carry his ideas into practical effect. He drafted a ritual, and soon after Post No. 1 was organized at

Decatur, Illinois, followed by Post No. 2 at Springfield, both Posts having been established in February, 1866. From this beginning the order spread rapidly, not only in Illinois, but to other States, and when a National Convention was called, which met at Indianapolis, November 20, 1866, eleven States were represented, and within the next year the order had gathered a membership of many thousands, and just as it was ready to congratulate itself on the rapid advance, politics, the enemy of all organizations not strictly political, took possession and began the work of destruction, many having become members for the sole purpose of prostituting it to the furthering of their schemes for political preferment. This, together with some of the laws laid down in the Rules and Regulations distasteful to the soldier, caused a rapid decline in the organization, and after a feeble struggle it ceased to exist in many States.

Those who had the good of the order at heart, made a gallant fight, and finally succeeded in having the odious laws expunged, and a section adopted banishing politics forever. The order now began to revive, but many who had been members of the infant organization in 1866 had lost confidence in its ability to protect itself against the attacks of its old-time enemy, and its advance was slow.

But the slow and steady growth from 1872, the time of the amendment to the laws, to 1880, gave the order such a healthy foundation that it is destined to exist so long as there are enough soldiers alive to form a Post.

From the time of the organization in Illinois in February, 1866, until the National convention at Indianapolis in November of that year, Comrade Stephenson acted as Provisional Commander-in-Chief, and supervised the formation of Posts in other States.

Under John A. Logan's administration as Commander-in-Chief, the general order was first issued establishing the beautiful and honored custom of decorating soldiers' graves on the 30th of May. This custom will be continued by the G. A. R. and the organizations which will follow it until the Nation shall have lost its patriotism and the love of free government.

The Grand Army of the Republic is strictly a charitable institution, having for its purpose not only the relief of its own members, but the extension of aid to all worthy soldiers and their families who may need its assistance, not only in a financial way, but in many ways by which one comrade may assist another. Through its various channels of gathering testimony, many worthy soldiers have secured pensions justly due them, but which could not have been obtained but for the evidence collected and furnished by the order.

The order is composed of Posts, Departments and the National Encampment. A State is usually a Department, but in the Southern States and the Territories, where the order is weak, two or more are consolidated to form a Department.

All officers of the Grand Army are elected or appointed for one year, and since the organization of the National Encampment in 1866 the following comrades have been elected Commanders-in-Chief:

Stephen A. Hurlbut, of Illinois, elected at Indianapolis, Indiana, in 1866. He was Commander-in-Chief in 1867 also, as the National Encampment was not held in that year.

John A. Logan, of Illinois, was elected at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in 1868; at Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1869, and at Washington, District of Columbia, in 1870.

Ambrose E. Burnside, of Rhode Island, was elected at Boston, Massachusetts, in 1871, and at Cleveland, Ohio, in 1872.

Charles Devens, of Massachusetts, was elected at New Haven, Connecticut, in 1873, and at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, in 1874.

John F. Hartranft, of Pennsylvania, was elected at Chicago, Illinois, in 1875, and at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania in 1876.

John C. Robinson, of New York, was elected at Providence, Rhode Island, in 1877, and at Springfield, Massachusetts, in 1878.

William Earnshaw, of Ohio, was elected at Albany, New York, in 1879.

Louis Wagner, of Pennsylvania, was elected at Dayton, Ohio, in 1880.

George S. Merrill, of Massachusetts, was elected at Indianapolis, Indiana, in 1881.

Paul Van Dervoort, of Nebraska, was elected at Baltimore, Maryland, in 1882.

Robert B. Beath, of Pennsylvania, was elected at Denver, Colorado, in 1883.

John S. Kountz, of Ohio, was elected at Minneapolis, Minnesota, in 1884.

Samuel S. Burdett, of the District of Columbia, was elected at Portland, Maine in 1885.

Lucius Fairchild, of Wisconsin, was elected at San Francisco, California, in 1886.

John P. Rea, of Minnesota, was elected at St. Louis, Missouri, in 1887.

William Warner, of Missouri, was elected at Columbus, Ohio, in 1888.

Russell A. Alger, of Michigan, was elected at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, in 1889.

Wheelock G. Veazey, of Vermont, was elected at Boston, Massachusetts, in 1890.

John Palmer, of New York, was elected at Detroit, Michigan, in 1891.

A. G. Weissert, of Wisconsin, was elected at Washington, District of Columbia, in 1892.

John G. B. Adams, of Massachusetts, was elected at Indianapolis, Indiana, in 1893.

Thomas G. Lawler, of Illinois, was elected at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, in 1894.

Ivan N. Walker, of Indiana, was elected at Louisville, Kentucky, in 1895.

Thad S. Clarkson, of Nebraska, was elected at St. Paul, Minnesota, in 1896.

John P. S. Gobin, of Pennsylvania, was elected at Buffalo, New York, in 1897.

James A. Sexton, of Illinois, was elected at Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1898. He died in office February 5, 1899, and was succeeded by W. C. Johnson, of Ohio, promoted from Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief.

Albert D. Shaw, of New York, was elected at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in 1899.

Leo. Rassieur, of Missouri, was elected at Chicago, Illinois, in 1900.

Ell Torrence, of Minnesota, was elected at Cleveland, Ohio, in 1901.

Thomas J. Stewart, of Pennsylvania, was elected at Washington, District of Columbia, in 1902.

John C. Black, of Illinois, was elected at San Francisco, California, in 1903.

Wilmon W. Blackmar, of Massachusetts, was elected at Boston, Massachusetts, in 1904. Died July 16, 1905. Succeeded by John R. King.

The report of the Adjutant General of the Grand Army of the Republic for the year 1904 shows the condition of the order in the United States at that time to have been as follows:

RECAPITULATION.

Members in good standing as shown by report for June 30, 1903: 256,510.

	Term Ending Dec. 31,	Term Ending June 30,	Total for Year
GAINS.	1903	1904	
By Muster	3,975	3,513	7,488
By Transfer	1,821	1,867	3,688
By Reinstatement	4,161	3,893	8,054
By Reinstatement from Delinquent Reports.	3,142	627	3,769
Total Gain			22,999
Aggregate			279,509

Losses—			
By Death	4,390	4,639	9,029
By Honorable Discharge	341	328	669
By Transfer	2,165	1,807	3,972
By Suspension	6,902	5,602	12,504
By Dishonorable Discharge	22	18	40
By Delinquent Reports	1,391	5,643	7,034
Total Loss			33,248
Members in good standing June 30, 1904.....			246,261
Net loss for the year			10,249
Number remaining suspended June 30, 1904.....			27,095
Total number borne on rolls			273,356
Dropped from rolls six months ending December 31, 1903.....			2,027
Dropped from rolls six months ending June 30, 1904.....			1,364
Number of Posts June 30, 1903.....			6,426
Number of Posts June 30, 1904.....			6,149
Number of Posts surrendering charter.....			65
Number of new Posts chartered.....			33
Number of Posts lost by consolidation.....			10
Number of Posts reinstated.....			113
Number of Posts delinquent June 30, 1904.....			286

EXPENDED IN RELIEF.

For six months ending December 31, 1903.....	\$ 44,639.04
For six months ending June 30, 1904.....	55,955.72
Total for year	\$100,594.76

MEMBERSHIP SINCE 1878.

1878.....	31,016	1891.....	407,781
1879.....	44,752	1892.....	399,880
1880.....	60,634	1893.....	397,223
1881.....	85,856	1894.....	369,083
1882.....	134,701	1895.....	357,639
1883.....	215,446	1896.....	340,610
1884.....	273,168	1897.....	319,456
1885.....	294,787	1898.....	305,603
1886.....	323,571	1899.....	287,918
1887.....	355,916	1900.....	276,612
1888.....	372,960	1901.....	269,507
1889.....	397,974	1902.....	263,745
1890.....	409,489	1903.....	256,510
1904.....	246,261		

LOSSES IN MEMBERSHIP SINCE 1890.

In 1890 the high water mark of membership was reached, 409,489. Since then each year has shown a falling off, the losses by years being as follows:

1891.....	1,708	1898.....	13,853
1892.....	7,901	1899.....	17,685
1893.....	2,657	1900.....	11,306
1894.....	27,140	1901.....	7,149
1895.....	11,444	1902.....	5,806
1896.....	17,029	1903.....	7,235
1897.....	21,154	1904.....	10,249
Total.....	162,316.		

DEPARTMENT OF INDIANA, G. A. R.

Was organized November 22, 1866, but owing to the causes already related, was of short duration. Many Posts were organized, but soon ceased to exist, and the Department organization became a thing of the past.

In 1879 several Posts were organized under the Department of Illinois, and on the 11th of August of that year enough were in existence in the State to form a Department, and the first encampment was held at Terre Haute on the date named and elected Comrade Johnathan B. Hager, of Morton Post No. 1, Terre Haute, Department Commander. There are now more than 400 Posts in the Department, with a membership of more than 16,000. Prior to 1879, the Commanders were Robert S. Foster, Nathan Kimball, Oliver M. Wilson and Louis Humphrey.

The places of holding the encampments and the Commander elected for each year, beginning with 1879, are as follows:

Johnathan B. Hager, of Terre Haute, was elected at Terre Haute in 1879.
 Samuel E. Armstrong, of Greencastle, was elected at Brazil in 1880.
 William W. Dudley, of Richmond, was elected at Indianapolis in 1881.
 James R. Carnahan, elected, Greencastle, 1882; Indianapolis, 1883.
 Edwin Nicar, of South Bend, was elected at Indianapolis in 1884.
 David N. Foster, of Fort Wayne, was elected at Indianapolis in 1885.
 Thomas W. Bennett, of Richmond, was elected at Indianapolis in 1886.
 Ira J. Chase, of Danville, was elected at Indianapolis in 1887.
 Argus D. Vanosdal, of Madison, was elected at Indianapolis in 1888.
 Charles M. Travis, of Crawfordsville, was elected at Indianapolis in 1889.
 Gil R. Stormont, of Princeton, was elected at Indianapolis in 1890.
 Ivan N. Walker, of Indianapolis, was elected at Indianapolis in 1891.
 Joseph B. Cheadle, of Frankfort, was elected at Fort Wayne in 1892.
 James T. Johnston, of Rockville, was elected at Evansville in 1893.
 Albert O. Marsh, of Winchester, was elected at Lafayette in 1894.
 Harvey B. Shively, of Wabash, was elected at Muncie in 1895.
 Henry M. Caylor, of Noblesville, was elected at South Bend in 1896.
 James S. Dodge, of Elkhart, was elected at Richmond in 1897.
 Daniel Ryan, of Flat Rock, was elected at Columbus in 1898.
 William L. Dunlap, of Franklin, was elected at Terre Haute in 1899.
 David E. Beem, of Spencer, was elected at Indianapolis in 1900.
 Milton Garrigus, of Kokomo, was elected at Logansport in 1901.
 Benjamin Starr, of Richmond, was elected at Indianapolis in 1902.
 George W. Grubbs, of Spencer, was elected at Anderson in 1903.
 Daniel R. Lucas, of Indianapolis, was elected at Winona Lake in 1904.
 Marine D. Tackett, of Greensburg, was elected at Madison in 1905.

The report of the Assistant Adjutant General of the Department of Indiana, for the year 1904, shows the condition of the order in this State, at that time, to have been as follows:

Total number of members in good standing, December 31, 1903.....	15,188
Gained during the year 1903:	
By muster in.....	622
By transfer	282
By reinstatement	1,070
	<hr/> 1,974
Total membership	17,162



David N. Kimball



Genl. N. Kimball

Loss during the year 1903:

By dishonorable discharge.....	4	
By death	452	
By honorable discharge.....	35	
By transfer	246	
By suspension	851	
		<hr/> 1,588
Number remaining in good standing December 31, 1903.....	15,574	
Number remaining suspended.....	1,658	
		<hr/> 17,232
Total number on the rolls.....		17,232
Number of Comrades dropped during the year.....		637
Number of Comrades and their families relieved during the year.....		175
Number of others relieved during the year.....		32
Amount expended for relief during the year.....		\$948.43

The Grand Army of the Republic was first organized provisionally in Indiana, by the late General Robert S. Foster, one of Indiana's foremost soldiers. Early in November, 1866, General Foster, at the request of Governor Morton, had gone to Springfield, Illinois, to consult with Doctor Stephenson regarding the extension of the order into Indiana, and upon his return to Indianapolis, he at once took steps to effect a provisional organization, as above stated. His plan was to have each county organized by a soldier of the Civil War, a proper person for that purpose, designated by himself. For Henry County he designated Captain David W. Chambers, then a member of the General Assembly.

Captain Chambers, having secured the promised co-operation of other soldiers of the Civil War, early in 1867 proceeded to organize a Grand Army Post in New Castle, as a nucleus for other posts to be established in the county. This Post had no particular name but was known simply as "The Grand Army of the Republic." Captain Chambers was Commander of the same, and the other charter-members of the Post, so far as can be now ascertained, were: George W. Burke, Robert B. Carr, George Hazzard (author of this History), John E. Holland, John C. Livezey, Alfred M. Thornburgh, Nathan Upham and William F. Walker.

For the reasons stated in the preceding brief history of "The Grand Army of the Republic," this Post was in existence a short time only. It held a few regular meetings, then an occasional meeting, and finally disbanded. The time was not yet ripe for a permanent organization.

General Foster, a short time before his death, which occurred in Indianapolis, Tuesday, March 3, 1903, while he was serving as Quartermaster General of the State of Indiana, told the author of this History that Captain Chambers was one of the first in any of the counties of the State to take an active interest in the proposed organization, and that it was his belief that the Post at New Castle, above mentioned, was the first Grand Army Post ever organized in Indiana.

DAVID N. KIMBALL POST, NO. 204, G. A. R., BLOUNTSVILLE,
INDIANA.

David N. Kimball Post, No. 204, Department of Indiana, Grand Army of the Republic, was organized and instituted at Blountsville, Henry County, Indiana, July 28, 1883, in the office of Jonathan Ross, and was mustered in by Comrade

Nelson F. Chenoweth, of Abram D. Shultz Post, No. 73, G. A. R., Windsor, Delaware County, Indiana, mustering officer. The Post was named for and in honor of the late David Newton Kimball, of Company I, 124th Indiana Infantry, a sketch of whose life and military service is fully set forth at the end of this article.

The following named comrades were present at the organization and became charter members of the Post, viz: John D. Brewington, Erastus Burch, Jonathan Chalfant, Calvin Cross, Allen W. Galyean, Samuel Hackman, Anthony W. Jordan, William B. Lacy, Henry Main, Franklin W. Murray, Oscar Rogers, Jonathan Ross, George W. Smeltzer, Jonathan R. Whitehead.

The records of the Post are incomplete and for that reason a fuller statement of the comrades who have been officers of the Post, and other information regarding the same cannot be given. The following were officers from the organization in 1883 down to 1888, so far as they can be ascertained. The names of all of the officers are arranged alphabetically.

COMMANDERS.

Elias Conwell, Allen W. Galyean, Anthony W. Jordan, Jonathan Ross.

SENIOR VICE COMMANDERS.

Jonathan Chalfant, Calvin Cross, Allen W. Galyean, Henry Main.

JUNIOR VICE COMMANDERS.

John D. Brewington, Charles H. Freeman, Daniel Van Fleet, Jonathan R. Whitehead.

SURGEONS.

Samuel Hackman, Jonathan Ross.

CHAPLAINS.

Calvin Cross, Ephraim C. Cross, George W. Smeltzer, Daniel Van Fleet.

ADJUTANTS.

John D. Brewington, Jonathan Chalfant, John W. Davis.

QUARTERMASTERS.

John D. Ball, Oscar Rogers, George W. Smeltzer.

OFFICERS OF THE DAY.

Calvin Cross, Henry Main, John M. Wolford.

OFFICERS OF THE GUARD.

Levi Johnson, Henry Main.

SERGEANT MAJOR.

Jonathan R. Whitehead.

QUARTERMASTER SERGEANT.

Oscar Rogers.

The records of the Department Assistant Adjutant General at Indianapolis show that this Post surrendered its charter during the first quarter of the year 1888.

The following is believed to be a complete list or roster of all who have been members of this Post. In the several alphabetical lists of soldiers and

sailors set out elsewhere in this History, will be found a more detailed statement of the service in the Army and Navy, of each comrade who is entitled to further mention in the History of Henry County. An asterisk thus * in front of a name denotes a comrade residing in an adjoining county, therefore there is no further reference to him in the "Alphabetical List" above mentioned.

POST MEMBERS.

- John D. Ball, Company D, 2nd Missouri Cavalry.
 Elijah Brewington, Company K, 19th Indiana Infantry.
 John D. Brewington, Company I, 124th Indiana Infantry.
 Edwin Burch, Company I, 124th Indiana Infantry.
 Erastus Burch, Company I, 124th Indiana Infantry.
 Jonathan Chalfant, ————, U. S. Navy.
 Elias Conwell, Company A, 54th Indiana Infantry (one year).
 Calvin Cross, Company K, 36th Indiana Infantry.
 Ephraim C. Cross, Company K, 36th Indiana Infantry.
 John W. Davis, Company K, 99th Indiana Infantry; Company B, 110th Indiana Infantry (Morgan Raid); Company B, 139th Indiana Infantry.
 *Charles H. Freeman, Unassigned, 21st Indiana Infantry re-organized as 1st Heavy Artillery.
 Allen W. Galyean, Company K, 19th Indiana Infantry; Company E, 20th Indiana Infantry, re-organized.
 Isaac R. Gillmore, Company I, 30th Illinois Infantry.
 Samuel Hackman, Company K, 19th Indiana Infantry; Company E, 20th Indiana Infantry, re-organized.
 Peter Helms, Company K, 36th Indiana Infantry.
 Joseph Hewitt, Company K, 36th Indiana Infantry.
 Levi Johnson, Company E, 147th Indiana Infantry.
 Philip Jones, Company K, 36th Indiana Infantry.
 Anthony W. Jordan, Company I, 124th Indiana Infantry.
 William B. Lacy, Company K, 19th Indiana Infantry; Company I, 124th Indiana Infantry.
 Jonathan Lettingwell, Company I, 118th Indiana Infantry; Company I, 34th Indiana Infantry.
 William J. B. Luther, Company E, 132nd Indiana Infantry.
 *William McCollum, Company E, 84th Indiana Infantry.
 Henry Main, Company K, 124th Indiana Infantry.
 James W. Moore, Company K, 19th Indiana Infantry; Company E, 20th Indiana Infantry, re-organized.
 Franklin W. Murray, Company K, 36th Indiana Infantry.
 Edwin Parker, Company D, 34th Indiana Infantry.
 John Robbins, Company D, 8th U. S. C. T.
 Oscar Rogers, Company I, 124th Indiana Infantry.
 Jonathan Ross, Company K, 36th Indiana Infantry.
 George W. Smeltzer, Company B, 147th Indiana Infantry.
 David B. Strahan, Company E, 8th Indiana Infantry (three months); Company C, 69th Indiana Infantry.
 Samuel V. Swearingen, Company E, 147th Indiana Infantry.
 John H. Templin, Company I, 124th Indiana Infantry.
 Samuel V. Templin, Company C, 36th Indiana Infantry; Company H, 30th Indiana Infantry re-organized; Captain and Commissary of Subsistence, U. S. V.; Brevet Major, U. S. V.
 Daniel Van Fleet, Company C, 27th New Jersey Infantry.
 Jonathan R. Whitehead, Company G, 21st Indiana Infantry, reorganized as 1st Heavy Artillery.
 *John M. Wolford, Company C, 9th Indiana Cavalry.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF DAVID NEWTON KIMBALL.

SERGEANT, COMPANY I, 124TH INFANTRY REGIMENT, INDIANA VOLUNTEERS.

David Newton Kimball was born in North Carolina, May 24, 1832, where he lived with his parents until about the year 1850, when he came to Indiana with his mother and grandparents and made his home with his uncle, Samuel Coffin, who then lived in Blue River Township, about one mile north of the present town of Mooreland, on the farm now owned by Charles P. Moore. He attended the country schools, worked on his uncle's farm, afterwards taught school and then attended for one term each, the schools at Blountsville and at New Castle. He continued to work on the farm until the Fall of 1857, when he married Sarah Jane, daughter of Jacob and Matilda Jones, who were among the earliest settlers in that part of Henry County, now known as Blue River Township. After his marriage, he took charge of the farm of his father-in-law and continued to manage the same until the Fall of 1860. He then began to study medicine with Dr. James A. Windell, at Blountsville, having as a companion student, the late Dr. Jonathan Ross.

The Civil War coming on, he took an active part in behalf of the Union and assisted, in the Fall of 1861, in recruiting Company K, 36th Indiana Infantry, and it was intended that he should become Second Lieutenant of the company, but later it was found that consolidation with another organization was necessary to complete the full complement of men for the company and regiment. Thereupon Dr. Kimball, true to his generous nature, relinquished his right to the commission, in favor of another.

He remained at Blountsville, teaching school, studying medicine and doing all that he could to encourage enlistments in the Union cause, collecting and forwarding sanitary supplies, until the Winter of 1863-4, when he assisted in recruiting a number of men for Company I, 124th Indiana Infantry, of which company he became first duty Sergeant and was mustered into the service of the United States on March 7, 1864. He continued in the service until August 31, 1865, when he was mustered out with his company. He was present with the regiment in all of its marches, campaigns and battles, and the history of this regiment elsewhere published in this work will show in more detail his military service.

Dr. Kimball, on account of his medical knowledge, was highly valuable to his comrades of the regiment, both in camp and hospital. The war being over, he returned to Blountsville and began the active practice of his profession, having as a partner his former student companion, Dr. Jonathan Ross. Later, Dr. Kimball removed to Franklin, Wayne County, Indiana, about six miles from Blountsville, where he continued to reside and practice his profession until the time of his death, which occurred, June 12, 1875. His remains are buried in the cemetery at Blountsville, the grave being marked by an appropriate monument.

Dr. Kimball was a man of unusual ability, independent in thought and action, compassionate and kind to the poor. His death was sincerely mourned. He raised a family of one boy and four girls, all of whom became honorable and useful citizens.



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